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The Clubwoman

Official Organ of the
California Federation of
Women's Clubs
Composed of over 40 000 Members



October, 1918

Vol. X/ No. 13 /



The Clubwoman

Official Organ of the California Federation of Women's Clubs
Composed of Over 40,000 Members

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

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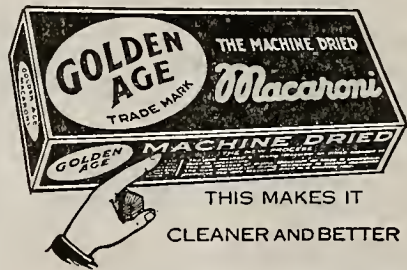
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CONTENTS



Editorial Notes	6
President's Letter	7
Convention Humboldt County Federation.....	8
Conference of the California Women's Committee Council of National and State Defence.....	8
Report of Children's Year Committee.....	10
General Federation	11
More Money for Elementary Schools.....	12
Women's Legislative Council.....	14
The Y. W. C. A. and the War.....	16
Department Home Economics.....	20
Over Seas	21
Social Health Insurance.....	22
Women in State Legislature.....	23
Melting Pot	24
Explanation of Amendment No. 26.....	25
Care of Our Wounded.....	26
Three Philharmonic Courses.....	26
District News	
Northern	28
San Francisco	29
Alameda	30
Southern.....	30
Los Angeles	31
Catch Line White.....	



EDITORIAL NOTES

TWO LETTERS

One of the famous utterances of President Lincoln was his letter to Mrs. Bixby of Massachusetts, who had given five sons to the service of her country. The letter is a classic as a piece of pure English and the tender sympathy and lofty patriotism which it voiced are characteristic of the martyr president.

In striking contrast to this letter is one recently written by the kaiser to a German mother who had sacrificed nine sons to the demands of Prussian autocracy. As a good illustration of the difference between the spirit of America and the spirit of Germany the two letters are here given side by side:

Lincoln's Letter

Dear Madam: I have been shown in the files of the war department a statement of the adjutant general of Massachusetts that you are the mother of five sons who have died gloriously on the field of battle. I feel how weak and fruitless must be any words of mine which should attempt to beguile you from the grief of a loss so overwhelming. But I cannot refrain from tendering to you the consolation that may be found in the thanks of the republic they died to save. I pray that our Heavenly Father may assuage the anguish of your bereavement and leave you only the cherished memory of the loved and lost, and the solemn pride that must be yours to have laid so costly a sacrifice upon the altar of freedom.

Accompanying the kaiser's note is his picture, his coat ablaze with decorations and among them the distinguishing regalia of the death's head huzzar. And the woman to whom this letter was sent has since become a beggar for food on the streets of Dalmenhors-Oldenburg.

HEART OF HOME REVEALED

The windows of our homes are eloquent these days.

Our human eyes we call the "windows of the soul" revealing to the world the light or darkness of the heart within. And today the windows of our houses have changed

The Kaiser's Letter

His majesty the kaiser hears that you have sacrificed nine sons in defense of the fatherland in the present war. His majesty is immensely gratified at the fact, and in recognition is pleased to send you his photograph with frame and autograph signature.

from common frames of wood and glass to soul-windows which reveal the heart of the home behind the panes.

Whether we walk down stately city avenues or pass before the white-fenced cottages in quiet village streets the house windows call out their messages to us. Once, with their discreet curtains they hid from the world all the sweet secrets of the life within—but now—hear them whisper—or shout their greeting to the human brothers passing by. This window gives a single solemn, triumphant cry—"We have a son in France!" says its service flag. This window's flag-voice says proudly—"We have a boy in training camp." And the house next door has a window which declares—"We have no son to give, but see!—we honor the flag, and we have sent a daughter to the Red Cross." The window of the cottage on the corner announces that father has a war garden, and that mother would scorn to waste a scrap of wheat or fat or sugar. And the window of Tommy Brown's house says, "My little boy has bought three Savings Stamps with his own money."

The window in the factory-hand's cottage says, "I can help—I've bought a Liberty Bond." The big plate glass window at the banker's house whispers, "Through me a little war bride watches for those letters from France."

Sometimes the windows join in a perfect chorus—"We've sent a son to war; we save money; we conserve food; we've planted a war garden; we've bought a bond; we belong to the Red Cross; we buy Thrift Stamps; we've helped the Y. M. C. A.—and we pledge our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor to this flag."

And sometimes from the window of a very quiet house there comes a voice that is neither shout nor whisper—but rather a note of deep and solemn music—a window whose gold-starred flag speaks out—"My son has paid the last full measure of devotion!"

* * *

Windows! The speaking windows of millions of homes—no longer curtained to conceal the hearts within, but bright with flags that tell of love and loyalty—gay with posters that pledge service and aid, and brave with stars that declare the eternal glory of our democracy—the spirit that sends the sons of every home—great and small, to fight as brothers of the world—for "Freedom, For ALL, Forever!"

SAME OLD JOB

Dr. Brougher had been listening to a Sunday-school class discussing the life of Joseph in Egypt, and ventured to interject a question.

"Tell me, little man, what reward was given Joseph for saving the Egyptians from starvation?"

"They gave him Mr. Hoover's job," was the quick response.

STATE PRESIDENT'S LETTER

Dear Club Members:

Instead of writing you a letter this month, I am going to share with you a letter that a club member has written to me. It comes from a member of the Executive Board of the San Joaquin District, and I do not give her name only because I have not had time since receiving the letter to ask if I might do so.

There is so much that is helpful in the suggestions that are made and so much that is pertinent to our double responsibility as club women and as citizens, that I feel privileged to share this letter with you.

The responsibility of Government is falling more and more heavily upon women, particularly in suffrage states and in California, where the registration of the primary showed a majority of women voters.

The women of other states and of other nations are still struggling to secure the privileges of citizenship which we in California enjoy, and which we must often be urged to exercise.

Before another number of the "Club-woman" reaches you, elections will be held for state and local officials and for national representatives. Twenty-five measures having to do with our State Government will be on the ballot and the voters must decide for or against them.

Are you preparing yourselves to vote intelligently upon these measures, and to answer to the responsibility that has been placed upon you to guard and protect at home what our loved ones are fighting and dying for in a foreign land?

But I promised not to write a letter but to share one with you. Here it is:

"There is great need of concerted action in the Federation if we are to accomplish anything worth while along constructive lines.

"You undoubtedly know that it has been next to impossible for some clubs to secure a quorum for the transaction of necessary routine business.

"Because the times are bad more is required of us than would be in normal times. 'Only a supreme fire of thought and spirit can save future generations from the death that has befallen the generation which we knew and loved.'

"War relief is necessary, absolutely necessary work, but it isn't the only work. Our wonderful Woodrow Wilson warns us to guide and safeguard the children—the rising generation.

"Win this war we **must** and **will**, but we must also 'Keep the home fires burning.' There never was such great need for cool, level heads, stout, courageous hearts, and strong and steady hands as at present to meet the exigencies of constructive readjustment along lines for preventive as well as palliative and curative measures and to meet the problems of reconstruction.

"Comparatively few people realize

importance and potency of suffrage: they do not appreciate the privileges or responsibilities incumbent upon them as citizens. If they knew that patriotism cannot be more truly expressed than in casting an intelligent ballot they would give some thought to Governmental affairs.

"Intrigue and Ignorance, born companions, and enemies of American ideals and institutions are abroad in the land, in the guise of patriots, sometimes, and therefore, it behooves us to look well to our legislative bodies.

"How can we arouse men and women to the necessity of taking an intelligent interest in legislative measures? It is a curious fact that possessions of greatest value are often least appreciated.

"Through all historic time there has been and there will continue to be the struggle between the weak and the strong, the exploiter and the exploited, the privileged and the unprivileged, democracy and autocracy, and I was about to say, 'God and the devil.'

"The present crisis is evidently a culmination of these forces battling for supremacy. If we as a people could or would learn to think sanely, act wisely, stand shoulder to shoulder and keep step we would be invincible. But, alas! apathy, ignorance, indifference, like insidious enemy intrigue, are deeply rooted and must be vanquished.

"In view of all this, it is appalling to see many club women throw down their arms and desert the ranks, and we must look to our leaders to rally us for the protection of our sacred, dearly purchased freedom."

This letter was a spontaneous expression of a thoughtful earnest mind and the President wishes many more such may come to her desk.

Sincerely,

(Mrs. Herbert A.) BERTHA L. CABLE.

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CONVENTION HUMBOLDT COUNTY FEDERATION

The trip to Eureka for the convention of the Humboldt County Federation was inspiring in many ways. The convention was held in the Eureka Monday Club House on Saturday, September 14th, and while it rained on Friday and was still very damp, delegates from most of the clubs in goodly numbers came for the all-day meeting.

Instead of the Club Presidents giving a report, the chairmen of the departments gave suggestions to the delegates as to how they would have the club work carried on, combining with it the war work in their different localities. The Indian Work promises much, and it will be interesting to hear from Mrs. Fredericks about her visit to the Indian Woman's Club, which recently joined the Federation.

The Humboldt County Federation meets twice a year, and business is carried on in good parliamentary order, showing much training.

The hospitality of the Humboldt County women is proverbial, and our State President, Mrs. Cable, missed meeting a truly representative group of northern California club women. Being a substitute, in these days of substitutes, is a pleasure, women

have learned to accept them cheerfully and to use them skilfully and, I hope, with good results, though as a substitute for Mrs. Cable, I feel very inadequate. The president is missing much in not being able to visit our northern counties, the inspiration and encouragement that these official visits give to a president, as well as to a club, is of inestimable value. I am convinced that County Federation should be encouraged, and hope to see all of the larger counties, especially, organized in the near future.

Through the courtesy of our host and hostess, Judge and Mrs. George A. Murray, we had a wonderful all-day trip of a hundred and twenty-five miles through the big red-woods of Humboldt County. There is strong feeling in that part of the State that a comparatively large acreage of these trees should be made a National Park.

To visit in Humboldt County once is sure to make one desirous of repeating the visit. I shall long remember my first visit to the Humboldt County Convention, and the hospitality of the club women.

Very sincerely,

(Mrs. Aaron) ADELLA T. SCHLOSS,
Vice-President-at-Large

CONFERENCE OF THE CALIFORNIA WOMEN'S COMMITTEE COUNCILS OF NATIONAL AND STATE DEFENSE

At Mills College, Oakland, September 11th, 12th and 13th, 1918

Responding to the call for a Conference, more than three hundred women—representing forty-three different counties and fifteen state organizations—came together on the campus of Mills College to discuss how the work of the Women's Committee might be carried on in the future with a clearer comprehension and a broader vision; how the problem of closer co-ordination of the various organizations and activities of women could be effected.

The dominating feature of the Conference was the serious attitude of all those present. It was something deeper than enthusiasm, or even courage. Every woman present had an attitude toward winning the war, and her responsibility, that could best be characterized as consecration.

The committee believes that those who attended have gone back to their homes with new courage, fresh enthusiasm, and an understanding of the plans for work, both general and in the different departments, which will have its result during the coming year.

One impression of the Conference was the knitting together in a closer way during this one year of war, of all social activities, than could have been hoped for in fifty years of peace. It was demonstrated what an avenue of opportunity was opened up to the Welfare Commissions of the State for the edu-

cation of the citizens in the solution of social problems, and what an asset.

The chairmen of the various departments of the Women's Committee are, many of them, members of the various State Commissions. Each of them presented the work of her department in an authoritative definite way. No woman who was present can ever fail to know the message of Americanization, not only for the foreign born, but for the American born.

No County Chairman who was there can be uneducated as to what is a social agency, after seeing the remarkable chart presented by the chairman of that department. The problems of the women who work; the necessity for safeguards and protection for the workers, and the dignity of labor; the accomplishment of women in the conservation of food, and the greater sacrifices to be expected of them in the future; the intelligence with which substitution and a proper use of food can be accomplished; the value of publicity through newspapers and libraries; the relation of education, health and recreation, to patriotism; and the value of the Children's Year Program; all of these were presented in such a way as to show definite results and accomplishment, as well as an inestimable amount of educational work done in each line.

It was a conference in every respect. The program was planned carefully, but it allowed of discussion and questions on every phase of the work. The discussions were more profitable and brought out the problem of articulation between groups of war workers and the peculiar problems of each county with suggestions as to local solutions.

The announcement by Mr. Moore, Director of the State Council of Defense, that three representatives from the Women's Committee would be appointed to each County Division of the State Council of Defense, was much appreciated by the County Chairmen, and it is believed that thereby some of their problems of finance will be lessened and the authority of their work will be strengthened.

The Resolutions Committee, consisting of Mrs. F. C. Turner of Alameda County, Mrs. E. B. Stanwood of Yuba County, and Mrs. M. E. Tucker of Amador County, presented eleven resolutions, which were adopted by the Conference, and which were the crystallization of some of the phases of discussion which were presented at the Conference.

The resolutions took the form of renewed allegiance to the President of the United States, of a determination to remain united behind the Armies, and to alleviate, when possible, the burdens of the soldiers and to hold until the end.

A request was made to the Surgeon-General that the traveling expenses and equipment for young women volunteering for training in hospitals, be paid as has been done in the case of soldiers, sailors and others in military service. It was also urged that there be a representative of the State Board of Education on the Advisory War Cabinet of the State Council of Defense, and that the County and City Superintendents of Schools be appointed to the County Division.

County Boards of Supervisors were asked to assist in carrying out the Program for the Children's Year, and in creating County Welfare Boards. The County Supervisors and County Divisions of the State Council were urged to assist in financing the work of the County Women's Committees. The continuance of the Women's Committee after the war is over to serve in the recon-

struction period was recommended. The advisability of organizing the Women's Committee by War Service Armies in precincts or school districts, was urged.

Resolutions of appreciation were sent to the newspapers of the State for their cooperation; to the President and Trustees of Mills College, and to the students who had assisted at the Conference.

The need and value of Conferences of this sort were fully demonstrated. It is planned to hold one in Southern California in the near future.

The women returned to their homes with a new determination, a truer spirit of American service and an added value of the privilege of serving their country in this time of trial.

COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

Washington

CONTINUATION OF STUDENT NURSE RECRUITING

Since our telegram of August 31st, the situation has somewhat changed. There is under consideration the possibility of an affiliation between the Army School of Nursing and the civilian hospitals whereby their second or third year students may have the opportunity for experience in military hospitals either in this country or overseas. If this plan should be carried out more student nurses will be needed than were called for in our first estimate of 25,000."

The Woman's Committee, therefore, calls upon the State Divisions to continue recruiting student nurses through their county and local units and, particularly in those states where the quotas have not been secured, to so conduct a renewed campaign through publicity and personal effort that all hospitals may be filled to their capacity during the winter and spring terms of training.

THE HOSPITAL ASSISTANT

There is one place in the Army School of Nursing open to wives of men who are in Overseas Service. It is as Hospital Assistant; a hospital assistant being what the words imply, not a nurse but an aid to assist in the work of the hospital that does not require professional training, though she will be given such training as is necessary to make her valuable in the work she will be

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called upon to do. This training will involve a course covering a period of six weeks in elementary nursing and hygiene, first aid to the injured, and dietetics, if the applicant has not already completed one of the courses given by the Red Cross.

The Hospital Assistant will not be sent into overseas duty nor into the army hospitals in which regular student training school units will be established, but into the military hospitals in which the convalescent soldiers are quartered for reconstruction work.

Married women are not eligible to the Army School of Nursing, but they are eligible to the position of hospital assistant if their husbands are in overseas service, and they are between twenty-one and forty years of age. They must be in good physical condition, of good moral character and be

graduates of high schools or present an acceptable equivalent.

The Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense, is assisting the Army School of Nursing in interesting the eligible women in this most necessary war service. Though not as wide in its appeal as that of the Student Nurse Reserve, it is as important. Between convalescence and recovery is sometimes a long period and the hospitals caring for the soldiers during this time will be many and large. It will take a great many women besides the nurses to "man" them so that every invalid shall receive his due and full share of attention. Single women, not eligible to the Student Nurse Reserve, because they are over the age limit established for it, of 35, are also wanted for hospital assistants, but the appeal comes with special force to those wives of men "overseas" who are free to give this service.

REPORT OF CHILDREN'S YEAR COMMITTEE

Read at Conference Woman's Committee, Mills College

By Dr. Adelaide Brown

The June drive in weighing and measuring, as part of the National Program for Children's Year, was conducted in 29 counties and three cities, handled as units. 40,863 children were examined; 37,800 had a complete medical examination by a physician. Of these, a careful tabulation was made of 32,167. The percentage of defects was 15,261, or 47 per cent. Of these, abnormal tonsils and adenoids occurred in 31 per cent; defective teeth in 6 per cent; and of this total number of children 29 per cent were below either the height or weight of the national chart.

What Does This Mean?

FIRST: Mothers are anxious for instruction, or they would not come to such a weighing and measuring center.

SECOND: Physical defects easily correctable begin to show themselves before school age.

THIRD: There should be better machinery for health protection and the correction of defects of childhood.

FOURTH: The National Program for Children's Year hopes to accomplish permanent Children's Health Centers, and community nursing by public health nurses, as its permanent contribution to the health of the nation. Twenty permanent Health Centers and two county nurses have been established by Children's Year.

The sale of the tuberculosis stamp had already inaugurated county nurses in several of the California counties.

The program has had the co-operation of the State Board of Health, the California

State Medical Society, the State Board of Education, the California Library Association, the California Society for Mental Hygiene, and the Juvenile Protective Association, but owes its success to the spirit of motherhood in the women of the State of California, and their cordial support and interest throughout the State in the National program, as presented to us for development.

The future program includes a course in Scientific Motherhood, under the Extension Department of the State University; a list of books on Scientific Motherhood sent from time to time to the county libraries and their branches, and the establishment in the rural schools of the State of 15-minute talks by the teachers, with the mothers of children under six years of age throughout the schools having under twenty children in attendance.

These conferences will call into action the rural motherhood of the State, on the problem of better children for California.

People who complain because they are unable to get some little luxuries should remember that our forefathers lived without sugar till the thirteenth century, without coal till the fourteenth, without butter till the fifteenth, without tobacco and potatoes till the sixteenth, without tea, coffee, and soap till the seventeenth, without umbrellas and lamps till the eighteenth, and without trains, telegraphs, telephone, gas, and matches till the nineteenth, without automobiles, electric appliances, aeroplanes, and wireless or U-boats until the twentieth century.—Missouri Division News Letter.

GENERAL FEDERATION SHRAPNELS

Proclamation to the Club Women of the United States from General Federation President, Mrs. Josiah Evans Cowles

"We must do our utmost to help Win the War! Our Nation calls; the Allied Nations call; Humanity calls.

"By united, consecrated service we must make good our promise to President Wilson, 'to stand back of our Government in every way in our power.'

"Relax not your efforts through the Red Cross to aid in remedial undertakings; assist in each Liberty Bond Drive, and constantly invest in War Savings Stamps.

"But in all these commendable activities, do not forget the constructive work that must be sustained during the period of the war and thereafter. Every one of our eleven departments have intensified plans of work that bear direct and intimate relations to war problems. Follow them!

"Help with the 'The Children's Year,' that was inaugurated April 6th, on the first anniversary of our entry into war. The shadow of this dread conflict must not be allowed to throw a baleful influence over their plastic young lives.

"Never lose sight of the privilege that is ours, to live in a time when opportunities for patriotic service enter into the simplest relations of life. We must aid in keeping up

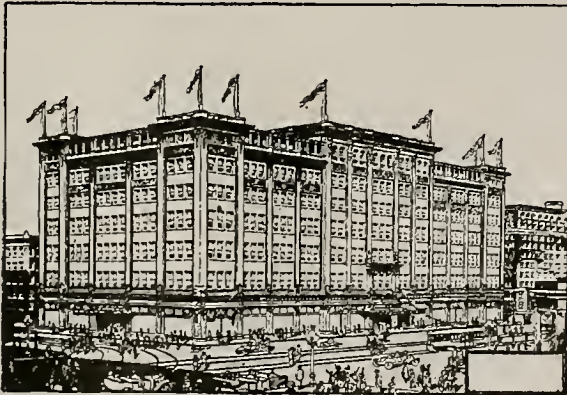
the morale of our brave defenders by going singing to our tasks.

"We must keep step, marching shoulder to shoulder, in the great army of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, which is mobilized for service in this most critical period of our nation's history.

"Make your voluntary contribution of at least one dollar or more per member to the Two Million Dollar War Victory Fund that the General Federation is raising to establish Furlough Homes for our soldiers in France."

COMMITTEE ON AMERICANIZATION

The General Federation has given recognition to the important work of Americanization by creating a special committee in the department of education on this subject. Mrs. Frank A. Gibson of Los Angeles, member of the State Immigration and Housing Commission, has been made chairman. This appointment has been made in recognition of Mrs. Gibson's deep interest in the problems of Americanization and her remarkable work in promoting the movement in this state.



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MORE MONEY FOR ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

By Will C. Wood, Commissioner of Secondary Schools.

At a time when various educational interests are clamoring for public recognition, the people of every American state should not overlook the claims of the elementary schools which are the foundation of American democracy. They are the institutions of the masses, giving to every child opportunity to develop his talents. They give the fundamental training necessary for efficient citizenship and for the more advanced training of the individual. If they are neglected, democracy suffers. If they are adequately provided for, democracy may be changed from an ideal to a reality.

In California we are beginning to realize that elementary education is deserving of more adequate support. Classes are so overcrowded in many cities that the individual child is denied an American chance. In many districts, particularly rural districts, teachers are paid so inadequately that all except those who are endowed with missionary zeal, seek better paying vocations. Subjects like music and drawing are frequently neglected and other cultural subjects are so formalized because teachers have to "cover the ground" that they have little cultural influence on the pupils.

Citizens of California should remember that elementary education has always been regarded as a fundamental interest of the state government. From the date of admission, California's state government has contributed a large share of the total revenue of the elementary schools. In 1874, a law was passed providing that the state should contribute seven dollars per census child to the support of the common schools. This provision remained practically unchanged until 1911 when the census was abolished and the amount of the state contribution fixed at \$13 per child in average attendance. This was not an increase, since \$13 per child in average attendance was just equal to \$7 per census child. In 1914, the people by direct vote abolished the poll tax, taking from the elementary schools about \$2.75 per child in average attendance. The Legislature of 1915 increased the state school fund from \$13 to \$15 per child, thus making up in part the loss occasioned by the repeal of the poll tax. But with all these changes in methods of raising money, we must face the patent fact that the state government is now contributing to the elementary schools a less amount per child than it was contributing in 1874. There has been no increase during the last 44 years. And this in spite of a tremendous decrease in the purchasing power of a dollar.

Today the state and county together contribute a minimum of only \$550 per teacher toward the support of the elementary schools. This amount is supposed to be

the least needed to support a satisfactory public school, to pay the teacher and janitor, and provide heat, supplies, furniture and other necessities. It was sufficient perhaps at the time the amount was fixed, but a dollar now will buy less than half what it bought when the law was passed. Better prepared teachers are demanded, better equipment is needed and more subjects are offered in the schools of today. The new citizenship demands a different kind of instruction and a teacher trained to social and civic responsibilities. Such instruction cannot be provided on a basis of \$550 per teacher.

The failure of the state and county to contribute their share to the support of elementary education, has resulted in many school districts levying heavy local taxes for the support of the schools. The wealthy districts have been able to do this but the poorer districts, particularly rural districts, have suffered. Many rural districts are trying to maintain satisfactory schools on a basis of \$550 per teacher. Clearly this is impossible.

The great need in California is for equalization of educational opportunities. This can be secured only through an increase in state and county aid. A democracy raises money for education where property is and distributes it where the children are. In recognition of this principle the Women's Legislative Council has recommended an increase in state support for elementary schools from \$15 to \$17.50 per pupil. The State Board of Education has endorsed this recommendation and has also advocated an increase in county funds from \$550 per teacher to \$750 per teacher or \$20 per pupil. The purpose of these measures is to shift the burden of supporting elementary education from the district to the state and county. The educational interests of the state cannot be adequately served unless these recommendations are embodied in law. In standing for this program, the women of California and the State Board of Education are standing for better democracy. California can afford to maintain a satisfactory school in every community. It cannot afford to neglect the educational interests of any group of children in the state. For that reason all factors that stand for better democracy should work together for the program that has been outlined.

SCHOOL FUND AMENDMENT

Mrs. Gibson, the State Chairman of Education, submits the following analysis of two important amendments which all women should understand in order to safe-

guard the school funds. The analysis was made by Mr. Will C. Wood, Commissioner of Secondary Education. Mrs. Gibson recommends that every club have a speaker on this subject at its earliest meeting. A ten minute speech will be sufficient if the speaker is thoroughly informed.

Two measures relating to school finances will appear on the ballot in November. Since they are very similar in some of their provisions it is necessary to point out that they differ very materially in their probable effect on the schools. Number 17 on the ballot was passed by the Legislature but has not gone into effect on account of a referendum invoked against it by the school people and others. The objection to it—and the objection is most important—is that it repeals all minimum limits of school support, leaving Boards of Supervisors power to raise as little or as much as they please. The law now provides that they must levy at least \$550 per teacher. Since many Boards of Supervisors have been raising only the minimum, which is decidedly inadequate, the opponents of number 17 point out the probability that some Boards will raise even less if they are permitted to do so.

Number 18, which was put on the ballot by initiative, was framed by the proponents of Number 17 in conference with the school authorities. The proponents of the original tax limitation measure now join with the school people in advocating the passage of Number 18, which safeguards the existing financial foundations of the school system and preserves the minimum limits. Number 18 has been indorsed by the State Board of Education.

FROM L. A. TEACHERS' CLUB BULLETIN

The following extract from the bulletin of the Los Angeles Teachers Club, written by its president, Miss Wilhelmina Van de Goorberg, is illuminating:

For the present year the salary question is irrevocably settled. That the schedule as adopted is a poor makeshift is freely admitted by those who are responsible for it. It was a case of making a little money go as far as possible. The great body of the teachers get no increase at all, and more than half of the elementary teachers get none. Altogether less than nine hundred people are affected by it, while more than a thousand long-service teachers—those who have been in the department long enough to be thoroughly mature and experienced, and who have proven that teaching is a profession to them and not a filler in between school and marriage—are abandoned to their financial troubles now for a second time.

(Continued on Page 33)

IT IS NEW!

—THIS SECTION
OF MILLINERY
FOR MATRONS
AT BULLOCK'S—

—AND AS A RE-
SULT MANY WO-
MEN WHO HAVE
FOUND IT DIFFI-
CULT TO SELECT
THEIR

Millinery

—ARE NOT GO-
ING TO FIND IT
SO DIFFICULT
THIS FALL.

—FOR IN THIS
SECTION THEIR
HATS HAVE AL-
READY BEEN
CAREFULLY
CHOSEN AND
ARE WAITING.

—THIRD FLOOR.

Bullock's
Los Angeles

THE WOMEN'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

CHARLOTTE ANITA WHITNEY,
Chairman of Publication

The second measure endorsed by the Women's Legislative Council is a State Industrial Home for Delinquent Women. This measure has also the backing of the California Military Welfare Commission and the article presented this month to the readers of Clubwoman is written by Lieut. Allison T. French, U. S. A., the executive secretary of the Commission.

The supreme obligation before Californians today—and all people of the Allied Nations—is winning the war. The struggle for the principles of democracy demands efficiency. Efficiency demands man-power, and woman-power.

The greatest destroyer of man-power which the Army is fighting in training camps today is venereal disease. The greatest source of venereal disease has been prostitution. We make no apologies for plain speaking—that is what our Government is asking for today.

The War and Navy Departments, and the United States Public Health Service, have said commercialized prostitution must be stamped out. Houses of prostitution are forbidden by Federal law to exist within ten miles of a military camp. The Government is demanding repression of prostitution within all effective radii of military centres, and asking its patriotic citizens to stamp it out in every village and hamlet in the country.

Bubonic plague and yellow fever were never controlled by shutting our eyes, shrugging our shoulders, and calling rats and mosquitoes necessary evils. They were controlled by public understanding, by fighting them in the open, by exterminating the carriers. Today the Nation and the State are demanding of all 100 per cent Americans that they look the problem of venereal disease squarely in the face, that they take all necessary steps toward eliminating everything that contributes toward, or tends to perpetuate, the greatest source of this disease, and that they do away with the carriers.

But in the case of venereal disease the carriers are human beings. And the human beings who individually expose the most of the rest of humankind to this disease are women. As women, they have the right to appear in society as women, the same right that women have who have had the equipment mentally, morally, physically, and financially, to retain their status unashamed. But they have not the right to appear in society as destroyers of the health, the happiness, and the efficiency of other women, and of future generations. They have not the right to be carriers of that disease "which has no rival, not even tuberculosis, in its importance as a public health problem."

We are not forgetting the men. All over the United States the people are facing the facts as never before. The single standard of morality is nearer today than at any time

in the history of the world. Thousands of young men in the uniforms of their country's army and navy today are better men and better physical beings than they ever were before, because in the service they have learned the fallacy of exploded ideas of "necessary evils" which they had been taught or had accepted without question in civilian days. They know now that strength and virility are not measured by inability for self control. And five-sixths of the venereal disease in the Army—which has cost us more Liberty Bonds than has an entire cantonment over an equal period—came into the Army from civilian life.

For military efficiency—and for social welfare—prostitution must go. This is the Government's decree, based upon the combined scientific and experimental knowledge of the world's experts in medicine, sociology, psychology, and police administration. This is the undeniable fact. We must face it, what shall we do about it? Closing houses of prostitution does not cause the women inmates to vanish into thin air. A few leave the life with little difficulty, because they have been engaged in it temporarily when the returns were large. And when public opinion and honest officials enforce the laws the money does not come so easily. Some, therefore, return to homes and former employment, but what about the majority of the women in the business?

Still others, not too enmeshed in the life and in the grasp of the pimp, can "come



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back" into normal life, through the emergency measures looking toward legitimate employment, carried on by Government, State, and community social work. But what of the feeble-minded, the illiterate, and the women who can scarcely remember any other life?

They must be cared for, must be cared for where they will not constitute a military and a social menace, where they may be given vocational training, and curative treatment, where creative instinct may be encouraged along honest and democratic lines.

It is a tremendous undertaking, and it will cost money. But nothing is too great which is necessary as a vital war measure and for afterward maintaining those principles for which we now fight. The cost? The comparison with the saving in humanity we leave for abler discussions. From the purely material standpoint, what is the cost compared to the \$160,000 per year cost to California, as set forth in a recent State Board of Health Bulletin, to support the syphilitic insane? And syphilitic insanity is preventable. How does it compare with the cost of caring for defective children, and the blind, from venereal disease? How compare it with the cost of maintenance of the hordes of public charges due to other phases of venereal disease?

Law enforcement against prostitution must be carried on. Police records show a coincident saving in diminution of crime. When law enforcement proceeds provision must be made for the women affected. Cities and counties cannot do it all. Nor can they do even a large part of it. There are not many people available who have that combination of training, experience, patience, tact, common sense, and administrative ability necessary to conduct rehabilitative work. A State Industrial Home, modeled after lines which have proven effective in other states, is needed and is needed at once. The Woman's Legislative Council is to be congratulated upon selecting this measure as one of the three which they shall support. The women of California will undoubtedly see that the measure passes, and that immediate results are secured. Thus they contribute once more to the immediate war necessities, back up the Government and the things we are fighting for, and at the same time prepare for the great period of reconstruction when the cause is won.

STATE SONGS

A state song for every state, with words and music composed by state talent, will be urged by Mrs. William D. Steele, of Sedalia, Mo., chairman of the Music Department of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, in her work this year. Through her efforts a dignified, inspiring "Hymn to Missouri" was dedicated by a community chorus of 500 voices at the State Fair last month. Both words and music were written by Missouri men.



U. S. Food Administration.
'Sides savin' fats en wheat, we got ter save sugar. De bes' way ter save sugar is ter use syrups en honey.

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THE Y. W. C. A. AND THE WAR



As the war advances and the mighty manpower of America is more and more heavily thrown into the balance against the modern Attila, the role of women in the world's task of saving for posterity the centuries' heritage of liberty becomes ever greater.

No single agency or combination of agencies in history has done so much as has the world war to place the sexes upon an equal footing. When the hordes of the Hun have been sent reeling back across the Rhine and Germany comes whining to the peace tables to beg a crumb of mercy from the victorious Allies, it will be to women equally with the sturdy bayonet-bearers of the battlefield, that the meed of honor will be due.

For three years the brunt of labor and responsibility for the maintenance of the industrial life of France and England has fallen upon their devoted women. While this may never be true to so great an extent in America, yet here are women daily coming to play a more important part in business, industry and in the all-paramount task of supplying without fail or falter the ever-increasing demands of war. With three million men withdrawn from the nation's ranks of workers, shortly to be followed by as many more, and with our national tasks and responsibilities increased beyond all precedent, it is only to her women that America may look to meet the emergency and to fill the breach.

With their eager and unselfish answer, innumerable new social problems have arisen. In America alone more than a million and a half women have already answered the government's call for workers. Most of these have come from distant parts of the land, leaving their own homes and their familiar surroundings for places entirely strange. Eight of their daily twenty-four hours are filled with the tasks they

came to do. The remaining sixteen presented a problem which, in the face of lack of proper housing facilities and means for recreation and self-improvement, was as serious as it was immediate.

Casting about for an adequate answer, the War Department appealed to the War Work Council of the Y. W. C. A. to take charge of the situation. The result has been the establishment of homes, hotels, club rooms, reading and recreation rooms and other leisure-time resorts in every one of the great congregating places of women war workers throughout the country. In Washington, where 45,000 women have been mobilized from all parts of the United States to do war clerical work, a transient hotel is being built near the union station for the accommodation of women strangers in the capital until they can find permanent homes. Two vacation homes for women were opened there this summer. A country club for girls was opened in June, the clubhouse standing in a seven-acre athletic field provided with facilities for all kinds of sports. One of Washington's old colonial mansions has been purchased by the Y. W. C. A. and converted into a clubhouse and cafeteria for girls. The Elizabeth Somers House, once a girls' school has been taken over and made into an association home.

In every one of the twenty-two great munition making centers of the country, where the government is employing women by the hundred thousand, similar housing and recreation plans are under way. At the Bush Terminal, in Brooklyn, alone there are 15,000 girls to be provided for. Everywhere the War Work Council is organizing clubs for military drill among the girls for their physical well-being, service corps for Red Cross and similar work, semaphore corps, picnics, athletics, swimming and hikes.

Important as is work of this kind, it is by no means all or even a large part of what

the Y. W. C. A. is doing to help win the war. Early in the history of the creation of the American Army, the War Department appealed to the War Work Council to assist in solving the social problems created by the great training cantonments throughout the country. The answer was the Y. W. C. A. Hostess House—a place where women visitors to soldiers may be entertained. Eighty-three hostess houses have been authorized and fifty-nine of these are in actual operation. Ten are for colored troops. In addition, ninety-seven club centers have been opened and workers put in charge. The Social Morality Committee of the Y. W. C. A. with its corps of lecturers and physicians has been incorporated by the government with its Social Hygiene Section of the Commission on Training Camp Activities and its members are now instructing the women of the country how to work with the government through lectures and the distribution of literature. In addition, the Y. W. C. A. is paying the salaries of many members of the Training Camp Commission.

Thirty centers have been opened by the association in this country for foreign women; interpreters have been placed in the training camps and the Federal bulletins on food saving, care of children and general war propaganda have been translated into twenty-three tongues and scattered broadcast among the speakers of alien tongues in this country.

Industrial War Service Centers have been established at all the government industrial cantonments. Colored college and social leaders have been placed in industrial and camp community centers where colored girls are living. A patriotic league for younger girls has been organized and enrolled 410,000 members.

In the war zone itself and in all foreign centers where women of the Allied nations are engaged in war work the Y. W. C. A. has developed a wide scope of invaluable activities. Among the foreign women munition-makers, Red Cross nurses and Signal Corps girls, homes and recreation centers have been established on lines similar to those in this country.

Back of the trenches in France the Y. W. C. A. has established a series of nurses' huts for women engaged in field and base hospital work behind the lines. These huts are now maintained in connection with every hospital in France and their service, in supplying rest and recreation to the women who care for the wounded, is of a value hardly to be exaggerated.

A Hostess House and a hotel for American women war workers have been established in Paris and Tours. In Russia club centers for girls have been established at Petrograd, Moscow and Samara. Social and recreation centers for French women war workers are conducted at Lyons, St. Etienne and Bourges. All this and much more forms the sequel to an appeal cabled by French women to the American Y. W. C. A. early in the war. Sixty-four trained

workers answered that call immediately and the sixty-four were the nucleus of a veritable army.

For the women munition workers of our Allies the Y. W. C. A. has established a series of what are known as "foyers," recreation centers or clubs in or near the factory buildings themselves. There are rest rooms, a gymnasium which also does duty as a theater, auditorium and social hall, a cafeteria, class rooms for the study of English, stenography, bookkeeping and sewing. In many of the centers outdoor recreation fields have been established. The service of these centers in maintaining and increasing the efficiency of women workers is difficult to overestimate.

For all this gigantic war task of the Y. W. C. A., money is an imperative need. The money can only come from the purses of the patriotic who appreciate the value of the service rendered. A campaign for more funds has been announced for the week beginning November 11, the drive to be made nation-wide in conjunction with a similar appeal in behalf of six other national war work organizations—the Y. M. C. A., the American Loyalty Association, the Jewish Welfare Association, the Knights of Columbus, the War Community Service and the Salvation Army. The seven organizations have combined their efforts at money-raising at government request and have set their aggregate goal at \$170,500,000, of which the Y. W. C. A. will receive \$15,000,000.



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California Fruits California Flowers
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Exposition Park, OCTOBER 12 to 26, 1918

OUTLINE OF SUGGESTED PLAN FOR HOME ECONOMICS CALIFORNIA WOMEN'S CLUBS—1918-1919

MRS. C. M. HARING, State Chairman

The year's plan for Home Economics divides itself into two groups:

A. Propaganda to be carried out by the Club as a whole.

B. Programs for Home Economics Sections.

The following suggestions for Section Work are offered:

1. A plan for a series of programs to be given throughout the year, consisting of lectures and demonstrations by local experts designed to prepare the housewife for the withdrawal of nurses, physicians, and men, such as plumbers, electricians and jobbers.

2. Plans for Class Study Work, under the direction of local experts:

a. Course leading to Nurses' Aid Certificate under the auspices of the local Red Cross.

If a group of ten or more club members desire to fit themselves for Nurses' Aids in hospitals, they may arrange with the local Chapter American Red Cross to have the regular course, "Elementary Hygiene and Home Care of the Sick" given to them by a nurse or physician by paying the required fee; and taking the regular examination followed by 240 hours of hospital training.

b. Course for Reconstruction Aid Work in Handicrafts for home or army service, under the direction of local women experts in knitting, metal work, jewelry making, wood work, upholstering, rug weaving or others.

c. Course in Plain Sewing and Remodeling of Garments and Hats, given by a local teacher of Household Arts.

d. Course in Fine Laundering, Removal of Stains and Dry Cleaning.

e. Course in Nutrition and Food Conservation recipes through actual laboratory cooking by arrangement with local schools.

Other plans for Class Study:

3. Correspondence Courses in Nutrition, Millinery and Mothercraft, available through Extension Division, University of California. Write for catalogue. The leader may register for the course and follow her outline for her class. In view of the Children's Year, the new course in Mothercraft is offered without a fee.

4. Courses in the study of Clothing and Shelter from outlines prepared for the California Federation of Women's Clubs by Mrs. Dona De Luce, Berkeley, California. Because of the importance of these subjects and because they have been crowded out by the study of New Food Problems during the past year, they are of special interest now.

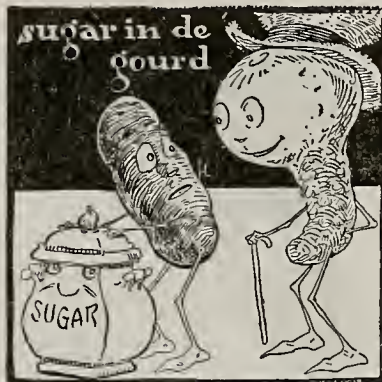
In the outlines definite references are given for each topic so the study may be carried on with any interested club member as a leader.

5. Correspondence Courses in Clothing and Shelter will be prepared from the suggested outlines if clubs request it.

6. Lectures on any of the topics suggested designed to be read at Club Programs will also be considered.

Further information regarding these Lecture and Correspondence Courses may be obtained through your District or State Chairman of Home Economics.

The detailed Plan for General Club Work will be mailed to each Club.



U. S. Food Administration.

De ol' song sez "Dar's Sugar in de Gourd," but Br'er 'Tater 'lows dat de only sugar he's studyin' 'bout now-a-days is what's in de sugar bowl en hit's gwine ter stay dar.

De folks wot's doin' de fightin' mus' have sugar fust.

But ef dars enny sweet'nin' in de gourd now'days, he sho' gwine ter git tapped, 'cause dey's lookin' fer syrups en 'lasses en honey to "substitute."

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OVER SEAS

The following extract is from a letter written to Dr. Louise May Richter, Chairman of Child Welfare, Los Angeles District, by her nephew, Sergeant Neal O. McCollum, who is with the American Expeditionary Forces in France:

"I had a very interesting trip, July 14, when I went to Orleans to attend the big French celebration. On two former visits I had gone through the museum, where are many relics of Joan of Arc. There is also a fine equestrian statue of her in the public square.

"The celebration was held on the plaza, where a reviewing stand had been built. About nine o'clock the mayor and other civic officers, accompanied by a number of French and American army officers, occupied the reviewing stand. Next a general with his staff galloped up and dismounting, took his position. Then came a long column of troops, composed of companies from each branch of the service and from the colonies. Each company had its distinctive uniform and a very colorful army they made. They were led by an American Infantry band and a company of "dough boys" brought up the rear. Each company, as it passed, received its share of applause, and the Americans were not neglected. Our troops came back at the head of the column and took their places in front of the reviewing stand. The band played the Marseillaise and the Star Spangled Banner while the crowd stood with bared heads and the soldiers at attention, saluting both. A number of speeches were made and then about forty French heroes marched out to receive the Croix de Guerre. They were accompanied by four French women dressed in mourning, who had come to receive the Croix their dead had won. One of them was an old lady, holding a beautiful little girl, about three years old, by the hand—"a dead hero's mother and motherless baby," a French soldier told me. When the General, who was doing the decorating, reached her, he tenderly pinned on the Croix her dead son had won, and picking up the little girl, kissed her. There were not many dry eyes in the crowd."

Dr. James A. Francis, of Los Angeles, who has been a popular speaker in California for several of our war drives, is now in England in the army Y. M. C. A. work, and in an interesting letter to the members of his church and congregation in Los Angeles, he writes in an optimistic vein regarding the early end of the war. He pays a splendid tribute to the American soldiers to whom he is ministering. In part he says:

The end of the war is now as plain as if it were here. It is only a matter of time, and no very long time. It may run into next spring and it may not. America has turned the tide already, and news of America's unheard-of quantity productions in munitions and shipping, coupled with the impression our troops make as they come in, creates a

"---first aid" in clothes buying---

The women are helping today in more ways than a few. More and more they're helping the men in the selection of their clothes. Women are natural shoppers. They have learned to recognize real value when they see it. They have become a most valuable aid to the men these days in selecting the clothes that give long wear—that render real war-time service. We invite every woman to spend a part of her shopping hours in "the store with a Conscience"—the store of better values for "him."

F.B. Silverwood ⁴⁷⁷
 "The store with
 a Conscience"
 BROADWAY
 AT SIXTH

THE HOME OF HART SCHAFFNER & MARK CLOTHES

new atmosphere. Last Sunday in scores and scores of London pulpits the note was, "We see the dawning of the day;" "The Die Is Cast;" "Every Life Germany Gives Up Now Is a Life Wasted." Ritual prepared by the archbishops of Canterbury and York and used in all churches last Sunday thanked God "for the timely and mighty help of the United States."

The way our men go at a thing is a wonder over here. I went out with a "Y" man today. He rented a house for the period of the war for a secretaries' home and bought the furniture in about the time it would take some men to select the pattern for a spring suit.

I frequently meet boys from within walking distance of our church. They have a word here by which they describe the way our men fight. They say, "Why, those Yanks, when they start, go just where they start to go, and nothing stops them." As 6000 of them went by the other day with song and laughter, a Britisher said to me, "My! They look like kings!" I replied, "That's what they are, old man."

You ought to see a young captain's look of pride when he says, "My company is 100 per cent clean." I hear other nationalities refer to them as, "Those splendid Americans." The message of Christ is welcome in these camps. Such a thing as disrespect toward it or toward the messenger I've not met. One feels that these men want to do right and are glad of any help.

SOCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE

Since many requests have come from various sources to know the action of the California Federation of Women's Clubs regarding the Social Health Insurance Measure, and conflicting statements have been made on the subject, it seems only fair to state definitely the action taken:

In February, 1917, the Executive Board of the California Federation passed the following motion and resolution:

"Moved to endorse the passage of Senate Bill No. 870 and Constitutional Amendment No. 26, relating to Social and Health Insurance." Carried.

"WHEREAS, The Government of the State of California has appointed on May 18th, 1915, a Commission to investigate and report concerning the adoption of a system of Social Insurance, and such report must be made at the next Legislature, and

"WHEREAS, In several other States efforts are being made to introduce systems of Social Health Insurance which would give the wage-workers the much needed protection in case of sickness, similar to that already provided in case of industrial injuries, and

WHEREAS, It is generally recognized that sickness and loss of earnings and the expense connected therewith bring thousands of wage-workers and their families to distress and actual destitution, and

"WHEREAS, The necessity for Social Health Insurance has been established by the investigations of the United States Public Service, and the United States Department of Labor; be it

"RESOLVED, That the California Federation of Women's Clubs goes on record as favoring a system of Social Health Insurance in the State of California by means of which out of contributions made jointly by workers, their employers and the State, ample sick benefits should be paid, and all necessary aid to recovery be provided to the wage-workers, and be it

"RESOLVED, That the California Federation of Women's Clubs recommends that the Legislature be requested to retain the State Social Insurance Commission until such time as their necessary investigations and recommendations shall have been completed."

Carried.

In March, 1918, at a Conference of the Executive Board, held in San Francisco, the recommendation was made to endorse the Social Health Insurance Measure to submit to the Women's Legislative Council of California. The recommendation carried with one opposing vote.

At the next regular Executive Board meeting, held in Los Angeles, the recommendation of the Conference was adopted with one opposing vote.

The question of Social Health Insurance has never been considered in Annual Convention.

BERTHA L. CABLE, President.

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WOMEN IN STATE LEGISLATURE

While the South failed to elect its women candidates to the State Legislature, the North did itself honor. It will send four women to the Assembly: Mrs. Anna Saylor of Berkeley, Mrs. Grace S. Dorris of Bakersfield, Mrs. Elizabeth Hughes of Oroville, and Miss Esto Broughton of Modesto.

Mrs. Anna L. Saylor of Berkeley wins both the Republican and Democratic nomination to the Assembly, which assures her the election.

Mrs. Saylor is described as a quiet, earnest little woman, with a long record of club activities, both in Indiana and in California. She was president of the Indiana Union of Literary Clubs, which was afterwards renamed the Indiana State Federation of Clubs. She is an active member of the Twentieth-Century Club, the Civic League, and the Navy League of Berkeley. She has also taken a leading part in all war activities.

In an interview with a reporter on the San Francisco Bulletin, Mrs. Saylor is quoted as saying: "I have always felt that along with vice and liquor interests, and unscrupulous business influences, the greatest enemy to good government is indifferent citizenship; therefore, when I was asked by a number of the best and most influential men and women of Berkeley to become their candidate for the Forty-first District, I look upon it as a right obligation and a solemn duty."

Miss Esto Broughton of Modesto, who, in the primary, received the Democratic, Republican, Prohibition and the Socialist nomination, and is thereby virtually elected, is a graduate of the law school of the University of California and practiced her profession in Modesto in the office of Senator Maddux. She has been very active in the civic life of Modesto, having served as president of the Woman's Improvement Club besides being head of the Belgian relief and a very active worker in the Red Cross.

Miss Broughton has made a special study of the irrigation laws of this State. She is in favor of the adoption of the federal amendment in relation to liquor and in all other cases will stand solidly behind the progressive and humanitarian measures put on the statute books during the administration of Senator Hiram Johnson.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hughes, better known as Mrs. J. B. Hughes of Oroville, is one of the women of our State whose election to the next Assembly is practically assured. At the August primary Mrs. Hughes eliminated her two men opponents, winning the Republican, Democratic and Socialist nominations.

Mrs. Hughes was born in San Francisco, and under her maiden name, Elizabeth Lorentzen, was a well known teacher in the

schools of Alameda and other bay cities. As the wife of a school man she has kept in close touch with educational problems. As a public speaker, Mrs. Hughes has frequently appeared before educational bodies. During the year 1914-15 she was a lecturer in Librarians' School of the State Library, at Sacramento. The year following she was



Miss Esto Broughton

chosen by the Board of Regents to be a member of the faculty of the University of California Extension Division, and is still connected with that department.

Mrs. Hughes has been an active club woman for ten years past. She has been Art leader of the Oroville Monday Club since its establishment. For three years she was Art Chairman of the Northern District of Federated Clubs, and it was at her suggestion that a Traveling Art Exhibit for the district was established. As a delegate to several State conventions, Mrs. Hughes has become widely known and counts among her personal friends many of the most prominent club women of the State and nation.

Mrs. Hughes is best known to her townsmen and neighbors as a civic worker. She was largely instrumental in obtaining adequate playground equipment for the Oroville public school children. As secretary of the Belgian Relief organization of Oroville, she became deeply interested in war work. Since the entrance of the United States into the war, Mrs. Hughes has been active in Red Cross work, and is now chairman of Butte County Chapter. She is also directing the women of the county in their Liberty Loan campaign and is an active member of the Butte County Council of Defense, having the distinction of being the only woman on that body.

Mrs. Hughes made her campaign for the legislature largely on the basis of needed preparation for the return of our soldiers. It is her hope that her experience in war work will enable her to do some effective work along these lines in Sacramento.

The Melting-Pot

Jessica Lee Briggs, San Francisco

INTERPRETERS

There are some thoughts too sad to put in words.

There are some joys too deep for accents gay.

*I think that that is why God makes the birds,
Such things to say.*

There are some moments full of melodies
Too sweet for harps or any human thing.

*I think that that is why God makes the trees,
Such songs to sing.*

There are some souls that down life's high-way pass

Too fair to last in hope's bright diadem.

*I think that that is why God makes the grass,
To shelter them.*

There are some hours too lonely for the light,

When shining rays but rude intruders seem.

*I think that that is why God makes the night,
To sleep, and dream.*

—American Lumberman.

The President of the United States has proclaimed the 12th day of October "Liberty Day." It is of signal import to the inhabitants of the earth that one day in the year's calendar shall be known as Liberty Day. Another milestone has thus been erected along the King's Highway.

Buy a Liberty Bond and do your part toward making California's quota go over the top.

The news comes to us that Miss Mary MacArthur, general secretary of the National Federation of Women Workers, is a candidate for a seat in the British House of Commons, and that 90 per cent of Miss MacArthur's comrades are engaged in the manufacture of munitions, and that the funds of the organization are invested in war loans.

God willing, the maudlin-sympathetic, the crying, the bewailing-of-fate woman is an individual fast being shoved into the past alongside of the swooning, flirtations creature of a century ago.

The war is "making Phyllis think," and the picture of Phyllis puckering her brows in this effort is amusing. But Phyllis will have to do even more than think, as much as the world needs thinkers.

Apropos of Phyllis thinking, a story is told of a soldier returning home without an arm (this story may apply to all ages of Phyllises), "Oh!" she said with a smothered gasp and a look of distorted sympathy, "how did you lose your arm?"

"I did not lose my arm, madam," answered the soldier, "I gave it."

The last call for workers from the Red Cross Service Department overseas is to send women who are happy,—women who know how to be happy under all circumstances; women who know how to laugh and be glad; women who know how to clasp the hand and to read the heart, to see suffering and to still make glad, still be happy. This is one of the greatest needs of the hour, shall we be able to meet it?

I boarded a street car the other day, which is a regular every-day habit of anyone of us; and on the car was a number of soldiers, this too is a regular every-day occurrence. Seated at the end of the car was a young Scotchman in uniform. At once I noticed that his left hand was gone. "What a splendid young laddie," I thought.

Two women got on the car at the next stop and sat near. "Poor fellow," said the younger and sighed. I could not refrain from reaching forward with the words, "Please don't say, 'poor fellow.'"

"I know he's a hero," said the younger woman.

"That is just it," I replied.

"But you can't help saying poor fellow when you've a son in the service," said the older woman.

"We each have someone in the service, though it may not be a son," I said, and tears of pride came to my eyes as I thought of a nephew barely eighteen.

"Oh, I know," said the mother, "that our boys are being given wonderful opportunities in training, in study, and in most everything such as they could never possibly get in any other way," and we spoke of the situation from this point of view until I had reached my destination.

Those earnest workers "physicians and specialists," already preparing for the reconstruction of our soldiers' lives on returning home, are impressing us first of all that the man returning from the fight does not want out pity; what he does want is our best, our strongest loyalty and our support.

EXPLANATION OF AMENDMENT NO. 26

University of California,
Berkeley, Cal., August 10, 1918.

The adoption of Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 26 is one of the necessities to which we are driven by the closely locked-up condition of the California Constitution. Such a situation makes it essential, in order that our State may keep abreast of the social, economic and industrial movement of the age, that doors be opened one by one for the necessary legislation, whether through the legislature or through popular initiative. With initiative and referendum now embodied in the constitution, there is no longer occasion for the fear formerly entertained of the legislature arbitrarily transgressing the rights of the people. For it is to be remembered that the initiative cannot operate without the sanction of a constitutional amendment, and that whosoever a constitutional amendment gives authority to the legislature, it equally gives authority to the people to use the initiative to establish legislation and to use the referendum to block legislation. The proposed amendment safeguards these great prerogatives of the people, as well as leaving untouched the general and special safeguards of constitutional limitations.

If the people desire the opportunity to pass laws on the subject of voluntary or compulsory social health insurance, there is no way of accomplishing such a result except by the adoption of an amendment like the one proposed. In order to have power to control public utilities adequately, it was necessary to adopt the far-reaching constitutional amendment which reconstituted the railroad commission. This proposed amendment is innocence itself as compared with the amendment adopted in 1911, creating the railroad commission. Likewise, we could not have passed such laws as the compensation act, the minimum wage law for women and minors, and other acts indicated by

modern social public opinion, without the release afforded by amendment to the constitution.

The wording of the proposed amendment seems to be entirely satisfactory. The general principles and limitations of both the State and Federal constitutions control and restrict. For instance, arbitrary and unreasonable classification and discrimination are prevented by the safeguards elsewhere provided. On the other hand, reasonable classification exists as an inherent power of legislation and is nowhere affected or curtailed by existing provisions of the constitution.

Through abundance of caution, the referendum is expressly preserved in the proposed amendment. This does not seem to have been necessary, but like many features in both Federal and State constitutions, is included so as to prevent misunderstanding. The amendment gives power only with respect to a health insurance system, and in the passage of laws on that subject the legislature will be controlled by all the general provisions of the constitution, such as the initiative and referendum, and the principles of constitutional construction.

WM. CAREY JONES,

Dean of California State Law School. Professor of Constitutional Law, California State Law School.

VOTE FOR

Judge Russ Avery

(Incumbent)

FOR

Judge of the Superior Court

Graduate of L. A. High School, U. of C., Harvard Law School. Resident of L. A. for 32 years. Member of Bar for 20 years.

Able, honest, experienced and fearless.



This sign is your guarantee of biscuit Purity and Perfection. It is the famous "Good Luck" Seal of the Pacific Coast Biscuit Company—makers of Swastika Brand—the best biscuits. Demand Swastikas!

CARE OF OUR WOUNDED

Miss Maria de G. S. Lopez was formerly a teacher in the Los Angeles High School and a member of the College Women's Club.

From one of the nurses in this hospital comes the following story of caring for our own American soldiers when they come in wounded:

"Life has been rather strenuous for us since Mrs. Brown left us in May. We have been busy most of the time—very often working night and day, for in times of a rush there is no ceasing—mobs and mobs of wounded arrive at our doors and they must be cared for. The hospital made what it thought to be ample preparations for the last two drives—but even so—the numbers that came were much beyond any expectation on the part of war authorities in these parts.

Beginning with July 18 our own American boys came to us wounded, hungry, thirsty, crying for help as we had so often seen the French arrive. Our hearts had been moved time and again but now—it was just a little different. Our very own were suffering and for once we realized that America was at war with all its might. And it is surely sad. It is such a terrible price to pay. But we must win for the sake of the whole world.

You probably know that Miss McKee organized the aids and for over two months we have had charge of the Salle Préparatoire which means that we prepare all the patients that are operated upon in our wards. We take down dirty, bloody dressings, clean the wounds, shave and put on new dressings. I cannot begin to describe to you the pitiable condition in which the men come to us. These are not days for tears else we would weep! Thousands have passed through our hands—so you may know we have seen some suffering.

Miss McKee has certainly made a success of her work. She is a splendid worker and inspires one to do one's best.

The American boys who are brought here are cared for with the other wounded by French doctors and nurses. During our hours off duty we have tried to visit our boys. I adopted a young captain—twenty-five years old. He was so wonderfully brave—patient—and sweet and so hopeful although he knew he had been shot through the spine and was paralyzed from the waist down. I did for him the little things his mother would have had me do. I think his last days were made a little easier—and so, one tragedy after another. We cannot overlook the personal. It is too close to us.

The American Red Cross has been wonderful to the boys. A Capt. Green is in charge of the work in this region and he is welcomed by them every day. The boys like him. Red Cross has sent us eggs, oranges, lemons, cigarettes and newspapers.

The much looked for ambulance has not yet arrived. We would like so much to have it. We feel that we have missed an exceptional opportunity during the past few weeks because of the delay. We have been driving the old Dodge car and it has done service for the hospital as a messenger. Poor old thing! Little by little it drops to pieces but we replace the parts and after a while we almost have a brand new car.

MARIE DE G. S. LOPEZ,
Treasurer W. O. H. Ognon.

THREE PHILHARMONIC COURSES

Manager Behymer has declared not for "music as usual," but for "more music than usual," and to this end has arranged for the three Philharmonic Courses, of seven concerts, a series devoted entirely to vocal music and a series of piano recitals.

The Philharmonic Courses will be more interesting than ever, including American artists of established reputations or artists already well known here from our allied countries. The Tuesday evening series will be opened October 22nd with Anna Fitzin, the American soprano, and Andres de Seguro, basso-baritone from the Metropolitan, in joint concert. This will be one of the most interesting, varied programs of the year, the first half devoted to songs, arias and duets, the second half to a short French musical sketch, done in costume.

John McCormack on Three Courses

So much has been written about John McCormack, and his popularity is so widespread, that there but remains the announcement of his appearance in Los Angeles at three concerts to create a sensation. He will be heard in entirely different programs on each of the Philharmonic Courses, November 2nd, 5th and 7th.

Of the newcomers on the series may be mentioned Anna Case, May Peterson, and Mabel Garrison, all Americans whose successes have been won both abroad and at home; Lucy Gates of Salt Lake City, who has won the approval of the entire East, will be heard in joint recital with the Trio de Lutece, flute, violin and cello. Mme. Frances Alda of the Metropolitan returns, Josef Hofmann, the most popular of pianists, Louis Graveure, Yvette Guilbert, all will be heard on the Philharmonic Courses.

War Lectures to Be Given at Trinity

Realizing the widespread interest every one has in regard to the various aspects of the war, Manager Behymer announces an Extension Series of the Philharmonic Courses which will be devoted to lectures illustrated with motion pictures taken on all fronts, by the most authoritative speakers before the public.

The terrors of the invasion, the hardships and triumphs of the soldier, the changed standards of living, the sociological, politi-

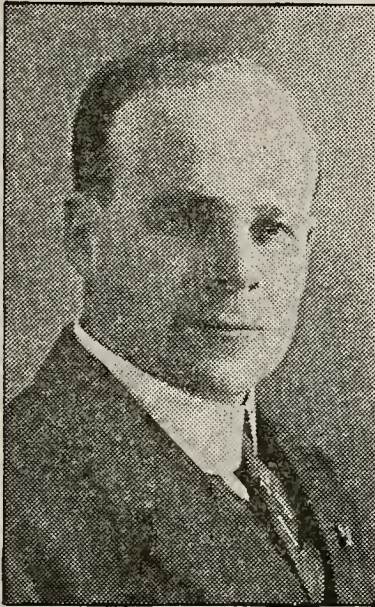
cal and financial results of the war, the attitude of the enemy in general, many tales, humorous and pathetic but always valorous, and the splendid work of the navies will be told by individuals, each one of whom has had the assistance and approval of the allied governments in securing material.

Among the speakers will be Private Peat, on October 29th. Every one knows of this spectacular Canadian who was among the first overseas.

Baroness Huard, daughter of Frances Wilson, will tell of her flight out of the Chateau Thierry district; D. Thomas Curtin, the man who "dragged the truth out of Germany" through his vigorous investi-

gations under Lord Northcliffe; Irvin S. Cobb, the great American humorist, has returned from the continent with a new story from the fronts; Charles Upson Clark of the American University in Rome cabled Mr. Behymer recently that he was being afforded every assistance from the Italian government in his visit and search after material giving the Italian point of view; Major Dugmore, the English author and soldier; Ralph D. Paine, with his story of the "Fighting Fleets," and Isaac Marcossan, the foremost American reporter, will all be included on the Extension Series.

All the concerts and lectures will be given in Trinity Auditorium, where ticket reservations may be made.



WILL C. WOOD

presents his candidacy for

State Superintendent of Public
Instruction

to the voters of California

GENERAL ELECTION NOV. 5, 1918

His candidacy was indorsed by over 203,000 voters at the recent primary, giving him a substantial plurality over his nearest competitor.

His supporters include practically all of the leading educators of the State.

His candidacy is based upon a splendid record as elementary school teacher, principal, city superintendent of schools (Alameda) and state commissioner of secondary schools.

California Needs His Leadership in
School Affairs

HIS CANDIDACY IS INDORSED BY THE FOLLOWING REPRESENTATIVE WOMEN
OF CALIFORNIA:

Mrs. Russ Avery
Mrs. O. Shepard Baraun
Dr. Adelaide Brown
Miss Annie Florence Brown
Mrs. Arthur Brown
Mrs. Oliver C. Bryant
Mrs. H. A. Cable
Dr. Louise Harvey Clarke
Mrs. L. P. Crane
Miss Nadine Crump
Mrs. Mary A. Coman
Mrs. Theodore Coleman
Mrs. Susan M. Dorsey
Mrs. George Dane
Mrs. John Eshleman
Mrs. Torrey Everett
Mrs. E. K. Foster
Mrs. Margaret Frick
Mrs. Frank A. Gibson
Miss Marcia Gilmore
Mrs. Francis Carleton Harmon
Mrs. Arthur Heineman
Mrs. John R. Havnes
Mrs. A. L. Hamilton

Mrs. Randall Hutchinson
Mrs. M. E. Jenkins
Mrs. Berenice Johnson
Mrs. Mark Keppel
Mrs. E. J. Lickley
Mrs. W. F. Marshall
Mrs. Ernest C. Moore
Miss Ethel Moore
Miss Fannie W. McLean
Miss Blanche Morse
Miss Alicia Mosgrove
Mrs. Willoughby Rodman
Mrs. Matthew Robertson
Dr. Jessie A. Russell
Mrs. Seward A. Simons
Miss Evelyn Stoddart
Miss Bessie Stoddart
Mrs. Jessie H. Steinhart
Mrs. Grace C. Stanley
Mrs. Edwin M. Stanton
Mrs. Maud Thomas
Mrs. F. C. Turner
Mrs. Shelley Tolhurst
Mrs. Ruth Weatherdee

The County Welfare Department—What Is It? Is It Needed? What Does It Do? Has It Been Tried?

Cornelia McKinne Stanwood

In the County Welfare Department plan, the community asks the supervisors to share with it the responsibility of county relief work. In this SHARING of responsibility lies the basis for the success of this plan. The supervisors bring to the commission the funds and the responsibility; the other commissioners bring time, counsel and high purpose. The Commission chooses an executive secretary and a nurse to carry out its plans for community welfare. Other social agents are added from time to time as the work grows.

San Bernardino, Humboldt, Fresno, San Mateo, Sonoma are now working under this plan. Each county varies slightly in conformity to local needs but the underlying principles of sharing responsibility and unifying work are alike in each case.

The typical County Welfare Department is composed of seven members,—men and women; two supervisors and five unpaid commissioners. These commissioners should truly represent the entire county with its many viewpoints of nationality, religion and locality.

The County Welfare Department is needed. In 1916-17 the counties of California spent \$3,929,223 for public relief of dependents. All this money by State law, passed through the hands of the supervisors. They have the funds for relief and the responsibility for its proper distribution. They are busy men, with constant and insistent demands on them. It takes a great deal of time and thought to adequately, intelligently and sympathetically administer relief. The investigation, supervision and work for rehabilitation of the unfortunate dependent demands the full time of well-paid relief agents chosen on a basis of training and experience. Thirty-four counties of the State still distribute their relief through the grocery orders of supervisors—without system, without adequate record, without satisfactory results. The supervisors themselves in many cases are dissatisfied with the present system.

The desire for a County Welfare Department comes generally from public spirited men and women in the county who see failure in the present system. Money is wasted, children are often neglected, the unworthy impose on the county, and the worthy often go unrelieved.

It has been tried successfully.

The supervisors of San Bernardino saved twenty-one thousand dollars for the county during the first year under Welfare Commission. At the close of the year they asked the Commission to take over the management of the county hospital. It has done so and the hospital reflects in spirit the attitude of the Commission. It is a place of comfort for sick people. The supervisors know that the poor of their county who are ill are as well taken care of as the best of their citizens in private hospitals.

Governor Stephens Pays Tribute to Women Voters

In his address before the Republican state convention at Sacramento Governor Stephens very properly and very aptly referred to the activities of women in the politics of the state, and also recalled some history on the subject which should not be forgotten. He said:

"This Republican convention is honored and distinguished by the presence of three women delegates, prospective members of the approaching legislature.

"The Republican convention of 1910 wrote into its platform a plank endorsing woman's suffrage—the first definite step taken in California towards extending equal political rights to women. It is fitting, therefore, that the Republican convention of 1918 should be the first convention in California to record the participation of women in the party's deliberations.

"In the wonderful advance in the political, social and economic conditions in California since 1911 the women have had a part equal with the men. Had the women of this state not been accorded full rights and had it not become necessary to recognize woman's conscience and woman's brain as active political factors, California could not have attained in so short a time, the proud position which she holds among the most enlightened and advanced states in the Union. We rejoice that women now are to share in the active task of law-making."

The Fresno Welfare Department has worked along the same lines. It closed its orphanage and placed the children in individual family homes. Into its empty orphanage, it is now bringing the old men and women from the county hospital who are able to be up and around. These old people will be much happier in these beautiful new surroundings—away from the sorrows that of necessity lie near sickness.

They, in turn, will leave empty a building which the Commission plans to fill with student nurses to train in the county hospital. So Fresno's Welfare Department is quickly and deftly adjusting its work along better lines.

In conclusion the County Welfare Department of the Supervisors is a new plan but a sound one. It is now going through the stress and the straits of adjustment but it is based on sound principles.

It keeps the responsibility of relief where it belongs—with the supervisors; but draws to the supervisors, in the personality of its unpaid commissioners, the strength, the thought and the best judgment of the entire county.

DISTRICT NEWS

NORTHERN DISTRICT

The first Executive Board meeting of the Northern District, C. F. W. C., for the season of 1918-1919, was held at the Sacramento Hotel, September 7th, at 10:00 a. m.

Routine business was transacted. The board gave official approval of the Suggestionnaire issued by the president.

How to uphold interest in club work during the period of the war when so many of the best club workers are busily engaged in war activities, was the topic that received the greatest amount of discussion. Two points were developed for the consideration of the clubs: First, That meetings be held less frequently than formerly. Second, That recreational programs be provided for the tired workers who would enjoy, with a clear conscience, the amusements that would be sanctioned by authority.

Each departmental chairman has prepared the coming year's work with special reference to the needs of the hour. Suggestions are concise and apropos; with the kindly offer of further assistance upon request. The Suggestionnaire has been sent to all the clubs and to each member of the Executive Board, both District and State.

The president has outlined an itinerary of the District, which begins September 23d, and ending December 6th. This covers many miles of territory but arranges the president's visits to coincide with the regular meeting day of the various clubs. The objects of these official visits are: To sustain and encourage the Federation spirit; to preserve the principles and to fulfill the promises of the greatest organization of women in the United States.

The slogan is "Courage and Encourage."
(Mrs. G. E.) ISOBEL S. CHAPPELL.

SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT

Mrs. W. C. Morrow

One of the new war measures interesting to clubwomen is the consolidation of clubs—one club absorbing another, following the conservation plan. To Kalon Club was one of the first clubs to take this move. To Kalon Club takes the initiative in what many conservative clubwomen predict will eventually take place—the amalgamation of small clubs with larger ones for better and more extensive work. The To Kalon Club admitted the Dorian Club in a body at its first meeting in September. As another measure to increase membership the To Kalon Club admitted daughters and daughters-in-laws of members for this without an initiation fee.

To Kalon Club made "Founders' Day" an eventful one this year. A breakfast was held at the Fairmont Hotel on Friday, September 20, 1918. Mrs. A. W. Stokes, a "Captoin" who participated in the W. S. S. Drive in the Twenty-third Assembly District, sold \$75 of W. S. S. at the Breakfast.

Members of Laurel Hall Club served during the recent Drive for nurses, and also in the W. S. S. Drive. Mrs. Allan B. Evans, a member, made a record sale the first day she went out in the Thrift Stamp Drive, selling all she took out in a few hours and returning for more and selling them. Mrs. Evans is also to participate in the Liberty Loan Drive, and members of Laurel Hall will also act as salesmen for the Bonds.

Mrs. A. W. Scott, the President of the Forum Club, has initiated a series of talks instead of programs for her club. Miss Charlotte Ebbets talked on matters pertaining to the Food Administration. Mrs. James Griffin of Denver, representing the college women's war committee, and Mrs. Arthur O'Neill spoke on the San Francisco Nurses' Association.

The Pacific Coast Women's Press Association held two meetings in September. The first, coming on September 9, Admission Day, was patriotic in character. Mrs. Henry C. Bunker, the new President, presided with grace and dignity. Mrs. Bunker gave a talk on "Our Problem" at the Members' Meeting. Mrs. North-Whitcomb and Miss Eleanor Croudace also spoke, and there was music.

Owing to a pressure of duties Mrs. John Perrine, who has acted as Corresponding Secretary for the San Francisco District, has been obliged to resign, and Miss Anita Wales, the young daughter of Mrs. Edward Wales, the new President of To Kalon, has been appointed by Mrs. Frank Fredericks to act in that capacity. The appointment is a decided tribute to Miss Wales, as the position usually falls on older shoulders. Mrs. Wales has inaugurated a new feature in the reading of a composite letter from "Our Boys" in Camp and over seas. This comes under the Service Flag Section and Mrs. J. M. Kepner has it in charge. Mrs. Wales presided at the opening meeting and opened

the meeting with "The Star Spangled Banner" and closed with "America."

At the last meeting of the San Francisco District it was decided that a Liberty Bond of the fourth issue should be bought. It is a good precedent to follow, as the San Francisco District has already bought Bonds.

Mrs. H. C. Tibbitts, the new President of The California Club, has decided to make all the club meetings accessible to the public for the coming year. It is expected that eminent speakers will address the members on war work and war conditions, and Mrs. Tibbitts has generously made it possible for all those interested to attend.

Mrs. Wade Williams, the President of the Papyrus Club, has changed the place of meeting to the St. Francis. War activities will be a feature for the coming year. It has been decided to abandon all social affairs and the members will devote their energies to Red Cross and War Work.

The Vittoria Colonna Club held its first meeting of the club year at the Fairmont, where matters of importance were discussed.

The call of the Government for workers in The Fourth Liberty Loan has found clubwomen responding nobly. All else is subservient to this demand, and no functions are to be given during this drive.

Corona Club opened with "Vacation Experiences." Mrs. Cecil W. Mark has the helm for the ensuing year. Mrs. Mark is a vocalist of unusual talent, and will make a capable officer. The year opened with a luncheon, and various speakers related their adventures during vacation time.

ADAMEDA DISTRICT

Mrs. H. W. Whitworth, Oakland

At the first board meeting of the year the President, Mrs. Katherine Smith, suggested that the board adopt a "Suggestionaire" in which each chairman should be asked to contribute her plan of work for her department for the year, which should be sent to all the club presidents of the district.

On Wednesday, September 11th, the Oakland Club of which Miss Theresa Rousseau is the President, held a very interesting California Day at their club home. Mr. Joseph R. Knowland, Past President of the Native Sons of the Golden West and Chairman of Landmarks of California, gave a very interesting illustrated talk dating as early as 1847. Mr. Knowland also spoke of the work of the Native Sons in restoring the Old Missions. This talk was followed by a solo, "I Love You, California," by Mrs. Fred Laufer, and a group of Spanish songs rendered by Prof. R. E. Kern, a descendant of General Vallejo of California. Spanish dances in costume were given by Miss Eugene Beardsley. The chairman of the afternoon, Mrs. Allis Miller, was also in Spanish costume.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT NEWS

Mrs. Zerna Gates Hosfelt, Press Chairman, Rialto

The September meeting of the Executive Board of the Southern District, C. F. W. C., was held Thursday, September 12, in Ontario, at the Casa Blanca Hotel. Plans were made for the Convention to be held in that city, November 13 to 15, on invitation of the Current Events Club of Ontario.

The enthusiasm and splendid spirit shown by the officers and chairmen are proof that the women of the District are ready for the year's work, and to them there is but one object in club affairs, and that is to help win the war.

War Service will be the keynote of the Convention, which will begin at 1:30 o'clock, Wednesday afternoon, November 13, and continue till 1:00 o'clock Friday afternoon, November 15.

Child Welfare, Social and Industrial Conditions, and other subjects directly pertaining to war work will be discussed by the best authorities the State offers. It is hoped to make the Convention more of a conference than ever before.

Surely every club in the District will see the need of sending its full quota of delegates in order that they may not only become familiar with the conditions and needs but return to homes with renewed enthusiasm.

Mrs. J. A. Kimberly of Redlands, who has been a pioneer in Home Economics, is the new chairman of that department.

Meeting with the Executive Board were members of the Hostess Club. Following the well served luncheon by Manager Kattenbick of the hotel, a lively discussion on the new conditions under which women live and work today, was enjoyed.

Mrs. C. R. Stebbens of Riverside gave a splendid talk on the great work of the Young Woman's Christian Association in this world crisis.

The first Board meeting of the year of the San Bernardino County Federation of Women's Clubs was held in the Woman's Clubhouse, at San Bernardino, on September 17, when fourteen members were present. Mrs. Florence Dodson Schoneman, the president, called the meeting to order. Some time was spent in planning the coming year's work, after which attention was devoted to the regular fall convention, which will be held at Fontana on October 15th. The ladies of Fontana will serve lunch at a nominal price, and owing to the shortage of sugar, it was decided at the board meeting that the attending ladies would each take her own portion of sugar. Mrs. Schoneman especially urges that there be a large attendance on this occasion. The session will begin at ten o'clock on the third Tuesday in October.

Owing to the isolated location of the little town of Needles it has been impossible for a representative of its hustling club to be in attendance at many of the meetings of the

County Federation, but now that the new president, Mrs. Mathie, wife of the train-master of the Santa Fe, has taken up her residence in San Bernardino, the county unit will be favored with regular attendance from that section.

L. A. DISTRICT NEWS

Mrs. H. S. Duffield, Chairman, Glendale, Cal.

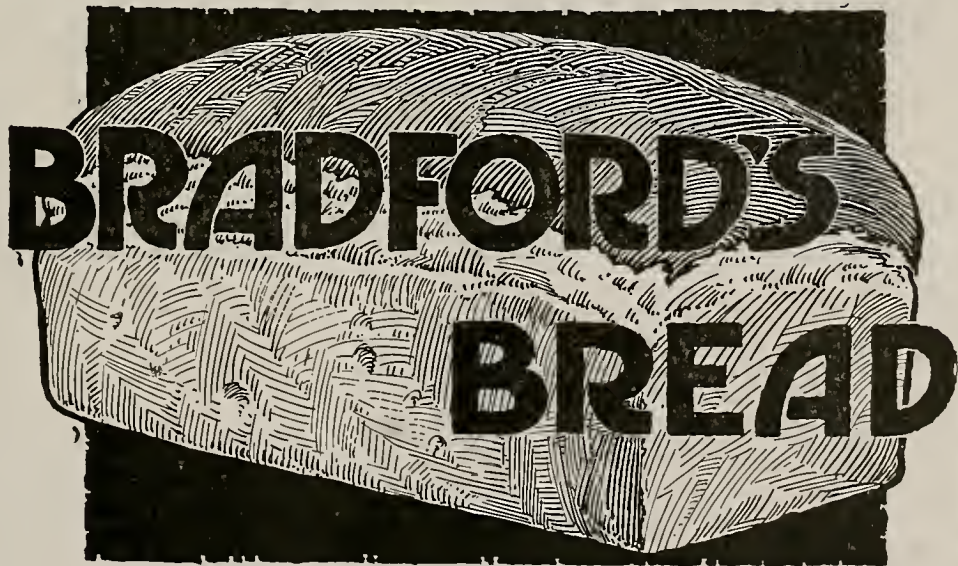
Although a sojourner at her Hermosa Beach home, at which place she entertained the entire District Board on one occasion, Mrs. Mattison B. Jones, District President, has been far from idle during the summer months. Monthly executive sessions have been held throughout the vacation period at the Service Office, 618 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Los Angeles, with the result that the organization is primed for the inevitably busy months ahead of it. Conservation of time and energies is the watchword. To this end, it was decided on motion at the last board meeting, September 12th, that future board meetings should follow the monthly conferences on the fourth Thursdays of the month, the ruling to take effect October 24th, thus giving one day a month to these important sessions instead of two. It was further agreed on motion that chairmen of departments and standing committees shall make a written report to the recording secretary at least two days prior to the regular Executive Board meetings. The Recording Secretary shall, in turn, prepare from these a composite report to be read by her at the monthly meetings. It is

believed that this measure will tend to speed up the work of the board very materially.

A noteworthy accomplishment to be placed to the credit of the District Federation was effected when Mrs. Charles M. Kite, District Chairman of Natural Scenery and Parks, sought out the proper authorities and induced them to change the hour of closing from eight p. m. to nine p. m., new time, when it was noted that the ushering in of the new Daylight Saving Law was inadvertently depriving many of the enjoyment of Griffith Park during the most enchanting hour of the whole day—the twilight hour.

The incident cited serves to illustrate the aims and purposes of the Federation, which is pledged to promote the best interests of the community as well as to mutual helpfulness, and a general participation in the world's work.

The Tuesday Afternoon Club of Glendale has placed emphasis upon its avowed war work program for the coming year by giving recently what is believed to be one of the most successful Red Cross benefit entertainments ever sponsored by a woman's organization. When all returns are in it is probable that the net sum realized will be between seven and eight hundred dollars. The affair took the form of a Community Harvest Festival, one feature of which was a beautiful spectacular pageant, depicting in song and dance the sowing, growing and harvesting of the grains. The formal opening of the club will take place October 8th.



It is economy to buy the "better-made" **BRADFORD** bread. Better because of the modern equipment and latest methods used.

ORIENTAL RUGS

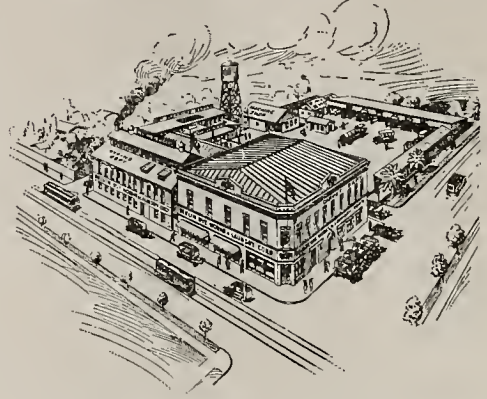
Rug-weaving is one of the oldest of the arts. The Armenians, Syrians, Persians, Egyptians and Hindus lead among those who weave the wonderful designs from silk, wool, and cotton that give to the world the Oriental rugs that are so highly prized and admired by the Occident.

With characteristic duplicity the Germans have established factories and machinery in Turkey and Egypt and make "hand-woven Oriental rugs" by the thousands and selling them as the genuine article. In America we have also factories that make imitation Orientals, but the rugs of American make are never sold as genuine. It takes a connoisseur to tell the spurious from the real, and many people have been taken in by agents selling factory made rugs for hand woven. It is estimated among rug men that, because of the war, there will be no more Orientals obtainable from the far East for at least five years to come.

While we in America have never tried to make rugs by hand, as the Orientals do, it was left to Americans to establish plants capable of cleaning these fine fabrics. Even the Armenians and Syrians admit that the methods employed by American cleaners are the best in the world. Some of the Oriental fakirs will try to inveigle the unsuspecting into the belief that only an oriental can clean these fabrics, uttering prayers

and incantations while they are cleaning a rug.

The American Dye Works have been leaders in Los Angeles for over thirty years in all kinds of cleaning from garments to hats, and have during the past few years established a most modern plant for the cleaning and repairing of all rugs, especially Orientals.



and incantations while they are cleaning a rug.

They are anxious to meet the owners of fine Orientals and to explain their methods of cleaning, saying a trial order will convince the most skeptical.

STENOGRAPHERS --- TYPEWRITERS HELP WIN THE WAR

You are urged, as a patriotic duty, to enter the Government service in Washington, D. C., for important war work as stenographers and typewriters.

Women, especially, may thus aid in the nation's great effort. Men also are needed.

Those who have not the required training are encouraged to undergo instruction at once.

Tests are given in 550 cities every Tuesday.

The Government maintains a list of available rooms in private houses in Washington and is erecting residence halls to accommodate thousands.

Full information and application blanks may be obtained from the Secretary of the Local Board of Civil Service Examiners at the post office or customhouse in any important city.

JOHN A. McILHENNY,
President, U. S. Civil Service Commission,
Washington, D. C.

(Continued from Page 13)

We have no complaint to make of this distribution of the funds. It embodies the principle that we ourselves emphasized, namely, that the lowest-paid teachers need help the most. But we do say that it is a disgrace to a city of the first class, a city that boasts that it has the finest schools in the United States that it should now offer the spectacle to the country that it pays its tramp labor better than its common school teachers. Los Angeles is now the only large city that we know of that has taken no notice in its salary schedule of the changed conditions under which we live.

Did we give a false impression when we bought so freely of Liberty Bonds? We did it with the savings of other years, and with vacations freely sacrificed, and with the wardrobes we did not buy. We have made our clothes and cleaned our own shoes. What shall we do when the next demand comes? We are ready to respond to our last dollar, but first there must be the dollar.

IN MEMORIAM

(From "The Light Beyond," by Maurice Maeterlinck.)

Those who die for their country should not be numbered with the dead. We must call them by some other name. They have nothing in common with those who end in their beds a life that is worn out, a life almost always too long and often useless. Death, which everywhere else is but the object of fear and horror, bringing naught but nothingness and despair, this death, on the field of battle, in the clash of glory, becomes more beautiful than birth and exhales a grace greater than that of love. No life will

ever give what their life is offering us, that youth which gives in one moment the days and the years that lay before it. There is no sacrifice to be compared with that which they have made; for which reason there is no glory that can soar so high as theirs, no gratitude that can surpass the gratitude which we owe them. They have not only a right to the foremost place in our memories; they have a right to all our memories and to everything that we are, since we exist only through them.

And now it is in us that their life, so suddenly cut short, must resume its course. Whatever the God whom it adores, one thing is almost certain and, in spite of all appearances, is daily becoming more certain: it is that death and life are commingled; the dead and the living alike are but moments, hardly dissimilar, of a single and infinite existence and members of the one immortal family. They are not beneath the earth, in the depths of their tombs; they lie deep in our hearts, where all that they once were will continue to live and to act; and they live in us even as we die in them. They see us; they understand us more nearly than when they were in our arms; let us then keep a watch upon ourselves, so that they witness no actions and hear no words but words and actions that shall be worthy of them.

The Texas Federation of Women's Clubs is raising a war fund of fifty thousand dollars. Half of that amount will be used for a Texas house in France for the use of Texas boys in the war service. The Federation is also maintaining recreation canteens in every cantonment town and aviation field in the state.

"STOP THE LEAKS and SAVE THE DROPS"

is the request of the
Fuel Administration

OUR Country is facing a shortage of oil and gasoline so vital to our success in winning the war.

THE demand of the war industries, Navy and Emergency Fleet Corporation is exceeding the supply.

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ALIEN ENEMIES By Theodosia Garrison Of The Vigilantes

There be alien enemies
Sheltered 'neath our own roof-trees,—
Indolence and Apathy
And Extravagance, these three
Whom we entertain at ease.

Indolence that bids us shirk
Honest share of loyal work;
Apathy that bids us lie
While the red flames scorch the sky,
And Extravagance whose firth
Sends black famine upon earth.

Citizens, shall these endure?
These, the traitors in our door,—
These, the sellers of our sword,—
These, betrayers of our word
In the loyal oath we swore?

Men die for us over-seas
Shall we aid their enemies?

THE DOOM OF ALCOHOL

The long-threatened day of doom for King Alcohol is now fixed. By the recent action of the United States senate, that once potent monarch is definitely sentenced to lose his head on July 1, 1919. A congressional or presidential reprieve seems unlikely.

The doom was certain anyhow. It would not have taken more than a year or two to secure the ratification of the federal prohibition amendment by the requisite number of states. Action by congress merely hastens the matter a little.

The measure approved by the senate does not provide for unqualified prohibition. It merely bans the liquor traffic until the demobilization of our army after the war. That process, at best, will probably not be completed until a couple of years hence, and in the meantime the federal amendment will doubtless become effective.

"A CLEARING HOUSE OF THOUGHT AND LEADERSHIP"

I have urged and Congress has now granted the necessary authority to establish a woman's division in the Department of Labor. Its immediate task will be to develop in the industries of the country poli-

cies and methods which will result in the most effective use of women's services in production for the war, while at the same time preventing their employment under injurious conditions. Its large and very necessary aim will be to focus attention on the national importance of the conditions of women's work as influencing national standards and as affecting the welfare of the entire nation.

The problems of women in industry are so manifold and complex that a clearing house of thought and leadership is needed by the National Government. The women's division has been established to give leadership. To make this leadership effective, however, I confidently appeal to all for co-operation with Miss Van Kleck and Miss Anderson—to women, individually and through their organizations, to national and state administrations and to industry generally.

WILLIAM BAUCHOP WILSON,
Secretary of Labor.

The solicitation for the Furlough Home fund has met with a very generous response from Iowa club women. Over two hundred clubs have responded and over seven thousand dollars have been paid in. They hope to raise twenty-five thousand dollars and that amount will allow them to have the name "Iowa Furlough Home" upon one of the houses.

The clubs of Wyoming are pledged to work strenuously for Prohibition and we hope to gain a good vote when the question comes to an issue. In fact we feel that Wyoming must be dry—and we will not have it any other way!

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SANTA CLAUS

Has enlisted in the Service

UNCLE SAM

—"Santa Claus," says Uncle Sam, "you are a fine old fellow, beloved by all the children, and we want the children to have the toys this year, and we want the Christmas spirit to remain, but we must spread the Christmas shopping over a longer period."

—"You're right," says Santa Claus, "whatever Uncle Sam wants he can have."

—"Alright," says Uncle Sam, "here's the plan. Urge folks to have their Christmas shopping extend over a long period, beginning right now. Urge them to give useful things, except, of course, the toys and gifts to children.

—"Ask them to carry their own parcels whenever possible.

—"And be sure to emphasize that all packages to be mailed or expressed must be under way by November 30.

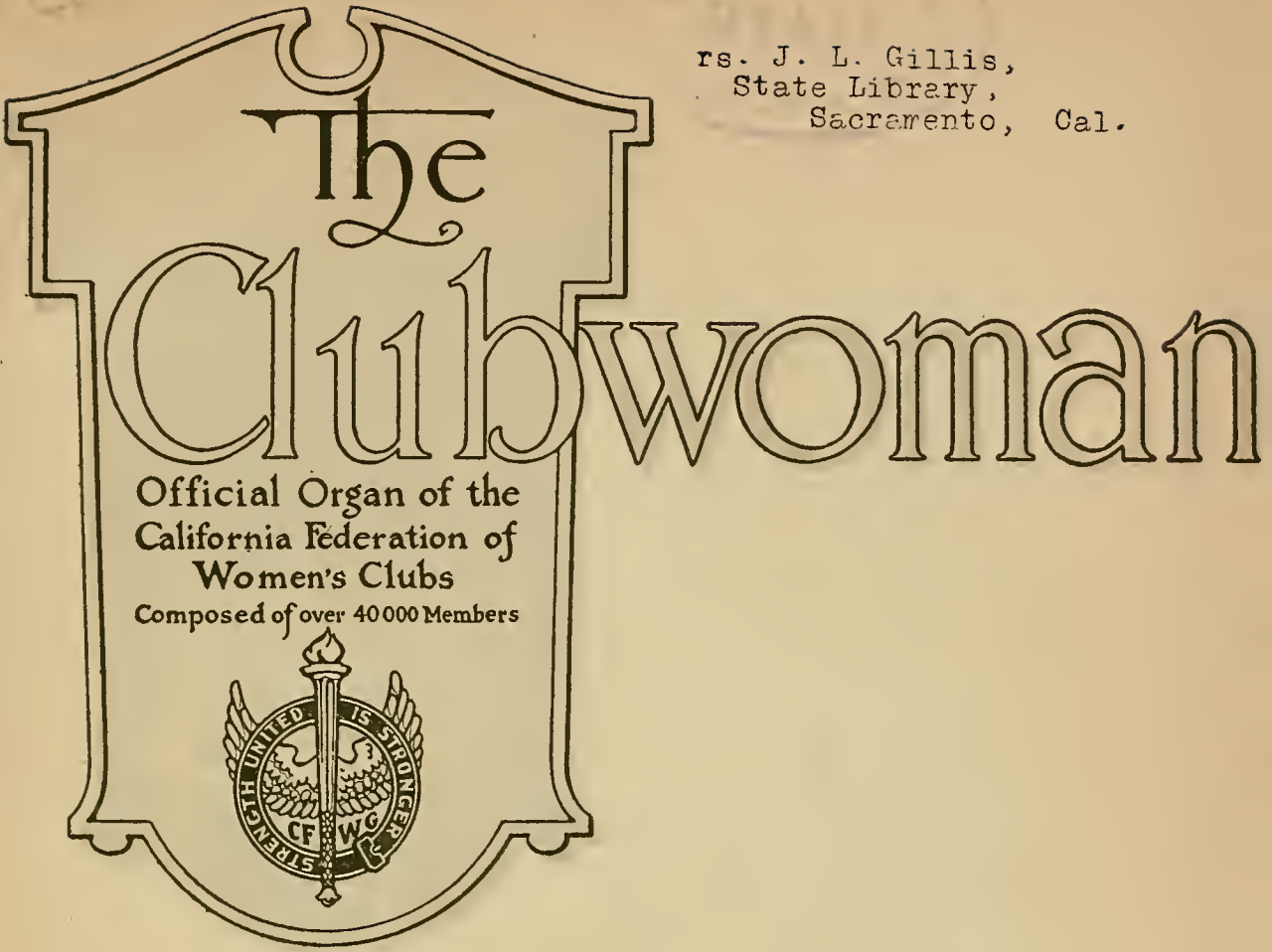
—"And if every one will do this there will be no need for additional help to carry on the Christmas shopping."

—"Righto," says Santa Claus. "I'm in your Service to carry out your commands from now on."

—Now folks won't you co-operate with me that I, in turn, may co-operate with Uncle Sam.

ARTHUR LETTS
The Broadway Department Store
BROADWAY, FOURTH AND HILL.

rs. J. L. Gillis,
State Library,
Sacramento, Cal.



November, 1918

Vol. X/ No. ~~14~~ 2

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MRS. J. A. MATTHEWS, Club Representative, Brack Shops, Los Angeles

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Useful Gifts*

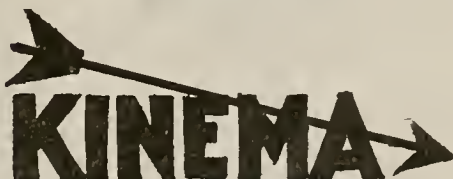
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for big and little brothers

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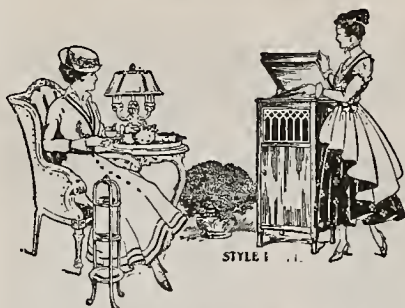
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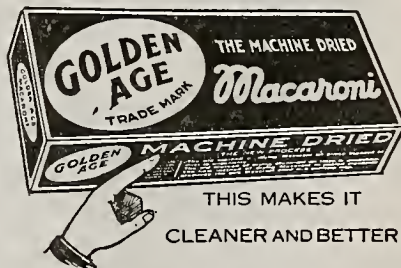


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CONTENTS



Editorial Notes	6
State President's Letter.....	7
General Federation	9
Council of Defense.....	10
A Visit to the Hoopa Valley Indian Woman's Club.....	12
Retirement for U. S. Civil Service Employees.....	13
Reconstruction Problems	14
Southern California Women's Press Club.....	16
The United Idea.....	17
Sic Gallina Est.....	17
The Melting Pot.....	18
No Let-up on Food Conservation.....	19
Tuberculosis Problem Facing California.....	20
A Spiritual Difference.....	20
Hold Your Liberty Bonds.....	20
Belgians Still Need Help.....	21
What One Club Did in Emergency Service.....	21
America May Profit by Allies' Experience.....	22
Women's Clubs to Help U. S. School Garden Army.....	23
Quentin Roosevelt's Grave.....	24
A Germán-American Point of View.....	25
The Patriotic Duty of Being Educated.....	25
Pioneer Division	26
District News—	
San Francisco	27
Southern	27
Los Angeles	28
The Use of Folk Dancing as Recreation in a Health Program.....	32
Home Department	34



EDITORIAL NOTES

LITANY OF THANKFULNESS

For days of health,
For nights of quiet sleep,
For seasons of bounty and of beauty,
For all earth's contributions to our need,
Good Lord, we thank Thee.

For our country's shelter,
For our homes,
For the joy of faces, and the joy of hearts
that love,
Good Lord, we thank Thee.

For the power of great examples,
For holy ones who lead us in the ways of
life and love,
Good Lord, we thank Thee.

For our powers of growth,
For longings to be better and do more,
For ideals that ever rise above our zeal,
Good Lord, we thank Thee.
For opportunities well used,
Good Lord, we thank Thee.

For opportunities unused and even those
misused,
For our temptations and for any victory
over sins that close beset us,
For the gladness that abides with loyalty
and the peace of the return,
Good Lord, we humbly thank Thee.

For the blessedness of service,
For the power to fit ourselves to other's
needs,
Good Lord, we thank Thee.

For our necessities of work,
For burdens, pains and disappointments,
means of growth,
For sorrow,
For death,
Father, we thank Thee.

For all that brings us nearer to each other,
nearer to ourselves, nearer to Thee,
For life,
We thank Thee, O our Father.
—The Association Monthly.

MOTHER'S MESSAGE TO HER SON'S COMMANDER

Her son was a member of the 104th infantry, one of the first National Guard regiments to reach France and shed its blood there. This woman wrote the Colonel what was in her heart, and he published it in General Orders for all his 3000 boys to read. Here is the letter:

"Please accept the best wishes of the mothers of the men in your regiment for com-

plete success. We think of the 104th in its time of service without any thought of self or of the things which may happen to our boys to mar them or to destroy them. We think only of the more than honor which has come to us to be the mothers of such men. We are asking ourselves—"Are we worthy of the honor their work has already brought to us?"—"How can we become more worthy mothers of such good sons?"

When my son left this home he took a great big patch of each day's sunshine with him. He has been the tenderest son of an invalid mother. We have been chums for 25 years—reading, studying, thinking, and loving together. I never shed a tear over his being away. I know his great heart could not stand to see love, home, and woman outraged and destroyed. I know he is only a type of every man in your command, and if he dies it is as one of an army of noblemen.

Because you are his war chief and all we could be to him, I wanted to speak to you. Daily reports of the 104th infantry at the front show us how splendid you are and how faithfully you have worked to be ready to do the work you are doing today. We send you our most reverent, affectionate greeting."

And the colonel added this comment in General Orders, speaking for himself and for his regiment:

"The foregoing letter was written in Massachusetts on April 13. Even as it was written this regiment was meeting in Brule Wood the severest test to which it has yet been put. With such faith, such love, such sacrifices behind us, can any of us doubt that the regiment will meet hereafter whatever tests may be imposed? Or can any of us hesitate individually over any sacrifices that meeting these tests may demand?"

TWO FAMOUS TOASTS

At this time Lafayette's two "toasts" that dipped into the future and are alive in the present, are of special interest to us. At the laying of the cornerstone of Bunker Hill monument, responding to the eulogy of Webster, Lafayette gave the toast: "Bunker Hill, and the holy resistance to oppression, which has already enfranchised the American hemisphere—the next toast shall be, To enfranchised Europe!" Before returning to France on the new frigate Brandywine, at a dinner given in his honor by members of both houses of Congress, Lafayette, "L'homme des deux mondes"—more today than ever before, "the man of two worlds"—gave this prophetic toast: "Perpetual union among the United States—it has saved us in our time of danger—it will save the world!"

STATE PRESIDENT'S LETTER

Dear Club Members:—

The following letters will give you the latest information on The War Victory Commission of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. Please see that this information reaches your members and in every way encourage and stimulate interest in this Fund, which will enable the Federation to respond to this need of the National Government and to furnish to our boys, far away from home and loved ones, a little of that care and comfort which they long for and which we so long to give them.

This fund for this purpose of Furlough Homes is the definite service the Club women of America can render and our dollars the contribution we may make to the cause to which our boys have dedicated their lives.

California Club Women must make their appropriation worthy of our splendid California boys.

"A recent ruling by General Pershing calls for the co-ordination of all social activities, relating to our soldiers, under one directive agency, the Y. M. C. A., which will eliminate the possibility of duplication of work.

The War Victory Commission, G. F. W. C., under this new ruling, is asked to send to France a unit of one hundred workers

for furlough homes as quickly as it can be assembled. A rough estimate of the cost of financing the unit is \$200,000. This sum of money must be in our hands before the unit can be sent; its further maintenance will be considered later.

Will you each place the question of funds from your state before the fall convention, or present it in such other way as is possible? Follow the plans outlined, namely, a gift of at least one dollar from each club woman. States not having made full contributions are asked to respond to this request at the earliest possible moment.

This work lies so close to our hearts that we are rejoicing at its approaching successful termination.

The Board of Directors, G. F. W. C., asks each state to furnish the names of applicants, who must be endorsed by their State Executive Board. Mark applications, first choice, second choice, etc. It is hoped to send two from each state, but to make this possible applications must reach me very soon; otherwise we must fill our quota from applications on file. All government requirements must be met. Application forms will go to each state president.

Yours most sincerely,

(Mrs.) DELPHINE DODGE ASHBAUGH
Chairman War Victory Commission."

EXTRACTS FROM LETTER

From Raymond B. Fosdick, Chairman War Dept. Com. on Training Camp Activities, to
Hon. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War

The war has developed the necessity of furnishing every soldier periodically with change and rest, if he is to be kept in the best possible condition for his work. This is a point which is conceded by the armies of Europe on both sides. For the A. E. F. this problem presents grave difficulties, inasmuch as our troops are operating three thousand miles from home. The French soldiers take their regular leave with their families. The British soldiers are transported across the channel when their time for vacation arrives. The British Overseas forces from Canada, Australia and New Zealand, while in a similar position to the American soldiers, are nevertheless provided with vacation billets in England under conditions similar to those prevailing in their own homes. None of these possibilities is available for the American soldier. He can-

not be sent back to his home because of difficulties of time and transportation. There is no country close at hand under the authority of the American government where he can be billeted. Under these circumstances, if the necessity for vacations be admitted, there are three possible plans which can be tried."

The third plan, which was the one adopted, follows: "To establish a leave area in a community which has abundant hotel and recreational facilities, where the men can be properly entertained and where something of the conditions of American life can be secured, and to require that all leaves be taken in this area. This plan has the advantage of a thorough change in conditions of living, in that the men would stop in hotels, living there as guests under the most complete freedom that army regulations permit.

The leave district is in the French Alps with the advantages of mountain scenery, and provisions for bathing and water sports in lakes in the vicinity. Moreover, there are elaborate casinos at these places which have been leased by the Y. M. C. A. and converted into American Army Leave Clubs, thus providing for American entertainment and recreation. The Y. M. C. A. has sent overseas a large number of women workers, and many of them have been assigned to the leave area district, thus providing the soldiers with the same social life and diversions which they would have if they were taking their vacations at home.

In connection with the development of further leave areas, General Pershing expressed the wish that the recreation end of the work be handled by the organizations that are now recognized for service overseas. This wish, which he expressed in most emphatic terms, has the support of every army official with whom I talked, and I believe it to be of the greatest importance that no other organizations than those now recognized be allowed to establish contact

with the American Expeditionary Forces. I am confident that these organizations can between themselves provide adequately for all the facilities that are needed in connection with this end of the work, and nothing but confusion would result from the recognition of other organizations for special lines of activity.

I am confident that General Pershing's plan for the development of further leave areas is comprehensive and that his desire to place the amusement and recreational features in the hands of the organizations now engaged in similar activity overseas is in accord with the necessities of the moment."

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) RAYMOND B. FOSDICK,
Chairman.

Which of the six districts in the California Federation of Women's Clubs will go "over the top" first and how many clubs report 100 per cent for the War Victory Fund?

Sincerely,
(Mrs. Herbert A.) BERTHA L. CABLE,
President.

PEACE PROCLAMATION

The Spirit of the Lord God is upon me; to preach good tidings unto the meek; he hath sent me to bind up the broken-hearted, to proclaim liberty to the captives, and the opening of the prison to them that are bound. And they shall build the wastes, they shall raise up the former desolations, and they shall repair the waste cities, the desolations of many generations.

For as the earth bringeth forth her bud, and as the garden causeth the things sown in it to spring forth; so the Lord God shall cause righteousness and praise to spring forth before all the nations.—From the 61st chapter of Isaiah.

And they shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruning hooks:

Notion shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more.—Isaiah 2:3.

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Lady Duff-Gordon Gowns and Dresses

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SEVENTH STREET AT OLIVE

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

The following letters received from the General Federation this month, are of particular interest:

General Federation of Women's Clubs Conservation Department 1918-20.

Mrs. John D. Sherman, Chairman, 410 S. Michigan avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Sept. 27, 1918.

My Dear State President:

The Board of Directors of the General Federation of Women's Clubs at its last meeting in Chicago adopted a resolution presented by the Conservation Department as follows:

Whereas, The Honorable Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Department of the Interior, requested the Governor of each state to give information as to the possibilities of his state co-operating with the Federal Government in a plan to offer to each qualified returning soldier, an opportunity to settle on land within the state of his birth or former residence, and further asking each Governor to meet Secretary Lane for a conference on this subject at a time and place to be shortly arranged;

Therefore be it Resolved, That each State Federation President communicate with the Governor of her state and urge upon him the importance of attending said Conference and of giving all possible support to the project as presented by Secretary Lane.

The Chairman of the eleven departments of work of the Federation have decided to concentrate on one special line of work and have chosen Americanization. This work to be carried on by the Departments in addition to the regular activities.

The following resolution was presented by the Department Chairmen to the Board of Directors at its recent meeting and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The greatest need in America today is the conservation, development and absorption of American ideals of National, Civic and Social Life, particularly among the foreign born, with the end in view of securing a United America, and

Whereas, Certain departments of the General Federation of Women's Clubs have included the subject of Americanization in their program of work, and

Whereas, It is the desire of the eleven department chairmen to combine one special line of work for which the need has been emphasized by the war,

Therefore be it Resolved, That the Chairmen of the Eleven Departments of work of the General Federation of Women's Clubs co-ordinate and unify their work for Americanization during this Biennial period and

urge their state Chairmen to carry on their work in the various states according to the needs of each local community.

Very sincerely yours,

MARY K. SHERMAN,

Department Chairman.

Bureau of Information

Mrs. Mary I. Wood, Manager.

Portsmouth, N. H., Oct. 1, 1918.

My dear Madam President:

A great step forward has been taken in the life of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. National headquarters have been established in Washington, the result of the consolidation of the Bureau of Information and the Service Office. After November first, the service which for fourteen years has been under my direction will be placed in better hands and I am confident that the new location will also be highly advantageous.

This means that all applications for club assistance and information should be henceforth directed to the Headquarters where the service formerly rendered by the Bureau of Information will be given careful attention by the newly appointed Director. This service of the Bureau has been:—

Help in arranging club programs;

Loan of material (books, magazine articles, and other printed matter) to assist in the preparation of addresses, club papers, etc.;

Plans for such civic and social service activities of clubs as are not directly in the province of any of the regular standing departments;

General information on federation and club affairs.

In addition to these and other services previously attempted by the Bureau, there will be many additional services rendered by our National Headquarters which will be of inestimable value in this time of the world's crisis, in that there will be furnished to the clubwomen an easy and reliable avenue by which they may obtain advice and assistance in all of the many problems which the war has brought upon us.

This work of acting as a clearing house, for the benefit of clubwomen, of the many Government Departments at Washington has been ably handled during the past year by the Service Office with which the Bureau now becomes consolidated in the formation of the General Federation of Women's Clubs Headquarters.

In closing what has been to me a long term of joyful service as Manager of the Bureau of Information of the General Federation, I wish to thank you and your club membership for any confidence which you have reposed in me, and to express the hope that you may turn eagerly to our Headquarters for guidance and assistance.

It is truly a great thing for us all to have National Headquarters for the General Federation, and we can best prove this by giving to it our loyal moral support, and by turning to it for help and inspiration at all times.

As Corresponding Secretary of the General Federation I shall still hope to be of service to the organization, but may I ask you to convey to your membership at your next meeting, and in every possible way, the good news of the Headquarters at Washing-

ton and the increased facilities for service which are thus offered. The address is:

General Federation of Women's Clubs

Headquarters,
415-416 Maryland Bldg.,
Washington, D. C.

The measure of your appreciation of this step will be the degree in which you make use of it.

Most cordially yours,

MARY I. WOOD,

Manager.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, Governor's Office

Sacramento, June 7, 1918.

To the Mothers of California.

One-third of our population is made up of children. In our efforts to do everything possible for our men at the front, we must not forget to take care of the rising generation at home. Our Allies are making unusual efforts to protect their children as a necessary war measure and have materially improved health conditions.

The California Women's Committee of the Councils of National and State Defense has made, through the Children's Year Committee, plans for raising the physical standard of children of California.

I am glad to know that such work is going on and I heartily endorse the movement to make this year the children's year. I hope the loyal women of California who are engaged in child welfare work will be completely successful.

(Signed) WM. D. STEPHENS.

Governor.

CALIFORNIA WOMEN'S COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCILS OF NATIONAL AND STATE DEFENSE

"CHILDREN'S YEAR PROGRAM"

From the experience of the warring countries, there is no more vital problem than the protection of our children from the false cry of—"Child Labor—A War Need." England, France, Italy and other European countries learned, after two years of war and the use of children in unusual industries and activities, that it was the most wasteful expenditure possible. They have now awakened to this danger. In the United States we must not allow the burden of the war to fall on the childhood of the country.

Part of "The Children's Year Program" is to point out the danger of Child Labor; to maintain the compulsory School Laws and to achieve, if possible, higher standards in war times than those of peace.

The following is the first Bulletin on "Child Labor and Education," issued by "The Children's Year" Committee for California in co-operation with the Juvenile Protective Association of San Francisco:

"Child Labor in California"

"Children under the age of 16, who work a given number of hours daily at a wage, and often in competition with adults, are child laborers.

"Child Labor locally falls into these three divisions: (1) Street trades; (2) Working permits; (3) Following the fruit.

"1. Street Trades"

"Section 16 of the California Child Labor Law provides that:—

"Boys under 10 years and girls under 18 years shall not be permitted at any time to sell anything in streets or public places in cities over 23,000 population.

"The Reason: The dangers that are inherent in street trading. Mothers and fathers should know the mental, moral and physical deterioration that studies of street-trading children have shown.

The Remedy: Public opinion must demand the rigid enforcement of this law through the enforcing power—the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Each of you can do your share by remembering this: "Children selling in the streets need your PROTECTION—NOT your PATRONAGE."

"2. Working Permits"

"The Law: No child under the age of 15 shall be employed in any manufacturing, mercantile or mechanical establishment or any other place of labor at any time.

"This law enforced, would sufficiently protect the childhood of this state were it not for the working permits issued under its exemption clauses.

"Exemptions:

"Vacation Permits: Sec. 1. (a) Children 12 to 15 years, weekly school holidays.

(b) Children 12 to 15 years, school vacations. **Work Permits:** Sec. 2. (c) Children 14 years, outside of school hours. ((d) Children 14 years, on completion of grammar grades may work during school hours. (e) Children 14 years, on parents' sworn statement of economic need may work during school hours.

"**Age and Schooling Certificates:** Sec. 10. (f) Children 15 years, completion 7th grade, attending evening school, may work during school hours.

"Working permits are the loopholes in the law by means of which many are enabled to evade the law. The following requirements for the issuance of these permits should be carefully studied and enforced by every community:

"**Work Permits:** Minors of 14 years. 1. Completion of grammar school course and physical fitness for labor contemplated. 2. Sworn statement of parent or guardian family in need of earnings. 3. Investigation of need. 4. Written evidence of employment waiting. 5. Kind of labor specified.

"**Age and Schooling Certificates:** Minors 15 years. 1. School record, age, grade, attendance, signed by teacher or principal. 2. Birth certificate, passport or certificate of baptism. 3. Written statement of nature of employment. 4. Physical fitness. 5. Completion of seventh grade, attendance of night school.

"Every permit should therefore mean a fully-investigated case. **IS THIS TRUE IN YOUR COMMUNITY?**

"The Juvenile Protective Association in San Francisco maintains a Placement Bureau in the school superintendent's office.

Its function is to reach all children applying for permits. Its primary object is to keep children in school by advice, by part-time work or by scholarships. Where these fail and placement is deemed advisable, the bureau endeavors to bring the right work and the right worker together; to fit the child not only for, but into the work, for which he is best suited.

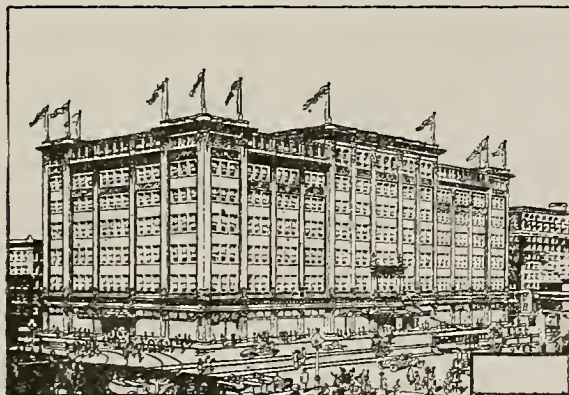
Children of 14 years are of no economic value in the industrial world, skilled trades having no openings for even beginner apprentices under 16 years. It is a recognized fact that children of this age enter, for the most part, **blind alley occupations** which offer no training and a wage which, though it at first seems tempting, will never grow. These young workers inevitably become the 'casual laborers' or enter into the ranks of the unemployed. Scholarship funds should be provided to enable needy children to remain in school until they are better equipped to earn a living and to meet the demands of the labor market.

"3. Following the Fruit

"Children who follow the fruit are those who, with their families, migrate into the country every year during the fruit and vegetable season to work, leaving school as early as February and returning as late as November.

"Studies made in San Francisco show that most of these are children of immigrants; that they lose over half of the school term, and so are much retarded in school work.

"The California compulsory school law requires parents to send children between the ages of 8 and 15 years to school during the time schools are in session.



J. W. Robinson Co.

DRY GOODS

Trefousse Gloves
SEVENTH and
GRAND AVE.

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LOS ANGELES
CALIFORNIA

"Suggested Plan: Since these same families go year after year to the same communities to work, why could not employers of such labor and the state combine to provide special schools and special teachers for these children. One school could cover a great area with the automobile as the means of transportation. We invite suggestions and criticism of this plan.

"Watchers in every community are now needed to help prevent the exploitation of children. We must—and we can—develop constructive patriotism.

"The children of today are our citizens of tomorrow. Shall we take measures to see that their education is properly secured;

or shall we allow them to grow up and take part in our government, half-fit and half-educated?"

A CORRECTION

"Mistakes will happen in the best regulated families." They sometimes occur in *The Clubwoman*—the name of Mrs. Clark McEwen of Winchester was omitted from the Committee on Resolutions at Mills College Conference, Women's Committee Council of Defense. Mrs. McEwen was in attendance during the entire session and rendered valuable assistance.

A VISIT TO THE HOOPA VALLEY INDIAN WOMAN'S CLUB

By MRS. FRANK FREDERICKS, President of San Francisco District

When an Indian Woman's Club was added to those of the San Francisco District, my interest and curiosity was aroused, and I determined, on my visit to the Northern Counties to visit that particular club, and make the acquaintance of my new members. No doubt your thoughts turn, as mine did, to the Indian women that I had met, the Piutes of Nevada—and I could not imagine them so progressive. In Eureka, I found Judge and Mrs. Geo. Murray enthusiastic advocates of the Indians and of the beauties of that region assigned to them. Although a long and hard trip was ahead of me, neither courage nor enthusiasm failed. Very early in the morning, the stage left Eureka for Arcata, where a change was made to the one for Hoopa Valley. Two Indian women, a young man and myself were the passengers. The road runs through the milling town of Korb—thence through redwood forests—an entrancing drive for a lover of trees and natural scenery. At Bare's, a resort on Redwood creek, with an up-to-date hotel—we had luncheon. I learned afterwards that it was but a short distance up this creek, that the grandfather of Mrs. Worthington, my hostess at Hoopa Valley, wife of the Brizzard Bros.—agent there—had been shot by the Indians in one of their raids. He was buried where he was found, with arrows in his back, and a monument now marks the spot. From Bare's we climbed one mountain range, then another, before we reached the entrance to the reservation. It would not do for a timid person to travel on these roads, as they are barely wide enough for an auto, often sloping, and full of chuck holes. The scenery is always superb. There is such a majesty, such grandeur, such strength in the mountains, that I do not wonder that the old Psalmist wrote, "I will lift up mine eyes to the hills, from whence cometh my help."

Nestled deep in a canyon, about where the

Klamath and the Trinity rivers meet, is a little valley, a mile wide by seven miles long, the home of the Hoopa Indians. The Reservation itself is twelve miles square, but only this narrow strip is productive, the rest is mountainous—and although picturesque and covered with redwoods, pine, oak and madrone, it is too far from the railroads or mills to be counted upon as available.

In this valley was formerly Fort Gaston, which General Grant, for a time, commanded. The house still stands, as also some of the old fort buildings.

To Mrs. Worthington, past president of the Humboldt County Federation, belongs the credit of founding this Indian women's club—The Busy Bees.

When the stage arrived, I was immediately ushered into the Assembly Hall, where I found twenty-three of the club members awaiting me. On being introduced to each one, I shook hands, and slowly removing my veil and wraps, looked around. The president, Mrs. Masten, is a graduate of the Phoenix School, the secretary, Mrs. Beaver, and some others are from Carlyle and Haskell. It would be easy to talk to them, but the problem was, to reach the older women, who sat there apparently emotionless—not a muscle of their faces moving. It was necessary to speak very slowly and distinctly, also to choose a subject which they would understand—for clubs, as we know them and the department work, would not appeal.

On enquiring, I found that although the Indian is not liable to the Draft Law, several had volunteered and two were in France,—so I had my subject and started, watching two of the older women to see some expression on their faces—and when finally a swift lightning-like gleam came into their eyes, I felt I had gained ground. Later one of them laughed aloud and the day was won. Their work was wonderful. Last fall they held a bazaar to raise funds. Each one pays ten cents a month dues, but they

needed more—so they embroidered, made baskets and sold the articles. The embroidery was beautifully done and would stand comparison with anyone's work. With the money raised they bought materials and made 28 woolen dresses for the old women, 17 aprons, 9 woolen shirts, several layettes and dresses for little girls, besides furnishing candy and a toy for every Indian child on the reservation. They have given three dances for the Red Cross Fund and knitted articles. Would you not be proud to welcome such earnest women into our ranks? I was, indeed. The little president, dainty in her pretty summer dress, said, "Oh, I am so anxious to help our women." She is doing a splendid work, yet has her six children and a farm to look after. One of the Indian women spoke to Mrs. Masten, while I was looking at the work, and said, "She has treated us like white women." "How," I wanted to know. Because I shook hands with them. To me that was pathetic. They were fully appreciative of the fact, that a white woman had taken such a long trip, not to see the other white women on the reservation, but just to see them. Most of them had walked four to six miles to attend that meeting. You will grant there was solid satisfaction in having made the trip. Their legends, their history, their fairy tales, are fascinating and worthy of recording. More than ever was I glad to know that the Federation had established an Indian Bureau.

The Woman's Auxiliary to No. 64, National Federation of Postal Employees, calls the attention of Club women to the following national legislation:

A bill known as the McKellar-Keating measure is to be presented during the present session of Congress. This bill provides for the retirement of superannuated civil service employees.

The retirement of superannuated civil service employees upon service annuities is now generally recognized as justifiable from both a humane and a business standpoint. The U. S. Government is one of the few in the world that makes no provision for the retirement of its aged civil service workers resulting in one or two conditions; men are heartlessly dismissed after years of faithful service, or they are retained upon the payroll when no longer able to render efficient service.

The compensation of Government employees is insufficient to permit of adequate savings for voluntary retirement in old age.

All political parties in their platforms have pledged their support for the enactment of retirement legislation.

The civil service employees have been striving for years to have some sort of retirement legislation passed. It is sincerely hoped that Congress will recognize the present unjust conditions and pass this much needed legislation not only in the interest of humanity but from an economic standpoint.



The Bullock Ideal

To build a business that will never know completion but that will advance continually to meet advancing conditions—

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To create a personality that will be known for its strength and friendliness---

To arrange and co-ordinate activities to the end of winning confidence by meriting it---

To strive always to secure the satisfaction of every customer---

This is the aim of Bullock's that is being impressed more and more indelibly as the days go by upon the character of the business itself---

RECONSTRUCTION PROBLEMS—TWO REHABILITATION ACTS

By JOHN S. CHAMBERS, State Controller

Congress has passed two important acts to provide for the re-education and placement of disabled men of the military and naval service. The laws are closely related, although one includes civilians and was under consideration before we entered the war. The first of these measures to be passed is known as the Smith-Hughes Act, and the second as the Smith-Sears Act.

Smith-Hughes

As far back as 1909, the theory underlying the Smith-Hughes law was approved, and a bill introduced in Congress. In 1913 legislation was enacted as applied to agriculture. But it was not until February, 1917, that the present law became effective, and not until July of that year, after we had entered the war, that the Vocational Education Board, charged with the administration of the act, began operations. Originally intended to meet a disquieting situation in the nation, then at peace, it now fits in most encouragingly in working out the problem of the re-education and placement of the men who have fought their country's battles.

In brief, the Smith-Hughes Act provides a scheme of co-operation between the Federal Government and the States for the promotion of vocational education in fields of agriculture, trade, home economics and industry—along lines of common, wage-earning employment.

The Federal Government does not undertake the organization and immediate direction of vocational training in the States, but will closely supervise the work and from year to year make financial contributions for its support, giving dollar for dollar as each State gives, within the limit of its own appropriation as fixed by law.

The money set aside by Congress for this purpose is based on a graduated scale, the amount increasing year by year up to 1926, when the maximum will be reached. This maximum will then become the annual appropriation by the Federal Government thereafter, to continue indefinitely. The total grant for the fiscal year of 1917-18 was \$1,860,000, and for 1925-6 will be \$7,367,000. The contribution by the States will double this amount, or a grand total of nearly \$15,000,000.

The Smith-Sears Act

The Smith-Sears act provides for the "vocational rehabilitation and return to civil employment of disabled persons discharged from the military or naval forces of the United States." This is applicable to any such person entitled, after discharge, to compensation under the act creating the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance. Any such person is entitled, not only to free instruction, but to "receive monthly compensation

equal to the amount of his monthly pay for the last month of his active service," or equal to the compensation due him, "whichever amount is the greater." The training is not compulsory. The soldier, sailor, marine or aviator may "elect" to take it, or not, as he pleases.

In the matter of occupational re-education, it cannot "be carried on in any hospital until the medical authorities certify that the condition of the patient is such as to justify such teaching."

Among the duties of the Federal Board of Vocational Education—the body charged with the duty of putting this law into effect—is the studying of employment problems, and "to provide for the placement of rehabilitated persons in suitable or gainful occupations," to utilize the facilities of the Department of Labor and otherwise avail itself of all agencies that will assist to the end desired.

The act carries an appropriation of \$2,000,000. Of this sum, \$250,000 may be used for renting and remodeling buildings, repairing and equipping same; \$545,000 for the preparation and salaries of instructors, supervisors and other experts; \$250,000 for the traveling expenses of disabled persons, subsistence and so on; \$545,000 for tuition; \$45,000 for placement and supervision after placement; \$55,000 for studies, investigations, reports, etc.; \$110,000 for miscellaneous contingencies, special appliances, and so on; and \$200,000 for administrative expenses, salaries, traveling, rent, equipment of offices, postage and so forth and so on.

coal

To the Miner *dig it*

To the Producer
*clean it - distribute it
equitably*

To the Railroads
Speed it

To the Consumer
Save it

The States Must Help

While the main idea underlying the enactment of the Smith-Sears act, as already pointed out, is that the Federal Government, as a matter of equity, shall provide and pay for the vocational education of the disabled men, it is clear that the appropriation of \$2,000,000 will not furnish sufficient money for the purpose, and so it will have to be augmented from time to time by Congress, or else the States must assist.

The forty-eight states are now co-operating under the terms of the Smith-Hughes act. For the fiscal year of 1918-19, New York will receive the largest allotment, the amount being \$226,343.14, while California will receive \$58,021.64. The total of the Government's allotment is \$2,307,460.44. Multiply this by two, and the grand total available will be obtained, on the dollar-for-dollar basis, or \$4,614,920.88.

In Massachusetts, the legislative body has passed, or will do so, a bill establishing a "Division of the Board of Education for the Training and Instruction of Disabled Soldiers and Sailors and to Authorize the Federal Government to use State Institutions and Resources." That organization may be effected, \$10,000 will be made immediately effective, and the General Court is authorized to set aside further money for this work as the needs arise.

California to Date

California is co-operating as far as practicable, but inasmuch as the legislature of this State has not met since the spring of 1917, nothing, of course, has been done along legislative lines. The State Board of Control and the State Controller, who are in charge of the Emergency Fund, have met, as far as legal and practicable, the war requests of the Federal Government, as in the food control campaign, alien enemy work, and so forth and so on. But nothing material has been done looking to the re-education of soldiers and sailors and their placement when ready to enter civil life again.

The problem calls for the most earnest consideration by the Governor and the legislature of 1919. California must stand ready, must be prepared, to do her part sanely and generously. Legislation providing for the fullest co-operation with the Federal Government must be enacted, and also for placing the State Government in a position to go beyond this joint action in the care, education and placement of men disabled in the service of their country.

Must Look Beyond 1919

But this is by no means all. Inasmuch as the war may be over before the legislative session of 1921, the legislature of 1919 must give thought, and must act, looking

forward to the time when the soldiers and sailors, not disabled, are discharged from the military and naval service of the nation, ready to return to civil life, together with hundreds of thousands of others who have been engaged in strictly war industries and whose occupations, with the coming of peace, will be gone. These men must be taken back into the ordinary walks of life with as little disturbance of business and labor conditions as possible. Undoubtedly, the process of disarmament will be slow, and this delay will aid considerably in meeting the issue of reabsorption. But at best, the problem will prove a tremendous one.

There will be two classes of people to reckon with after the war, declared Lloyd George, recently. The millions who faced death daily and those at home who were racked by anxiety, will have their vision broadened, will be wiser and better. But against them are the other millions who have endured all sorts of wretchedness, pain and terror, and "who have made up their minds to have a good time for the rest of their lives when the war is over." The issue is not a local one, although each State of the Union can and must aid, nor is it wholly national; it is international. The entire civilized world is involved. Not only must the world be made safe for democracy, but democracy must be made safe for the world. To this end every governmental unit must strive.



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SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA WOMAN'S PRESS CLUB

Opening Address by Its President, Mrs. Mary Clough Watson

Fellow-workers in the field of Literature and Art, this is, in some respects, a really auspicious occasion. The Southern California Woman's Press Club is today beginning its 25th anniversary year. This year it sets up the first quarter century mile-stone, marking, so far, a prosperous and honorable career.

Twenty-five years brings the most youthful of youths to a fairly responsible age. But the Press Club, although seriously taking up the obligations of its maturity, by no means, claims to have gotten its growth. On the contrary, it realizes that it is its destiny to expand in character and scope of activity, to increase in strength, to attain to fuller recognition of leadership along the lines of its legitimate endeavor, and to, at length, achieve substantial and far-reaching results.

This is the goal towards which we are pressing. And we mean that every anniversary shall find us nearer the mark which we have set up, but which is ever advancing before us to broader fields and loftier heights.

There are members present today who have the honor to have founded this club. It must be gratifying to Mrs. Marshall and Mrs. Ellis to see that the puny babe, whom they nursed with such loving care, has developed into the sturdy youth, with brains to plan and will to do, and power to achieve.

But, to drop metaphor,—This club has a large and brilliant representation in the domain of literature and the arts and sciences. Its specialists are women whose recognition in their lines of effort is not only state-wide, but nation-wide, and, in some instances, international in scope.

It may be interesting for you to know that, among our enrollment are 110 newspaper and magazine writers, 86 in fiction, 35 in special work, 25 in poems and songs, 18 in drama and monologue, 8 in photo-play, 8 in music, and 7 in art. Of course some of these are doubling their work in different departments.

Besides these, the professions of Law, Medicine, Dentistry, Ornithology, Conchology, are represented.

Among our membership is a large percentage of young women, who are just beginning their professional careers. For them the future offers vast fields of opportunity and glorious heights of accomplishment. The world is theirs to explore and to conquer. Youth will be served; and it is through this class that the Woman's Press Club will, at length, find its place in the sun.

I know it is your wish, as well as mine, that a kindly and fraternal feeling should permeate the club, and that we should be a group of women, banded together for mutual help and mutual encouragement. I am well aware that constructive criticism is a powerful means of improvement in our line of work. It should be given cheerfully and impersonally, and received gratefully.

But, above all, let us be frank and above board in all our dealings with each other. Let

us be good sports, and take our discussions and controversies into the open, with a fair field for all. Only by friendly and united effort may we become a powerful factor in the world of progress.

In this time of stress, when the world is rent by war, and the ensanguined fields of Europe call our best-beloved to the battle-front, to fight for struggling humanity and the democracy of the world, we, of the Press Club, feel that, of all the organizations for cultural advancement, we are among the most important in this world crisis. Not that we have responded individually more promptly than others to the call of our country, in the matter of war service and war charities, for all have done as much. Not that our organization is proportionately a larger investor in Government securities than others, for all have done equally well. But, our mission is distinct and imperative. It is the author, the editor, the journalist, the essayist, the poet, the story-teller, who sets the waves of enthusiasm in motion from shore to shore of a listening world, who fires the soul with lofty ideals, and clothes with undying sentiment, the spirit of loyalty and valor towards our country and her Allies. Our duty is as plain on the field of patriotism as that of the Red Cross nurse, or the soldier at the front.

The orator may sway an audience by his eloquence, and hold and direct the impulses of a vast assemblage of people, until they are moved to laughter or to tears. To him is given the Heaven-born gift of golden speech. But speech, however golden, is limited in scope to those who hear.

But, the scribe, who limns his divine message on the printed page, who offers his conception of life, and its duties and sacrifices through the magic medium of the press,—to him it is given to reach and influence the millions of mankind. It is the very greatest field of god-like endeavor, bounded only by the far-sweeping horizon, blending from Time into Eternity.

Therefore we feel justified in wheeling into the front rank of those who are laboring for our country and our flag. None shall offer more devoted service for the principles of democracy. None shall bring more precious gifts to the altar of Liberty. None shall be more of an inspiration to the worker at home or the soldier in the trenches.

And so the Press Club counts itself among the great forces that are striving to bring Liberty and a lasting and honorable peace to a war-ridden world.

Mrs. Geo. K. Bretherton

SOPRANO

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THE UNITED IDEA

Ten years ago co-operation between people of different religious beliefs was news. When you heard about the Catholics or Protestants or Jews working together in any community, you said, "Will the time ever come when everyone will do the same thing?"

That time has come.

The Red Cross has drawn together the women of the country, especially, and the Liberty Loans have shown everyone his personal duty.

"The United War Work Campaign" is not just a title. It means what it says. The seven organizations each have their particular work to do, but each is as a matter of fact, just one department of one big business, the business of helping to win the war.

If the individual workers for all the societies could but see the way "the united idea" colors everything at campaign headquarters in New York, this same "united idea" would never have to be explained. One thing is to be done, and everyone helps to do it.

Colonel William Barker, head of the Salvation Army overseas force, just returned from Europe, talked the other evening to a gathering of the Jewish War Board—not to tell them that the Salvation Army was the most important organization working on the Western Front—but to tell them how he thought they could best frame their next plans, giving them every possible suggestion and every benefit of his recent experiences.

Bishop Peter J. Muldoon of Rockford, Illinois, chairman of the National Catholic War Council, through a letter asks all the workers of his faith to forget all religious differences in the drive.

He writes, "The plan of one common drive for war work funds for all the related war activities is heartily welcomed by the National Catholic War Council. It enables us all to stand on the common platform of American citizenship and brings out clearly that the aim of all these organizations is one and the same, recreational aid to the men in the service. Questions of religious differences have no place in such a service, which should be extended to all soldiers and sailors without regard to creed or color, nor in a drive for funds to which all citizens of any and every denomination contribute.

"The United War Work Campaign offers an unequalled opportunity for all American citizens to work together in the common cause now so urgent and so dear to us. Thus happily united in single-hearted devotion to our country, one common appeal will reach from one end of America to the other and find a response in every true American heart."

SIC GALLINA EST

One night recently when the men at work at the Vallejo Mills of the Sperry Flour Co., were unloading a car of wheat just received from the Sacramento Valley, they found a healthy Plymouth Rock hen in one end of the car. The hen was well fed because it had lived and thrived on wheat during the time the car was in transit. The men at the Sperry Mills did not know what to do with the hen until Louis Vierra, one of the employees, thought it a good idea to raffle it off and turn the proceeds over to the Committee for Relief in Belgium and France. The Sperry employees took to the idea at once with the result that \$46.40 was raised during the raffle and promptly turned over to the Committee for Relief in Belgium and France. Then the employees unanimously decided if "Matilda," as the hen had been named, could be the means of raising so much money at the Vallejo Mills, similar raffles should be held at all other Sperry Mills and offices in California. The hen was then shipped to the Sperry Family at Stockton, where \$43.50 was raised and from there to Sacramento, Fresno, Los Angeles, San Jose, Oakland, and San Francisco. Raffles were held at each place by the employees of the Sperry Flour Co., with the result that several hundred dollars has been donated to the good cause of rescuing and feeding Belgian babies.



FALL MODELS

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New Bandeaux and Brassieres in Beautiful
Laces and Silks

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Newcomb's Corset Shop

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The Melting-Pot

Jessica Lee Briggs, San Francisco

SUDDENLY ONE DAY

(Found in the pocket of Capt. T. P. C. Wilson, killed in action.)

Suddenly one day
The last ill shall fall away.
The last little beastliness that is in our blood
Shall drop from us as the sheath drops
from the bud,
And the great spirit of man shall struggle
through
And spread huge branches underneath the
blue.
In any mirror, be it bright or dim,
Man will see God, staring back at him.

Under the pressure of pestilence the populace at large has suddenly, as it were, become members of the Ku-Klux-Klan and look strangely serious if not mysterious in their white gauze masks.

A few years ago the question arose among a small group of persons as to which was the most expressive feature of the face,—the eyes or the mouth?

A near-artist argued for the mouth, as it alone was able to show whether the face was laughing or crying. For example, he drew a round moon with dots to denote the eyes and a curved line to denote the mouth. The argument was almost final, for it made a great difference to the moon face whether the line for the mouth curved up or down.

But the eyes are the "windows of the soul" and we are finding that it is in looking through these windows that we see our friends. We could scarcely hope to know the face if the mask covered the upper part instead of the lower.

The little women of Japan have joined the men in the recent rice riots. It is told that the fisherwomen were instrumental in starting these riots. The east may always remain the east, and the west the west, but the race mind is awakening in both hemispheres—awakening regardless of sex.

Whether or not the drive of the seven great national organizations which was to have been made in November will be postponed has not yet been announced, but when the drive does come the full support of the club organizations to make it far-reaching is earnestly solicited.

Women are asked to do their Christmas shopping early! Time in itself may be a fallacy but it is difficult to get into the spirit of Christmas in June or even in November. It would take at least one generation as free from tradition as is the golden west to think of Easter as coming in September, or the Fourth of July as being in January. But there is no doubt that the women generally will seek to comply with the request for early shopping. And never in the history of women, since Eve started the fashion of adornment, have the shops shown more elaborate or becoming habiliments,—furs, embroideries, jewels, bags, bonnets, laces and veils. And we are told on the face of it all to economize!

THE MAN

How does a man know when he has found the treasure?

THE HERDSMAN

(Very quietly, as though speaking his own experience.)

When he has found his soul. . . . When he is filled with . . . joy and peace. . . . When he knows that love . . . for man and beast and things . . . is life.

THE WOMAN'S VOICE

. . . Behold, I give it you. The crown which was yours before the world began. Entrusted to my care I have kept it pure and bright, for the wonderful day when you should call for it. My Prince, I crown you. My Prince of Love and Truth. One more nobleman in the court of heaven, pledged to serve his King.

("The Foot of the Rainbow," by Myrtle Glenn Roberts.)

Perhaps no other phrase could be more aptly spoken of as a slogan for the American people than the words "All right" which are constantly being used together as a reply, a question, a consideration, a final statement, a conditional clause, an off-hand expression, an exclamation, or a declaration with regard to health, happiness, finances, philosophy and religion. Even our most grouchy pessimist makes use of them.

It may take some further years of progression for us, practical as we are, to become a nation of poets; but there is something significant about a good-natured, easy-going people constantly asserting that all is right even though they may not say it in just the same spirit as did Browning's little silk weaver.

NO LET-UP ON FOOD CONSERVATION

MRS. ROBERT J. BURDETTE,

Director Food Conservation

As you have already been advised, Washington has asked that on account of the present epidemic of Spanish influenza, the delivery of the new Home Cards be postponed until December 2nd to 7th. This will in no wise lessen the value of the card itself when delivered, but will greatly increase the possibility of multiplying the value of personal service of those who are to carry to the individual households something more than the printed card.

Continue the pressure on your chairmen that there be 100 per cent report of the number of households in each unit filed in this office when the time comes for the great undertaking of delivering to each chairman the correct number of cards to be distributed in her unit. No county has been fully reported and a few counties have not reported at all up to date. Urge that the records be completed at once.

Meanwhile, prepare the people to live by the Home Card by preaching in every possible way the new Gospel of Conservation and the necessity for this Gospel. Remember we sit at a "common table" with the 120,000,000 people of the Allies, and in order that it shall be a "common table," we must furnish 50 per cent more food stuffs than we did last year.

This means the elimination of all waste. Make a special study of that which has always been waste but never recognized as such, and from this moment turn it into saving. The "common table" supply requires a greater saving of wheat, of meat, of fats, of sugar, coffee, tea and cocoa, the last four because they require ships to bring them which are needed to take the boys and their equipment overseas if the war is won quickly.

Remember the war is not yet won, but if the last shot was fired tomorrow and plans for lasting peace were begun, the "common table" must continue for one year, two years or more.

We have risen to heights of idealism through our voluntary sacrifice, not considered possible before the war, and now, with the searchlight of all time focused upon us as the "big brother" of nations, we will more than measure up to all Hoover pledged for us when he sat in with the Allies at the "common table" in London. Keep the home fires burning.

SELF-EXPECTATION

Leigh Mitchell Hodges

Expect much of yourself. Ask—of yourself—and ye shall receive—from yourself.

This means you must dare. It means you must be willing to take chances. Above all, it means you must depend less on others and more on self. Otherwise you join the human tacks that keep puncturing the tires of progress.

With a right measure of self-expectation these might be sitting at the steering wheels heading up and on.

Are YOU in the dust or driving?

to the WOMEN

Today, more than at any time in the Nation's history, the women are performing a vital part in the conduct of the Nation's business.

The natural business sense of the women is coming to the fore. The inherent capacity to buy wisely—to "know value when she sees it"—has secured many a woman the position of "buyer" for an important mercantile concern.

Even in the selection of clothes for "their men," the women are proving themselves invaluable today. Natural shoppers to begin with, they have learned to *know values*—to distinguish the real from the make-believe.

Easily sixty per cent of the clothing purchases that are made on our floors are made by men who have their wives or mothers or sisters or sweethearts along. We are *glad* the women come—because most women can *judge* a fabric whether it is made of *all-wool* for long wear or is merely *camouflage*. They appreciate *why* Hart Schaffner & Marx clothes are the most *economical* clothes.

So to the women—to you his mother, his wife, his sister, his sweetheart—we extend a cordial invitation to come with "him" to "the store with a Conscience." His interests are *your* interests—naturally. Our doors are wide open to you.

F.B. Silverwood
 "The store with
 a Conscience"

BROADWAY
 AT SIXTH

THE HOME OF HART-SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES

TUBERCULOSIS PROBLEM FACING CALIFORNIA

California was well represented at the Southwestern Conference on Tuberculosis, held in Denver last week, said Mrs. E. L. M. Tate Thompson, in an interview recently. All of the prominent tuberculosis workers in the State were present. Delegates from Oakland, Los Angeles, Sacramento, Pasadena, Stockton and Fresno took part in the meeting.

In view of the fact that the tuberculosis problem has been made more acute than ever in the Southwest, by the discharging of so many men from the camps suffering from tuberculosis, it is extremely gratifying to the California workers, continued Mrs. Thompson, to know that we have, first, a complete registration of all our rejected tuberculosis soldiers. This is due to the excellent co-operation of the draft boards and examining physicians in the camps. Second, the fine corps of public health nurses and their work in the tuberculosis clinics has been invaluable. This, coupled with the magnificent spirit and generosity of the Red Cross chapters, has made much possible in the way of help for the men, and no one in California but myself, continued Mrs. Thompson, knows how splendid the supervisors have been in rushing work through to provide an adequate number of beds.

The Southwest faces a serious problem this winter, but California is fortunate in not having to refuse care or treatment to any of her returning soldiers.

A SPIRITUAL DIFFERENCE

"You cannot imagine a more absolute difference than that which differentiates Foch, Pershing, Haig and King Albert from Kaiser Wilhelm, Hindenburg, Ludendorff and Mackensen," says Dr. Charles S. MacFarland, commissioner from the federal council of the Churches of Christ of America to France. Dr. MacFarland, who has just returned, conferred with General Pershing, Marshal Foch, and King Albert and describes Pershing as revealing wonderful qualities of strategic skill, together with the personal qualities of modesty, unselfishness and self-effacement. Also General Pershing's character and personality, his simple and genuine religious life, his example of words, have set great moral and spiritual ideals before our officers and men.

Of Marshal Foch, he says:

"Marshal Foch is a deeply religious man with almost child-like simplicity. During his great offensive, he took time to talk over the moral

and spiritual needs of our army, especially when they should face the winter months."

King Albert, he describes as a retiring modest man of sweet disposition, but brave and determined. He found the king and queen living right at headquarters with the army, close to the trenches.

Dr. MacFarland says that his greatest hope of the future comes from the personal impressions of the allied generals. They are not only clean high-minded religious men, but clearly humane, just and tender. This is the feeling one gets from personal contact with them.

"Clearly—the immeasurable spiritual difference between the two forces is symbolized by the difference in these two groups of leaders," concludes Dr. MacFarland.

HOLD YOUR LIBERTY BONDS

The effort to separate Liberty Bond holders not familiar with stock and bond values from their Liberty Bonds has taken a new turn. The manipulators instead of offering to buy the bonds at inadequate prices, offer in exchange for them the stocks and bonds of various wildcat corporations, whose face value is large but whose actual value is little or nothing.

The safest investment in the world is a Liberty Bond. For a patriotic American, Liberty Bonds are the best investment in the world. It is not only a wise thing to hold them, it is a patriotic thing to do. The soldier that takes a trench and then voluntarily gives it up is not to be compared with one who takes a trench and holds it against the enemy. An American who buys a Liberty Bond and then sells it is not so good an American as one who buys a bond and holds it. This does not apply, however, to one who sells his bond because of real necessity; there is legitimate trading in Liberty Bonds which the treasury recognizes.

It was a wise and patriotic old colored American who refused to sell his \$100 Liberty Bond for \$96, because he would not give up the United States' promise (his bond) to pay him \$100 with interest for the United States' promise (currency) to pay him \$96, and who refused to sell the same bond for \$102, because, he said, that the \$102 must be counterfeit or else the would-be purchaser would not be willing to give it for only \$100. It is safe to say that there are no gold bricks or wildcat securities among that American's assets.

Let us learn to be content with what we have, let us get rid of our false estimates, set up all the higher ideals—a quiet home; vines of our own planting; a few books full of the inspiration of a genius; a few friends worthy of being loved and able to love us in return; a hundred innocent pleasures that bring no pain or remorse; a devotion to the right that will never swerve; a simple religion empty of all bigotry, full of trust and hope and love—and to such a philosophy this world will give up all the empty joy it has.—David Swing.

BELGIANS STILL NEED HELP

Belgium, famished and outraged by the German oppressor, with her industries demoralized, is still in constant need of aid from the allied nations and America. The Belgian minister to the United States, in recent speech, said:

"Belgium was the first country to suffer Germany's treacherous attack upon civilization. Belgium had, therefore, the proud privilege of being the first to offer her sacrifice upon the Altar of Liberty of the world. We are a small nation, but we gave what we had. We preferred to die as freemen rather than to live as slaves. And Belgium will endure to the bitter end . . . an end that will be bitter to the Germans, but which will bring freedom to the honest nations of the earth.

"Our deported workmen held in slavery, our great silent band of civilians in occupied Belgium, inspired by the spirit of such men as Cardinal Mercier and Burgomaster Max, will starve rather than desert the cause to which we have pledged our faith. Our army under the leadership of our great and noble King has already given proof of its determination, and will die in the last ditch rather than betray our brothers in arms. You may be sure that Belgium will never consent to a 'Bargain Peace.'

"The Germans have destroyed our industries and burned our peaceful towns; they have robbed our land; they have shamefully mistreated our women; they have wantonly shot down our old men, women and children, but the spirit of Belgium—that spirit which has come down from the days of Caesar—can never be conquered.

"Standing as we do firmly shoulder to shoulder with your great republic and with the rest of our gallant Allies, it is a precious consolation to us and a great encouragement to us to see the splendid organizations who have formed not only to win the war but to win it in the shortest possible time. Your brave soldiers need no word of praise from me; their gallant exploits at Chateau Thierry and at St. Mihiel are known and speak for themselves."

WHAT ONE CLUB DID IN EMERGENCY SERVICE

By MRS. H. J. WEBBER

Since the War, women's clubs have performed many important tasks. They were already organized and ready to lend service. In Red Cross work, in Food Conservation and Production, in Bond and all other patriotic campaigns club women have rendered valuable aid. These war activities have shown the value of organization and the power of united effort. They have enlarged the sphere of woman's activities. In this broader work all clubs should and must

take a leading part. Such an objective will tend to bring club members closer to each other and bind them together as nothing else can do. The great power a club can be in a community is inestimable and the war has demonstrated the importance of such an organization. In the influenza epidemic in Riverside this was recently illustrated when the Woman's Club rallied to the help of the Health Officer. Riverside, like all other communities, found itself unprepared when the influenza made its appearance. There were not nurses enough to care for the sick. The club women undertook a house to house canvass of the city, and in less than a week, completed the work. Every day they telephoned the Red Cross the names and addresses of those who would nurse the sick, help in the kitchen, or care for the children of those who had been taken to the hospitals. Surely a new era has dawned, and Women's Clubs will be looked upon as an important part of every community, and will serve a definite and important function. Henry Clay said, "A Nation's character is the sum of its splendid deeds: they constitute our common patrimony, the nation's inheritance." A club's character is the sum of its deeds and when added together make the grand total of its existence. The spirit and readiness of a club to uplift or relieve suffering humanity, to stand behind the community and the Government, to offer a willing hand whenever called upon, constitutes the ideals and the inheritance of such an organization in the future.

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AMERICA MAY PROFIT BY ALLIES' EX- PERIENCE

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY SHOULD BE SAFE-GUARDED WHILE THEY SERVE THE NATION DURING THE WAR

"The women of the United States will make as extraordinary records in the war industries as the men are making every day in the actual battles of the war," declares Miss Joy Montgomery Higgins, a member of the labor commission which went abroad last spring in response to an invitation from the ministry of information of the British Government.

While Miss Higgins was abroad she visited the munitions plants in France and Great Britain and saw the battle fronts maintained by the American troops as well as those held by the French and English. Since her return from Europe she has spoken in many cities of the West, where she has found the most patriotic and enthusiastic spirit.

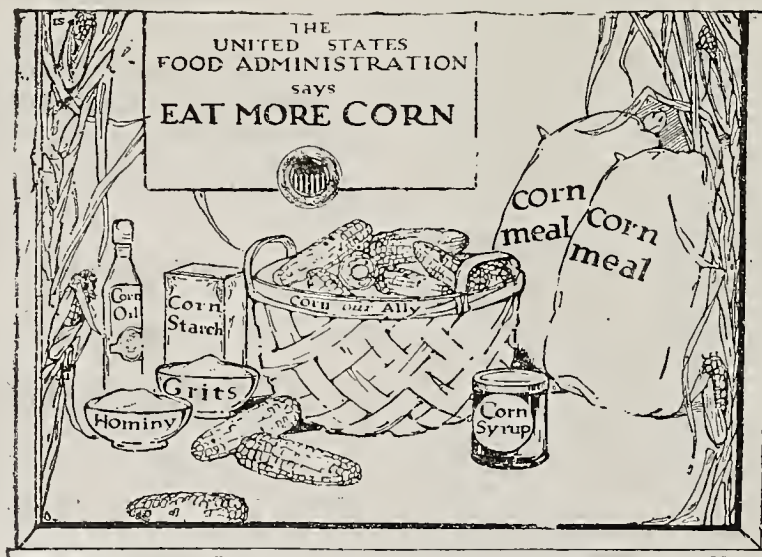
"At last, labor is coming into its own, here as well as abroad," Miss Higgins says. "At last, labor is honored as it should be and the workers have a chance to prove their heroism, their loyalty, and their power to contribute to the national welfare. Here on this side of the ocean we are but just beginning to face the

facts of the war and the first great fact is that women must do their part just as courageously as the men are doing theirs.

"I think our American women have realized that their time of complete service would come just as it came to the men of the Nation, and they have been preparing for it. They know that it is here now. Everywhere I see them going to work bravely and with the same will to win that has enabled the women of France and Great Britain to support the Allies successfully.

"There are no longer any soft, white hands 'over there,' where there is no task too hard or too humble for women to attempt, or successfully to accomplish, if one may judge from appearances. I saw peeresses and peasants working side by side in the munitions factories and the canteens. The women still scrub and cook, sew and care for children. They follow the age-old occupations of women, but, also, they perform the labor of men. And of course to them is assigned the task of ministering to the wounded. They are everywhere doing what they can to assuage the agonies that every battle inflicts. They have even helped to dig the graves on the British front line in Flanders.

"It is not surprising that women should soon learn to run machines, but it is surprising that they are engaged successfully on heavy jobs that require great physical strength. It is the American ideal that womanhood should be protected, and for that reason I believe in safeguarding the health of women in every possible way. We, here in the United States, can profit by the experience of France and Great Britain, where it was demonstrated that certain kinds of employment for women meant a terrible



wastage affecting future generations, as well as our own. And this brings me to an acknowledgment of the whole great debt we owe the Allies, who are bestowing upon us, who have entered the war so recently, the benefits of their four years' experience.

"They are teaching us how to avoid the mistakes made in the first experiments in warfare forced on them by the horrible inventions of Germany. We are profiting by what they have learned in factories and shops, in homes and schools, as well as in trenches and on battle fields, in camps and hospitals.

"I hope that we shall neglect none of the lessons offered by our Allies, that we shall be especially cautious in the introduction of women into the new lines of industry made necessary by the exigencies of war. It is less costly to profit by forethought than to benefit by afterthought."

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Bureau of Education

**WOMEN'S CLUBS TO HELP U. S.
SCHOOL GARDEN ARMY**

"Every one of the twenty-two million school children of the United States should be given the opportunity to feel that he has a part in the work of winning the war," says Mrs. Mary K. Sherman, formerly Secretary of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, now serving as Assistant Regional Director of the United States School Garden Army, in charge of the Garden Army activities of club women.

"One vital service that may be put within reach of these boys and girls is the chance to produce food. There is no other one thing that comes so distinctly home to every individual as food, and if every child is shown that by raising even a little food that he himself eats he will be helping to keep the soldiers on the battle fields from going hungry, he will see that he has a part and can help in the great world struggle.

"Secretary Franklin K. Lane, through the Bureau of Education, has put in operation a practical plan for the mobilization of the school children of the country for garden work. The responsibility for bringing this opportunity within reach of the children rests very largely upon the women. The General Federation of Women's Clubs, through its Department of the Conservation of National Resources, is urging its membership of two million women to aid in the work for school gardens. The citizens of a community who do not make it possible for the school superintendents, principals, and teachers to conduct school gardens, according to the plan of the United States School Garden Army, are not awake to their full duty. Collective support and individual service must be given and public interest aroused. We must vision the possibilities and

keep in mind that the aim of the United States School Garden Army is to nationalize, unify and to greatly extend the work now being carried on by the school children of America.

"It is one of the anomalies of life that good often comes out of evil. As this war is the most destructive in all history, so are the potentialities for good beyond estimation. This opportunity for garden work by the school children of the country is three-fold. The material help in the production of food, the sense that it will give each child that he is doing his part in winning the war and, of greater importance than either of these, is the benefit to the child from an educational viewpoint. The opportunity is so full of possibilities that unless we utilize it to the full the gardening will fall short in the highest sense, notwithstanding satisfactory patriotic and economic results.

"In the garden the mysteries of nature are unfolded. Under sympathetic guidance the child's imagination is stimulated and his powers of observation are developed. Trees, flowers, waving grain field, bird, mountain and valley will come in time to have their full meaning to the boys and girls who are taught to see nature's lessons in their first garden.

"Now is the time to plan for next summer's work. If the fathers and mothers do their part the children will do theirs, and the little citizens of tomorrow will be better equipped than ever before for the responsibilities of life, and will be glad and happy in their ability to give immediate service."

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CALIFORNIA SOLDIER BESIDE GRAVE OF QUENTIN ROOSEVELT

Not long after the American forces began their victorious advance, pushing the enemy with vigor from their vaunted strongholds, they recovered territory in which is the grave of Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt. They found it marked by a rude, broken cross with the word Roosevelt scratched thereon, placed by the Germans, and a wheel from his plane at the foot of the grave. Reverently the American boys fashioned a cross on which the name and service of the young aviator were inscribed, and

there an American chaplain read the simple, impressive burial services.

In that army which took part in the early part of the victorious advance was a Riverside county boy, Perry Record, and this picture shows him standing at the head of Lieutenant Roosevelt's grave. Before enlisting in the service Record lived in San Jacinto, where his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Record, make their home. His early childhood was passed in Riverside, where he attended high school.

A GERMAN-AMERICAN POINT OF VIEW

One of the most forceful and unsharable denouncements of the present German government which the writer has encountered, emanates from Peter W. Goebel, former president of the American Bankers Association, the strength of whose condemnation is added to because he himself is of German lineage.

In his arraignment he says:

"I hate the German government with a consuming hatred, because she has made the people of my blood and kindred the outcasts of the world, the Ishmaelites of Civilization. This transformation of a people into a race of demons whose very name is anathema among the generous minded people of the world, is the result of a system of education designed to further the selfish aims of an autocrat. As a lad of 14 years, I lived in a German garrison city. I there have seen little, insignificant sergeants and sub-lieutenants strike in the face strong men privates in the ranks; I have seen them spit in their faces; I have heard them call these soldiers the most vile epithets that ever fouled human lips, and these men were forced by the iron discipline of Prussia to stand and endure those insults. That is why I am enlisted in this war with every energy I possess—with every dollar I own, to the end that the world and my kindred may be ever rid of the foulest tyranny that ever disgraced and blackened the page of history with the recital of the outrages. I know that future generations in Germany will bless the day that America entered this war on the side of liberty and humanity. I know this, the German people will celebrate the anniversary of that day with the same reverent thankfulness that we Americans celebrate the Fourth of July; as the day upon which the ultimate emancipation of Germany from the most damnable tyranny of history was declared."

THE PATRIOTIC DUTY OF BEING EDUCATED

The State Chairman of Education calls the attention of club women to the following:

"Education at the present time is a patriotic duty," President M. Carey Thomas recently told the graduating class of Bryn Mawr. It was President Thomas' opinion that to stay in high school until graduation is high patriotism for all boys and girls, and a still higher patriotism to stay in college until graduation.

"It is our duty," she continued, "to make sure that our boys below fighting age and all our girls shall receive an education that will enable them after the war is over to rebuild the world on firm foundations of international law and order. We have only to recall . . . the brutal barbarism into which Germany sank after the thirty years' war, the effects of which may be recognized today in the hideous savagery with which she wages war; the slow recovery of the arts of peace in Europe after the Napoleonic Wars . . . to realize that we are facing overwhelming intellectual and spiritual disaster.

"Schools are shortening their terms, children are being drafted into industry and farming, child labor laws are becoming a dead letter; already in the schools there is an appalling and ever increasing shortage of teachers, men teachers altogether disappearing, and women taking up better paid . . . war jobs.

"Surely with all the vast resources of men and women power in the United States we can compel our school boards to save our children from the terrible menace of illiteracy. Surely we can make a sufficient number of the thousands upon thousands of college women in this country see that as teachers in the schools they are standing shoulder to shoulder with their brothers in Flanders and Picardy in the performance of patriotic duty. And if we fail to do this we must see that they are paid living salaries and are drafted into the schools like their brothers into the trenches."

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PIONEER DIVISION

TO THE EDITOR:—We would deeply appreciate your running this remarkable human interest story in your publication. It is a fine piece of writing, as well as an excellent boost for W. S. S. Any publicity given this matter will be appreciated by the Pioneer Division of the War Savings Committee.

THE NECKWEAR SHARPSHOOTER

By Guy Hubbard

The recruiting officer in a medium-sized city turned a volunteer down because he was physically unfit to fight in the trenches. The young man was anxious to get at the dirty boche and his swaggering officers first hand. But his chest was too shallow; his heart was weak; his feet were flat. He was rejected unconditionally. This is what he said when he got back behind the men's furnishing counter—his regular job:

"Oh, I am not fit to fight, hey! Well, I will fight. My feet may be flat and my heart weak, but my head isn't flat, my brain isn't weak. I'll fight the damned Kaiser and his crew of Potsdam butchers and baby killers. I'll fight him with something sharper than a sword, something the Teutonic philosophy cannot comprehend. I'll fight him with ideas."

And the young man with the flat chest did fight. He organized a War Savings Stamp Club in his store, and under his direction it sold \$36,000 worth of stamps in six weeks. His boss helped him, his customers helped him. He is selling stamps now along with

his regular merchandise, collars, neckties and shirts. But he hasn't allowed his regular job to interfere with his fighting. No sir, not at all!

Do you know what that \$36,000 will do toward winning the war? Ask any Ordnance man. He'll tell you and then you'll know why the Kaiser fears ideas more than he does guns. He knows he can't fight ideas. He is at the head of an army of cattle. Cattle must be driven. They can't fight like this flat-chested clerk.

You men at the head of stores manned by sales people with ideas. Are you helping them fight? You are if you have a War Savings Stamp Department where stamps are sold every day.

Tell this story to your sales people. It will help them, and you, fight. And remember every dollar helps the gunner and the mop-up man "over there."

WAR SAVINGS COMMITTEE,

320-25 Title Ins. Building,
Los Angeles, Cal.

CITY MEN GOOD FARM WORKERS

Use of city men as farm workers in emergency seasons has demonstrated not only that many men employed in cities and towns were reared on farms and are skilled in harvest labor, but also that city men can stand the heat and exertion of the harvest field, and attack their tasks with willingness and patriotic enthusiasm. This was reported by the Federal farm help specialist in Kentucky at the Department of Agriculture's recent harvest labor conferences in Birmingham, Ala.

—Washington Government Printing Office.



What French Women Are Doing

DISTRICT NEWS

**SAN FRANCISCO—Mrs. W. C. Morrow
MRS. W. C. MORROW, San Francisco**

During almost all of September our dear relative, Uncle Sam, sent out a call to the women of America to participate in the work for the Fourth Liberty Loan. Right nobly did the sisters of the West respond to the call to loyalty and unselfish endeavor. Just as the sisters of the East, the South and the Middle West put all else subservient to the call, so did the women of California lay aside everything to work for the cause of Liberty, Justice and Humanity. All of September was given over to the attendance of arousement and educational and instructive meetings. Women were inducted into the mysteries of salesmanship, and they were also aroused to intensive patriotism by the stirring speeches made by men and women who were touring the Nation for the purpose of arousing the latent patriotism in the women slackers as well as men slackers. Alas, that there are women slackers!

The Government called for a general parade of all the women workers for Saturday night, September 28th, the evening of the day on which the Fourth Liberty Loan drive was started. Every worker was asked to show her loyalty and good faith by subscribing on Friday, the 27th, for a bond or bonds, and the women en masse responded to the best of their ability. The parade on Saturday night was a memorable one. The women wore their Red Cross aprons and Liberty caps and presented a pleasing pageant as they marched, each carrying a small flag. Women who had been majors, captains and lieutenants in the San Francisco Women's Army laid aside their rank and went as brave soldiers obedient to the call. Their entrance into the Auditorium after the long march from the Ferry to the City Hall and thence to the Auditorium, created a salvo of applause, and the picturesque garb of the red, white and blue of the caps with their white stars on a field of blue, were a delightful adjunct to the more sober garb of those already congregated there.

On Monday, September 30th, the actual work began and the women climbed steps and solicited money for bonds with cheerful alacrity. The results were astonishing, despite the fact that some met with rebuffs and also that many people had bought through their banks or their places of business or other avenues. When the last call came for a grand gala day of work and the election booths were commandeered for the purpose of enlisting those who had not bought, women gave up the extra-enticing fifteen minutes of slumber and were on hand at the booths at the early hour required. Heroically they went to the remote booths—in many instances far from their homes, though their own polling-place was just around the corner. It is to the high

commendation of the women who served in the outlying and poorer districts just as faithfully as those who were favored with the more spectacular work in crowded and popular districts, and the women who worked among strangers and in hard districts deserve far more credit than the chosen few who picked and chose rich and showy districts.

Then when the hardest part was over and the women thought they might snatch a few days of rest, came the emergency call from the Red Cross for surgical dressings, and without a moment's hesitation they plunged into that, only to be called to still further effort when the dread pestilence came and calls for volunteer workers among the sick, to nurse, cook, scrub and wash and do the housework in stricken households. Certain it is that the women have acquired Merit, and certain it is that never again will they be content to live idle, useless lives. The clubs have made everything subservient to the need of the hour. All social affairs have been canceled and all effort at entertainment has been abandoned, and the work of making the gauze masks which are used as a preventive measure to hinder the germs, has gone on in almost every club in San Francisco.

The War has proved that women can rise superior to adversity and forget self and all else but the Call for Humanity, Justice, Freedom and Democracy for the whole world.

Nor have the women regarded the peace propaganda issued by those arrant knaves and cowards—the Germans—as anything to be taken seriously. They have frowned upon anything but a victorious peace. Dearly as they would love to have their boys back they would be the first to bid them stay and fight on until the world is freed forever from the tyrant's power.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT NEWS

Mrs. Verna Gates Hosfelt, Press Chairman

This will prove a banner month in point of accomplishment as well as interest for the club women of the Southern District, as the Convention at Ontario will be one of the foremost events of the year. With such speakers as Dr.

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Robert Freeman, Mrs. Herbert C. Cable, Mrs. O. Shepherd Barnum and others, to say nothing of the timely programs on social and industrial conditions and child welfare work, there will be such a fund of rich intellectual treats that every club woman will do well to attend as many sessions as possible. The convention will convene on the 15th and continue for three days. (Postponed to January 15.)

Something out of the ordinary was provided by the Orange Woman's Club, a short time ago, when its members acted as hostesses to the pioneers of that city. A real treat was enjoyed when Mrs. Samuel Armor—a resident of Orange for forty-three years—was given a place on the interesting program, in which a number of the "old-timers" took part, and told of by-gone days.

A sum of was \$300 received during the month of September by the Red Cross dining room of Santa Ana, of which the Ebell Club of that city is sponsor for the Monday luncheons. Thirteen luncheons were given during the month.

Working together with that spirit of unity which is always apparent where there is absolute co-operation, the members of the Colton Woman's Club afforded their guests one of the happiest afternoons imaginable on October 8th, when they held their Reciprocity Day reception and program in the Presbyterian Church. They were most fortunate in securing Mrs. Herbert C. Cable—the State President of the C. F. W. C., as the speaker, and to say the least she simply captivated her audience with her charm and personal magnetism. Mrs. Jacob Bohlander, President of the Colton Club, presided most cleverly, and both Mrs. J. J. Suess, President of the Southern District, and Mrs. Florence Dodson Schoneman, President of the San Bernardino County organization, made short addresses. Buffet refreshments completed this unusually charming meeting, in which club women from all over the county, joined hands.

L. A. DISTRICT NEWS

Mrs. H. S. Duffield,

Press Chairman, Glendale, Cal.

Appropriate to the times seem the lines which run as follows:

"The best-laid plans o' mice an' men

Gang aft a-gley,

An' lea'e us naught but pain an' grief for
promised joy."

While admitting the wisdom of the general embargo on public gatherings, in view of the gravity of the influenza epidemic which has brought sorrow to so many households, the cancelling of their carefully-planned programs and club functions has caused club women no slight twinge of regret. One of the first big events to be called off was the Council of Presidents, which was to have taken place October 15th in the Rose Parlor of the Alexandria Hotel, Los Angeles. This was to have marked the launching of the work of the District for the current year. Luncheon was to have been served in the dining room, at which both the

National and State Presidents, Mmes. Cowles and Cable, were to have been guests of the Executive Board, as well as Mrs. Mabee, President of the Wa-Wan Club, and Miss Jessica Lawrence, President of the Hollywood Club, hostess club for the coming District Convention.

Mrs. Mattison B. Jones, district president, states that the Council will be called at a later date, which will be announced in the various newspapers.

It is the wish of the district president that all club presidents send to each district chairman, whose names and addresses are listed in the District Directory the names and addresses of the chairman of the corresponding sections and committees in their clubs. It is the desire of the district officers and chairmen to assist the individual clubs through the medium of Federation Department Conferences, hence the request for the names.

The Pomona Ebell Club opened its year's work with a patriotic program. Sergeant Sidney Flowers, wounded and decorated for bravery in the present world war, was the principal speaker. The organization of a Junior Belgian Relief Section and a Conversational French Class further testifies to the patriotism and progressiveness of this live body of women. Mrs. F. N. Baldwin and Mrs. Charles Thomas have charge of the little folk, children of Ebell members, who make under their direction caps, coatees, and other garments for Belgian babies. The Red Cross work of the club has been turned over to the Needlework Section. In the Fourth Liberty Loan Drive, the individual subscriptions of club members totaled \$14,700. Other sections promising well for the year are Music and Art, Landmarks, Recital and Civics. Mrs. Ferdinand Davis is the president.

The first week of April has been chosen as convention date for the Los Angeles District, California Federation of Women's Clubs, when election of officers, revision of the constitution and many exciting new resolutions are promised. The meeting will be held at the Woman's Club of Hollywood, whose members will act as hostesses.

The executive board, presided over by Mrs. Mattison B. Jones, president, met recently, after receiving special permission by the Board of Health. Many important business affairs were discussed in connection with various war campaigns. Plans were made to collect the War Victory Commission fund as rapidly as possible in order to send the unit of 100 women to France at the earliest possible date.

Meyer Siegel & Co.

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and Children*

BOYS AND GIRLS PLANT BEET SEED FOR SYRUP

Boys and girls in eighteen states have planted 10,414 ounces of sugar-beet seed supplied them by the United States Department of Agriculture for the purpose of making sugar-beet syrup. The seed was secured through the Bureau of Plant Industry and distributed by the States Relations Service to eighteen state leaders of boys' and girls' club work in the North and West. Each boy or girl receiving an ounce of the seed is pledged to grow it and to make the beets into syrup. It is estimated that, with average yields, this might result in the home manufacture of more than 40,000 gallons of syrup, which may be used in many ways as a sugar substitute in general cooking.—Washington Government Printing Office.

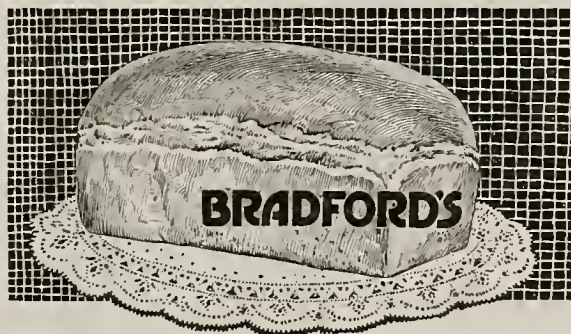
HOW TOWN PEOPLE AID FARMERS

How the little town of Delhi, situated in the Catskill mountains in New York state, is aiding farmers in the surrounding community in securing much-needed labor is told by a representative of the United States Department of Agriculture, who has recently returned from an inspection trip in that district. The local commercial club of Delhi has organized some of the business men of the town who are willing to do farm work after 3 o'clock. The farmer who needs help telephones to the club, and at 3 o'clock the volunteer workers climb into automobiles and report to his farm for a half-day's

work. About 35 business men are being placed every day on the farms around Delhi. The local minister has set the example. He spends one day helping each of the farmers in his congregation.—Washington Government Printing Office.

TURN RABBIT PESTS INTO PROFITS

Fully 200,000,000 wild rabbits are killed in the United States every year, according to estimates made by the Biological Survey of the United States Department of Agriculture. Many of them are jackrabbits, the majority of which have not been utilized in the past. If all the rabbits killed were consumed, they would represent between 200,000 and 300,000 tons of valuable food, and if proper measures were taken to insure the collection of skins, these alone would have a value of \$20,000,000. The Biological Survey has frequently been called upon to help Western farmers in coping with the rabbit pest. In view of the probable economic value of rabbit meat and fur in the coming few years, the energies of the farmers and ranchmen will be directed to the conservation of this important resource. Already a number of establishments for collecting, dressing, canning and shipping rabbit meat are in operation in Western centers. As in Australia the transition of the wild rabbit in this country from its status as a pest to a source of profit is assured, it is believed.—Washington Government Printing Office.



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Bradford Baking Company

ALLOTMENT AND ALLOWANCE CHECKS

There has been a change in the system of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance of the Treasury in the matter of allotment and allowance checks. This results in some of the checks sent out by the bureau being for smaller sums than heretofore, but the amounts omitted from the checks sent out by the bureau will be included in checks sent out from other sources.

The new system will simplify the work of the bureau and is expected to accelerate the payment of allotments and allowances.

Prior to July last the War Risk Insurance Bureau took the compulsory allotment of \$15 a month and whatever additional sum the enlisted man chose to allot to his family, and the whole amount, together with the Government allowance for dependents, was included in one check and sent out by the bureau. Beginning with the July pay, the bureau will collect and send out only the compulsory allotment of \$15 a month and the Government family allowance.

The excess allotments over the compulsory \$15 allotment and the allotments to persons not entitled by law to allowances will not be handled by the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, but by the War or Navy Department, the Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, according to the branch of service to which the enlisted man belongs.—Washington Government Printing Office.

GERMAN VIEW OF CHRISTIANITY

Frederich Wilhelm Nietzsche was one of the most noted of modern German philosophers. How much has his philosophy af-

fected the views and character of the Germans of today? Is not the answer written in the blood of the women and children, the old men of occupied France and Belgium? Are not the Lusitania victims witnesses to German adoption of Nietzsche's faith?

Here is his indictment of Christianity:

"With this I conclude and pronounce my sentence: I condemn Christianity. To me it is the greatest of all imaginable corruptions. The church is the great parasite; with its anemic idea of holiness it drains life of all its strength, its love, and its hope. The other world is the motive for the denial of every reality. I call Christianity the one great curse, the one great intrinsic depravity, the one great instinct of revenge, for which no expedient is sufficiently poisonous, secret, underhand, to gain its ends. I call it the one immortal shame and blemish upon the human race."—Washington Government Printing Office.

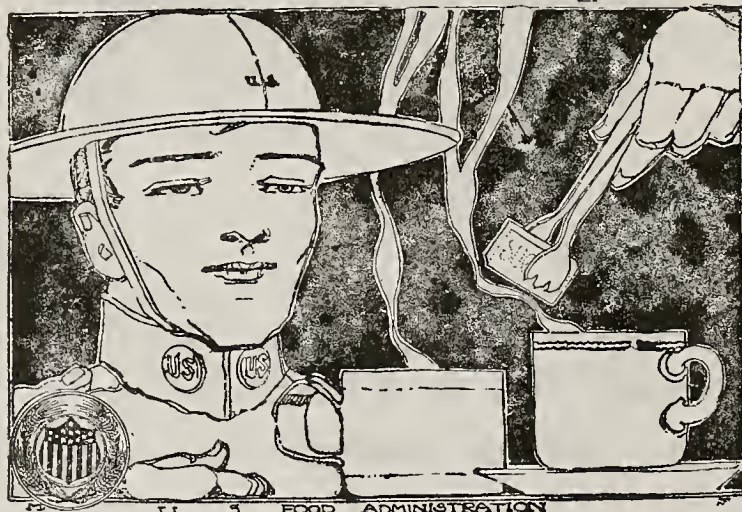
THE PRESIDENT ON MOB SPIRIT

"I have called upon the Nation to put its great energy into this war and it has responded—responded with a spirit and a genius for action that has thrilled the world. I now call upon it, upon its men and women everywhere, to see to it that its laws are kept inviolate, its fame untarnished. * * *

"I can never accept any man as a champion of liberty either for ourselves or for the world who does not reverence and obey the laws of our own beloved land, whose laws we ourselves have made. He has adopted the standards of the enemies of his country, whom he affects to despise."—President Wilson.

—Washington Government Printing Office.

In Who's Cup?



U S FOOD ADMINISTRATION

WHAT BRITISH WOMEN WANT

LONDON, July 15.—To the question, "What will women want next?" the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies have given a reply in their manifesto of reconstruction. Among the concessions asked for are:

- Women members of Parliament.
- Women envoys at the International Reconstruction Congress after the war.
- British nationality to be retained on marriage with aliens.
- Women magistrates and jurymen.
- Women solicitors and barristers.
- Higher posts for women in government offices.
- Women to be police constables.
- Women teachers paid same money as men.
- State maintenance for widowed mothers with dependent children.
- Equal guardianship rights for fathers and mothers.
- Equal moral standard.

Among the bills introduced through the Louisiana Federation of Women's Clubs at the recent session of the Legislature and successfully passed, was for a Training School and Colony for the Feeble-Minded, with an appropriation of \$25,000. Other successful bills were the Abatement and Injunction Law, Suffrage Amendment, more money for schools, and a committee appointed to make a survey of women in industry to report at the next session. (This was gotten after a hard fight for a Minimum Wage and Maximum Hour Law.)

In promoting its Americanization program, the Chicago Woman's City Club recently held an All-American Day demonstration at the Hotel LaSalle. This was done as a climax to its summer classes in citizenship which have been held weekly since early in June. Scores of out-of-town club presidents were present to study the methods and take back to their home towns lessons by which they may help the foreign born of their own communities. ,

GLIMPSES INTO OTHER STATES

In Alabama an educational fund of \$35,000 to remove illiteracy among soldiers of draft age is being raised by the club women of Alabama. The Alabama Illiteracy Commission will have charge of the educational work, while the club women's part will be to help raise the money.

Over one hundred young women have been helped by the Alabama state federation to become self-supporting through its loan scholarship fund and its two university loans.


Last year there seemed a marked tendency among some of the clubs in South Carolina to dispense with their literary programs in order to concentrate upon specific war work. Now, however, these same clubs have come to realize that there is no more effective means of carrying on than by keeping the clubs intact, and that it is impossible to sustain the club interest without interesting and stimulating programs.

At the request of the State Federation an Illiteracy Commission was appointed by the Governor of South Carolina. The Chairman of Education in the Federation and a former president serve as members of this board. The Illiteracy Commission will employ a field worker who will carry propaganda from county to county.

COMMEND SUNDAY FARM WORK

Judges in Tennessee have refused to punish persons accused of work on farms on Sundays, but have commended them for so doing. This was reported to the Department of Agriculture's recent farm labor conference in Birmingham, Ala. Not long ago the rural churches of Indiana, in a conference at Purdue University, took the position that it is quite right and proper to do farm work on Sunday if that Sunday work is necessary to produce food crops to help whip Germany.

—Washington Government Printing Office.



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THE USE OF FOLK DANCING AS RECREATION IN A HEALTH PROGRAM

Prepared by Elizabeth Burchenal, Chairman
Organization Committee, American
Folk Dance Society

FOR THE WARTIME RECREATION DRIVE

Conducted by the Children's Bureau of the
United States Department of Labor and
the Child Welfare Department of the
Woman's Committee of the Council of
National Defense.

Folk dancing is quite definitely a thing apart from other kinds of dancing, and serves an entirely different purpose if used in its traditional form and spirit. The form of a folk dance is as definite as the words of a folk song, while the manner in which it is danced and the spirit, feeling and attitude of mind of the dancers are as definitely part of the dance as are the actual steps and figures. The "folk manner" is of utter simplicity and straightforwardness, with no attempt at "grace" or "daintiness." The feeling and attitude of mind is of simple pleasure in the dance itself. It is this unstudied simplicity and naivete, together with the compelling rhythm and vigor, that makes folk dancing so appealing to and appropriate for children. Its usefulness as a means of recreation, however, is by no means limited to children, for it presents large opportunities for recreation and social enjoyment for adults.

The folk dances that lend themselves best to a recreation and health drive are those which may be classed in the same category with active games most desirable for the same purpose, i. e., those in which large groups take part, which are easy to learn and to pass on to others, and which provide vigorous action, forgetfulness of self, keen interest and pleasure, team work and the social element. A large number of such game-dances selected from among the folk dances of many countries are available for immediate and practical use by leaders who have not necessarily had previous training. For these leaders the following suggestions are given:

Hints on Folk Dancing (For Leaders)

1. Let the teaching of folk dances be done as informally as possible, and with a minimum amount of explanation. In the main, they can best be learned by doing them!
2. Use dances which are full of action, simple and easy to understand and to pass on to others, and which are good fun. Choose those which have only the simplest steps (such as running, skipping, etc.), and simple and easily understood figures. Difficult steps and elaborate figures mean too much time spent in teaching, and not enough in recreation.

3. Have good and spirited music—this is an important factor in the successful use of folk dancing. Have a musician who is familiar with the dance and plays with inviting rhythm and enthusiasm; or use a phonograph. These have been widely used throughout public school systems and elsewhere and have been found extremely helpful in developing the use of folk dancing as play.

4. When a dance has been learned it should be used as a form of play for play's sake, on exactly the same basis as games are played. The leader can get best results by dropping the attitude of teacher and joining in the dance with her group.

5. The test of success in a folk dance is: Is it interesting, in the game sense? Is everyone taking part, or are some standing idle?

Do the children enjoy doing it by themselves when the leader is not with them?

Is it full of vigorous action?

Do the children pass it on to others?

6. The choice of dances should be left to the players, the leader merely suggesting, and the same dance may be used as long as it retains its interest. The leader should be ready with a new dance when interest in the old ones wanes.

7. Avoid any suggestion to children that what they are doing is "cunning" or attractive, or pleasing to spectators. Nothing is more interesting and beautiful than children dancing or playing, but once the "showing off" spirit is engendered the pleasure taken in it becomes that of appeal to the onlooker and self exploitation rather than that of a healthy game spirit. Bear in mind always the end in view, i. e., **health and recreation for the children, rather than pleasure and amusement for spectators!** To this end, avoid solo dancing (or dancing in small groups), fancy costumes, exhibitions—especially on platform, or stage, or under conditions suggestive of anything but the playground atmosphere.



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8. When a demonstration of folk dancing by children becomes necessary or advisable care should be exercised to arrange it in such a form as to make the children as little conscious of themselves as possible. The following form is suggested:

A Big Outdoor "Play Day" of folk dances and games given on a beautiful large grassy space which is kept clear for those taking part, only; and with a great number of children divided into groups dotted all over the field, taking part at the same time in every event. In this form of demonstration there is no "Grand Stand," the spectators being scattered in a thin line around the edge of the field. The space is so large and the numbers taking part so great that each group may have a happy informal play time and yet unconsciously contribute toward a wonderfully beautiful and moving spectacle. It is the size of the field, the numbers taking part and the atmosphere of happiness created, that makes this kind of an occasion the most appealing and effective of all demonstrations. The simplest folk dances and singing games such as those listed below as "Suitable for Recreation" are most successful and effective for such an occasion.

Folk Dances Especially Suitable for Recreation in a Health Program

The folk dances listed here are from many different countries, and have been selected for their health and recreation values.

The numbers in parentheses after the dances refer to publications, in which the music and descriptions may be found. These are listed numerically immediately following the dances. Phonograph (Victor) records of all the dances named are also available.

Singing Games (Extremely Simple)

The Bridge of Avignon (Sur le pont d'Avignon) (12); Carrousel (7), (14); Gustaf's Skoal (2), (9), (14); I See You (7), (14); Nigarepolska ("Brownie" polska) (4), (14); Our Little Girls (2); Seven Pretty Girls (2), (10), (14).

Dances (Simple and Vigorous)

Come Let Us Be Joyful (2); The Crested Hen (2), (5); Farandole (3); Gathering Peascods (8); Gotlands Quadrille (2), (13); Gossiping Ulla (4), (6); The Hatter (5), (10); Little Man in a Fix (5); Oxdans (7), (14); Reap the Flax (7), (14); Sappo (4), (6); Sellingers Round (11); Seven Jumps (2), (5); Stick Dance (5); Tarantella (7); Tinkers Dance (5).

Dances (Especially Suitable for Patriotic and Social Use)

Arkansas Traveler (1); The Circle (1); Lady of the Lake (1); Money Musk (1); Old Dan Tucker (1); Virginia Reel (1).

Folk Dances of the Allies, for Patriotic Pageants and Plays

As an integral part of a patriotic pageant or play the real folk dances of the various countries represented would have a logical place if given in their traditional form. Folk dances familiar to many through use as play and recreation might thus be fitted into a patriotic community celebration.

The dances listed here are actual folk dances from the allied countries and would be recognized with emotion by natives of these countries.

The numbers in parentheses refer to the publications containing the music and description, which are listed numerically in the accompanying bibliography. Phonograph (Victor) records of the dances are available.

1. United States of America

The Circle (1); Old Dan Tucker (1); Arkansas Traveler (1); Money Musk (1); Virginia Reel (1).

2. France

Farandole (3); The Bridge of Avignon (Sur le pont d'Avignon) (12).

3. Belgium

Seven Jumps (2), (5); Ladita (11), (14). (It is not generally known that these are Belgian dances. The latter is known in Belgium as "Streep," but the music and dance is the same as that known in Sweden as "Ladita.")

4. England

Sellingers Round (11); Gathering Peascods (8).

5. Italy

Tarantella (7).

6. Portugal

Vira (15).

For the national anthem of all the Allies, see No. 16 of the bibliography.

Bibliography of Publications Containing Music and Descriptions of Dances Listed Above

No.	Title.	Author.	Publisher.	Price.
1.	"American Country Dances"	(Burchenal), G. Schirmer.....		\$1.50
2.	"Dances of the People" (Burchenal), G. Schirmer.....			1.50
3.	"Farandole" (sheet form) (Burchenal), G. Schirmer.....			.20
4.	"Folk Dances and Games" (Crawford), A. S. Barnes.....			1.80
5.	"Folk Dances of Denmark" (Burchenal), G. Schirmer.....			1.50
6.	"Folk Dances of Finland" (Burchenal), G. Schirmer.....			1.50
7.	"Folk Dances and Singing Games" (Burchenal), G. Schirmer.....			1.50
8.	"Gathering Peascods" (sheet form) (Sharp), Novello (H. W. Gray)			.10
9.	"Gustaf's Skoal" (sheet form) (Burchenal), G. Schirmer.....			.20

(Continued on Page 34)

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The work of the committee has now been extended to include the inspection of laundries and other establishments whose work affects the public health.

At the head of the department's committee of inspection in the South is Dr. Lulu H. Peters, M. D.

BAKED MACARONI WITH TOMATO SAUCE AND AMERICAN CHEESE

1 10-cent pkg. Golden Age Macaroni	914 cal.
2 c. tomato sauce	374 "
¼ lb. American cheese	498 "
1 c. buttered bread crumbs	169 "
1 t. butter for baking dish	33 "

1988 cal.

Slice cheese into small pieces, or grate. Mix with Macaroni and tomato sauce. Pour into buttered baking dish and sprinkle top with buttered bread crumbs (see page 29 for buttered crumbs). Bake in hot oven 10 minutes.

SPAGHETTI ROYALE

8 medium-sized fresh tomatoes or	400 cal.
4 c. canned tomatoes	228 "
3 T. finely chopped onion	9 "
1 red pepper	
1 clove garlic	
1 T. finely chopped parsley	
½ t. salt	
6 canned mushrooms 1 inch in diameter—sliced	28 "
½ T. Worcestershire sauce	
4 oz. cheese, grated	498 "

1 lb. round steak, ground	815 "
1 10-cent pkg. Golden Age Spaghetti	911 "

2489 or 2661 cal.

Simmer meat with salt, pepper and 2 cups cold water for 40 minutes. Let tomatoes (skinned), onion, pepper, garlic, parsley and salt simmer until tomatoes are well cooked—about 25 minutes. Add seasoning, meat and Spaghetti. Serve with grated cheese.

(Continued from Page 33)

10. "The Hatter" (sheet form) (Burchenal), G. Schirmer..... .20
11. "Sellers Round" (sheet form) (Sharp), Novello, (H. W. Gray) .10
12. "Sur le Pont d'Avignon" (sheet form) (Burchenal), G. Schirmer .20
13. "Swedish Folk Dances" (Bergquist), A. S. Barnes..... 1.60
14. "Swedish Song Dances" (Kastman and Kohler), Ginn..... 1.50
15. "Vira" (sheet form) (Burchenal), G. Schirmer20
16. "The National Anthems of the Allies," G. Schirmer..... .25

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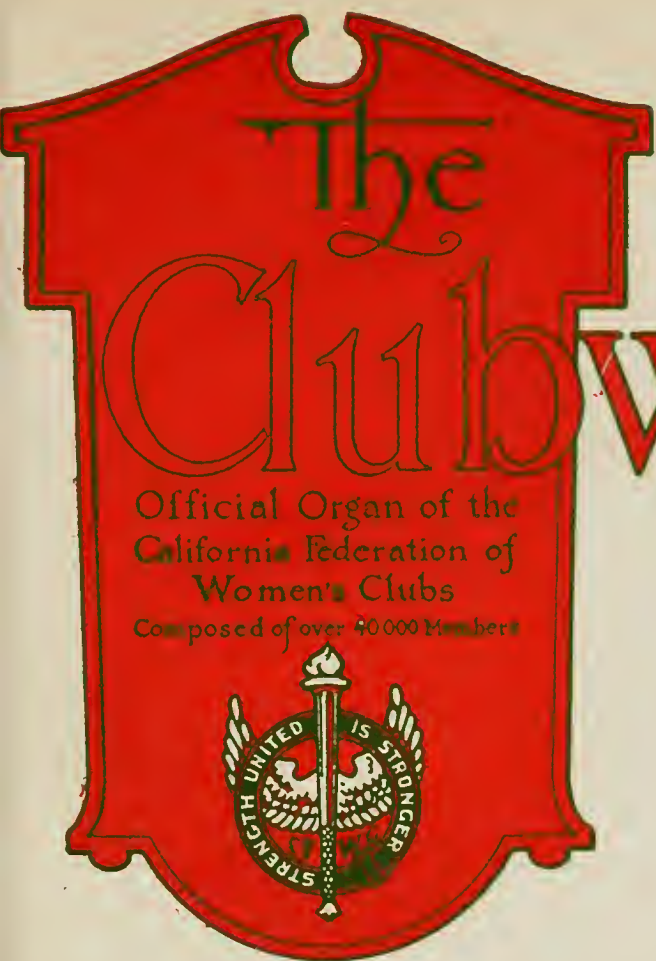
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Clubwoman

National Unity

Peace on Earth Good

Will to Man



December, 1918

Vol. XI. No. 3



*The Standard to
which others
aspire~*

The Clubwoman

Official Organ of the California Federation of Women's Clubs
Composed of Over 40,000 Members

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

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"OUT OF A CLEAR SKY"

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CHARLES RAY

in

"THE LAW OF THE NORTH"

Week of December 16

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in

"MY COUSIN"

Max Wiel, director of Grauman's full
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DOROTHY DALTON

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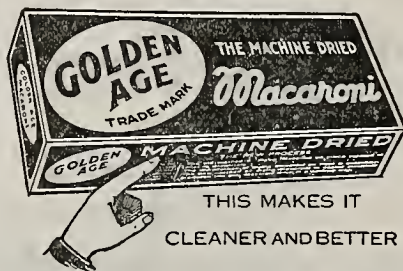


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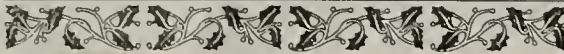
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PEACE

Dawn—dawn in the east! Dawn—dawn
in the east!
The trumpets of war have ceased!
The flocks and herds on hill and plain
Shall graze again!—
Hark!—holy melody through all the
land,—
Each man shall take his brother by the
hand
And chorus in the mighty anthem ringing
To skies above,—
“Peace and love!” “Peace and love!”
Oh, country mine! Oh, country mine!
We LIVE for thee! We LIVE for thee!
—Corinne B. Dodge.





MRS. HERBERT A. CABLE
President of C. F. W. C.



The Mothers' Thanksgiving

Mrs. Herbert A. Cable, President C. F. W. C.

An American mother's son, but a lad, went to France to fight for right and righteousness.

During all of his nineteen years, long to him, but so very short to her, she had never been separated from her boy. Every night she knew where his head would rest—every day she knew how his hours were spent, and always his comfort and his welfare were her chief concern.

But now he had gone—gone with her full consent, and with pride and joy in his going, for he had justified and crowned her motherhood.

He went with hundreds of others from the far West to the wonderful East where the ships were waiting—ships so beautiful and so brave once, now so menaced by danger and disaster. But so far as the mother knew he went alone. It was her boy who was going where she could not follow—it was her boy who braved those perils, and it was her boy who would land in a strange country among people of strange customs and strange tongue.

And every mile of the road he travelled, and every wave by the ship traversed, she followed with waking thought and with haunted dream. And her sorrow was not for his going—she had only pride and happiness in that—but grief that her mother love could no longer serve him; when weary she could not provide him rest; when hungry and thirsty she could not give him to eat and to drink; when sick and wounded her hand could not soothe and heal. And this was her pain and her sacrifice.

And then the letters came!

And the first told of all the other mothers of America—how they had crowded to the trains with fruit and with flowers, and with words of courage and of cheer; how the big house on the hill and the little house at the end of the street, had opened their doors, given of their best and shared their all with these their sons, and how this was repeated in every city and hamlet throughout the length and breadth of the land until it seemed that all America was one big home, and every mother was a mother to all.

And the second letter was from England. The American boy's mother's friend had written home to the mother across the water that the American boy had gone to France to join humanity's army; and although the English mother had never seen the American mother or her boy and probably never will see either of them, she wrote that from that night the American boy's name would be added to the petition that went up nightly from that home to the Heavenly Father for his loving care and protection. And letters went to the boy, loving motherly letters from the English home, and when the time came that packages could not be sent from America, the English mother sent books and magazines and comforts across the English Channel and always spoke of her "American boy over there."

And the third letter came from France. And it was tear stained and blurred. And the American mother could not read the words but her heart found comfort and peace for she understood its message. By it she knew that even in the midst of warfare and bloodshed, on the battle field itself, where were loosed the mighty passions of hatred and strife, and strong men fought and struggled and died in anguish and horror—that even here a mother's love followed her boy. And this time it was a French mother's loving hand and tender heart which ministered to the American boy as his spirit was passing; a mother of still another land who whispered last words of comfort and cheer, whose eyes held his bravely as the earthly light failed and the heavenly light dawned for him, and whose heart breathed the prayer which bore his brave spirit upward to God.

And then came Victory and Peace!

And the mother heart of the world has visioned a new and lasting Peace—and its new name is Love.

"And suddenly there was with the angel a multitude of the heavenly host praising God, and saying,

"Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men."

"For behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people."





MRS. JOSIAH EVANS COWLES
President G. F. W. C.

AMERICANIZATION

By Mrs. JOSIAH EVANS COWLES,
President G. F. W. C.

The General Federation of Women's Clubs is actively working for Americanization. One of the recommendations endorsed at the New York Biennial, in 1916, was for the continuance of effort for the Americanization of the immigrant. This work, which contributes so largely to the spirit of national unity, has been going on steadily.

At the Board Meeting, held in Chicago last September, upon the recommendation of Mrs. O. Shepard Barnum, Chairman of the Department of Education, a sub-committee on Americanization was added to her Department.

We are most fortunate in having for Chairman of this very important sub-committee, Mrs. Frank A. Gibson of Los Angeles, a woman who is known, not only in California, but nationally as well, for her vision and practical good sense in this cause.

The following Americanization Resolution was unanimously adopted by the General Federation Board, viz.:

WHEREAS, The greatest need in America today is the conservation, development, and absorption of American ideals of National, Civic, and Social Life, particularly among the foreign born, with the end in view of securing a United America, and

WHEREAS, Certain departments of the G. F. W. C. have included the subject of Americanization in their program of work, and

WHEREAS, It is the desire of the eleven department chairmen to combine on one special line of work for which the need has been emphasized by the war,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, That the chairmen of the eleven departments of work of the G. F. W. C. co-ordinate and unify their work for Americanization during this Biennial period and urge their State chairmen to carry on this work in the various States according to the needs of each local community.

Among the many facts revealed by the recent Registration and Draft, not the least significant is this: that, simply to reside in America and to breathe the air of freedom, does not necessarily make good Americans.

American ideas and ideals must be interpreted to the foreign born, to the native-born foreigner, and to their children, through every available channel. This is work in which all patriotic women should enlist. There is no age limit, neither need one travel far to find a field for service.

Let us be good interpreters and neighbors to the strangers in our midst!

"I AM AN AMERICAN"

As he sat up in bed, wrapped in a crazy-quilt of many colors, with paper crown set rakishly upon his head, drawing pictures, he looked, with his aristocratic features, every inch a little king—some movie king perhaps from the Never-Never Land, a king much the worse for wear, so frail, so beautiful and so poised.

"Are you Spanish or Italian or Portuguese?" asked a visitor of Domingo—for he has the clear olive skin and the big smoldering black eyes of the Latin.

"I don't know that kind of words," he answered. "I am an American and I go to Lazear school."—Georgia Graves Bordwell in Oakland Tribune.



A Peerless Dinner Wagon in oak, mahogany or walnut—patterned with fine Windsor turnings, in harmony with any type of furniture.

It rolls swiftly, whirls lightly and glides smoothly over small rugs—all "silent as the moon"! Comes three ways—with leaves, with drawer or plain (as pictured). Priced, the latter way, \$26 at Barker Bros.

EDITORIAL NOTES

CHRISTMAS GREETINGS TO THE FEDERATION

Good Will to Men

Never before in all the history of women's clubs have there been such years of selfless service. Never has organization meant so much. From the directing officer down through all the divisions went the word "your place is there," and almost never did you fail to respond.

Far from being irksome or wearying, you have found through the giving an elation of spirit, an invigoration, a satisfaction that makes the Christmas-tide just a little more supreme than every hour that has gone before.

Good will to men has been in your thoughts, and in your deeds every day, and after the experience of the richness of life that is the reward of Service, you will be eager to continue in the great work that must follow. America has suffered least, so she is best able to give, to give generously for reconstruction abroad and reconstruction at home.

May the Christmas Season bring to you life's choicest gifts.

Good Will to Men.

Our Task

Following world events, this number of the Clubwoman is prepared by the State Department of Education and is devoted to National Unity, particularly as affected by Education. The decision was made just two weeks before going to press and the material has been swiftly assembled—too swiftly for the reception of articles now on the way from Eastern experts. Club women of the state have responded promptly and their articles show that they are wide awake and prepared to guide the Federation in the "conservation, development, and absorption of American ideals with the view of securing a United America"—a great task in which the Federation must take its full share, and take it gallantly; a task that it cannot accomplish alone, but to which it must welcome all agencies, both public and private; a task that it cannot perform if it must work among a people who are not content; a task that it cannot accomplish without full knowledge of the social and industrial conditions under which the immigrant must work—the condition fundamental to successful education.

When five or six families are huddled in one dilapidated shack, without beds, without a cook stove, without enough to eat, without the necessities to keep clean,—and it takes a twelve-hour day to provide this—what can education do? Nothing. There is no energy, no desire, no time. There is malnutrition, there is soddenness, there is discontent. To change conditions

as regards wages and hours is not in our power except as we influence public opinion. That power lies with the great world of industry.

In the new reconstruction program the immigrant is more positively than ever before the "hewer of wood and drawer of water"—so Americanization of industry must be accomplished before education can do its perfect work.

WHY DEPEND ON WAR TO DO IT?

Ernest P. Clarke,

President State Board of Education

In a recent issue of the Saturday Evening Post, Irvin Cobb pays a striking tribute to the effectiveness of army training as a means of Americanization. He says:

"I saw the foreign-born Jews and Italians and Slavs of New York's East Side, called for service in the first draft."

"I saw them three months later. The stoop was coming out of their spines, the shambling out of their gait. They had learned to hold their heads up—to look every man in the face, and wear their uniforms with pride. Three short months had transformed them from a rabble into soldier stuff—from strangers into Americans."

"After nine months I saw them once more, in France. For snap, for smartness in drill, for good humor on the march, for dash and devilry in fighting, our army can show no better nor more gallant warriors."

That is fine. But why depend on war to do this work? If the Jews, and Italians and Slavs, have been transformed from strangers into Americans by a few months training in the army cantonments, and a few months service in France, why should not that work of transformation be going on at home all the time? Instead of feeling proud over the work, which the army training has done, ought we not to be made humble at the realization that war training was imperative, before these men had any conception of what the stars and stripes stand for?

And how about their fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters at home, and the millions like them who will be coming? Shall we leave them to grow up as these men had grown up?

If we are to meet this issue we must not wait until these Jews, Italians and Slavs and multitudes of others have come to military age. We must reach them earlier in life and carry home to them the lessons of loyalty to the democracy for which we have given our treasure and blood.

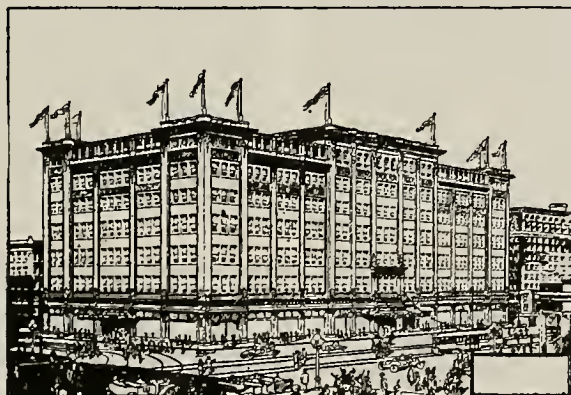
Shall we do this or shall we wait for another war to arouse us to our duty?



Mrs. E. D. Knight, General Federation
State Secretary



Jessica Briggs, Press Chairman and Editor
C. F. W. C., Northern Press Syndicate



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EDUCATION FOR NATIONAL UNITY

Mrs. O. SHEPARD BARNUM,
Chairman Dept. of Education, G. F. W. C.

As we look forward, ready for rapid educational readjustment, let us first give thanks. Let us give due meed of praise to our American system of public education, and recognize that nothing of like extent and opportunity has ever before been attempted in the history of nations. Let us be thankful also that we never again need be over-awed by the boldest foreign "Kultur." Our boys, fresh from our democratic schools and colleges, have triumphantly met the supreme test of war,—in physical vigor, in scientific skill, in resourceful leadership, in the sublime heights of spiritual heroism. They have put to rout the shock troops of an empire whose "efficient" education had war as its aim and end. Our Republic has nothing to fear from foes without while its peace-loving young civilians can swiftly become super-soldiers!

For national unity, amid existing world upheaval, we must at once remedy the serious exceptions in our theoretically universal system. We have been buoyantly oblivious of thousands—even millions—as yet untaught.* We have ignored the ominous inequality and future inefficiency indicated by the fact that half our school children leave at about the sixth grade. We must increase the extent of our schooling until it reaches every American, rich or poor, urban or rural, child or adult, man or woman, native or foreign born. Every single exception is a private tragedy and a public menace. How can we make each other believe this? Who will invent a mental depth bomb that will shock every community into "sinking without a trace" the lurking submarine of unjustly neglected ignorance?

Furthermore, our American education must become genuinely democratic in content as well as extent. The public path from kindergarten through professional college is now open and well trod. This means not equality but rankling class privilege unless other paths are as readily and continuously open from kindergarten—and Home Teachers in foreign colonies—through every form of training school,—industrial, agricultural, technical, artistic. These vocational opportunities must actually exist for every individual in every community—not be dimly dreamed except in a few favored localities.

There is a subtler educational problem—one that would be baffling if America were not fortunately constituted. As a nation we are very young—however precocious—and hitherto we have been easily sustained by boundless youthful enthusiasm and natural resources. In this war we have suddenly grown up, and have assumed heavy responsibilities in the world. Many of the essentials of stability—and stability is the *sine qua non* of unity—we do not understand, nor can our Edisons invent them for us. They comprise the art of living, the accumulated wisdom of the ages, and must be gained by appreciative contact with peoples of age-old races, whose survival through many centuries proves them past masters in the essentials of stability. Callow countries may perish in their callowness, or gradually learn by visiting old-world seats of civilization. America, fortunately, has in her midst peoples from all these ancient and honored races—in fact the best of each race, self chosen by their search for freedom. Consequently, America has an infinite educational opportunity, if she will add to her youthful vigor, and her universal schooling, the age-old wisdom of her foreign born,—their culture, not stored in books but in brains, in artistic sensibilities, in delicately skilled fingers, in patient hearts, in habits of cheerful thrift and industry, in instinctive family solidarity, in nobly fitting social customs, in rich joy for living—on a simple, solid foundation.

Our philosophy of existence has been clarified—even by cataclysm—and now reveals, at their true value, life and the simple things that sustain life—food, shelter, clothing, comfort, security; now exalts supremely those spiritual things which bless life, service, sympathy, sacrifice, companionship, righteousness, worship. Let us give this clarified life philosophy to every one in our schools today, then on the morrow it will be in every home, and every home will be a stable link in national unity. And "may the spirit of God" be with us all as all "sons of the flag advance."

*Note: "There are 700,000 men registered for army service who cannot read or write. In the second registration it is estimated that the number will be increased to 2,000,000."—Children Year Leaflet.

TO THE WOMEN OF AMERICA

During the movement of a nation from a war basis to a peace basis, great changes must inevitably take place, changes economic, industrial, social. No thinking person can expect that the change will be altogether back to a pre-war basis. The women can be no more relieved from their obligation to see that those changes make for a richer heritage, healthier environment and freer opportunity for their children than they were from their obligation, now faithfully performed, to see that their soldier sons had every protection, physical and moral, thrown about them, both in the camp and on the firing line. They cannot neglect their duty to the sons and daughters of the men who will not come back to them, nor can they meet the returning soldiers with anything less than an honest, "We have done all we promised you."

For all these reasons it is imperative that there shall be no demobilization of the woman power of America. It must remain organized, equipped and ready for action. We do not know the program that will be laid before us; we cannot say what our part in it will be. There will be those things that women have ever held dear: the safeguarding of little children, the education of youth, the health of a people and such great tasks as supplying to every willing worker, a job, and providing for the whole world, food. But what we do know is: There can be no great performance in which women do not play a part.

Our present duty, then, is to emulate our brothers and sons in France. There the men wait with vigilance as keen as ever, ready to spring to action at the word of command, whether that word be to attack the enemy again, or to garrison a vanquished foe. We, no more than they, are mustered out.

Faithfully,

(Signed) ANNA HOWARD SHAW,
Chairman Women's Committee, Council of
National Defense.

AN AUGUST CONCEPTION

Samuel Taylor Coleridge, poet and essayist, writing some 75 years ago, said:

"The possible destiny of the United States of America as a Nation of a hundred million of free men, stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, living under the laws of Alfred and speaking the language of Shakespeare and Milton, is an august conception."

The United States is now a Nation of a hundred million and more, stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and reaching out east takes in Hawaii and the Philippines, in the north Alaska, and in the south the Panama Canal. But grander than its physical is its moral greatness. Its fairness and justice, its courage and power, its maintenance of right and freedom cover the world.

The Gift Suggestion Bureau Is Ready

Ready as never before with a specialized collection of practical Gift Merchandise that should solve every one's Christmas Gift Problems—no matter how great or how many they may be.

A collection made by those who have knowledge of your Christmas needs—knowledge augmented by experience of former years in this very same helpful work.

It was this knowledge of your needs that collected this Gift Merchandise from a whole store full of Gifts, so that you might be saved time and indecision.

Here are Gift Suggestions for those who have much as well as for those who have little to spend—Gifts for the tiny New Baby and for Grandmother and Grandfather as well.

Gifts that are unique and others that are inexpensive yet as desirable as you would have them be—This is a Gift Suggestion Bureau that is entirely and absolutely one of Service and which should prove of advantage to women, men and children—particularly to men—It may prove of advantage to you.

Call upon it as your Christmas need may suggest. It will help to make your Shopping more pleasant and resultful.

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Los Angeles

AMERICANIZATION THROUGH THE SCHOOLS

By MARGARET S. McNAUGHT,

Commissioner of Elementary Schools

President Wilson, in summoning the intelligence and patriotism of the country to confront the issues of the war-changed world, said, "In these vital tasks of acquiring a broader view of human possibilities, the common school must have a large part. I urge that teachers and other officers increase materially the time and attention devoted to instruction bearing directly on the problems of community and national life."

Among the most important of these problems is that of teaching Americanism in the new meaning the war has given to it; or as President Wilson stated it, "the new emphasis which war has given to ideals of democracy."

Americanism means patriotism, not jingoism; service, not conquest; sympathy, not pride; equality, not dominance; democracy, not anarchy; humanity, not intolerance; not hatred to any, but love for all. It means that the various races that make up our population shall feel themselves parts of a common citizenship, "distinct as the waves, but one as the sea"; and that their loyalty, giving honor to the heroes and the martyrs of Liberty of every race, shall be of the spirit as well as of the land.

This new meaning of Americanism makes necessary for the schools a reconstruction in school administration, in school studies, in school methods.

In California it means we shall have unity in education from the kindergarten to the university. There is now a wide break between the elementary school and the high school.

Second. We shall have a county unit system of school administration providing more nearly equal opportunity for all children.

Third. There will be a closer relationship between the homes and the schools. Help will be given steadily and sympathetically to the Home Teachers already in

service and effort will be made to provide them wherever needed.

Fourth. The work of physical education and measures to ensure better conditions of sanitation and hygiene will receive attention.

Fifth. Children of school age will be kept in school and the tendency will be to increase the minimum period of school life.

Sixth. Junior Red Cross work, providing a highly ethical motive for all service, will become a part of the regular school work.

Seventh. The teaching of civics and patriotism will be direct; the children will be trained in as well as for citizenship.

Eighth. Music has demonstrated its power, and will no longer be considered merely a cultural subject.

In fact, all school subjects will be taught differently because of the different point of view.

Clubwomen can help to hasten the new democracy by taking an intelligent and active interest in the work of the schools, and by furthering right legislation.

Conclusion

In conclusion it will be well to recall that during the war the voice of the people summoned the schools to the tasks of the time not less potently than that of the President himself. In almost every issue except that of actual battle, the aid of the schools was asked and given. From the schools as from radiant centers went forth influences for good throughout the nation.

With equal will and work will like response be given by the schools to every such summons in the future, and, if they can count upon the cordial cooperation of clubwomen, the success of future service will be such that we may say with Tennyson:

"What is done is but the earnest of the things they yet shall do."

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SEVENTH STREET AT OLIVE

FOOD THE BASIS OF RECONSTRUCTION

By Mrs. ROBERT J. BURDETTE,
Director of Food Conservation.

It is true of nations as of individuals that before any reconstruction of conditions can avail much, the physical should be nourished, the mental quickened, the vital life renewed. Therefore, food must be the basis of reconstruction. The human life of the nations must be revived and made capable of sustained activity before reconstruction, governmental, social or economic, can be made stable. To quote President Wilson on his stand of provisioning the countries:

"It ought presently to be possible to lift the fear of utter misery from the oppressed populations and set their minds and energies free for the great and hazardous task of political reconstruction which now faces them on every hand. Hunger does not breed reform; it breeds madness and all the ugly distempers that make an ordered life impossible."

We are bound by Mr. Hoover's pledge at the Allied Food Conference in London to meet the requirements of the Allies by the voluntary economy of our people. Because the war is ended, we are not released from the pledge to feed these people until another harvest, and in addition, we now have a splendid opportunity and obligation of meeting the needs of millions of people in the hitherto occupied territory who are facing actual starvation; and we must also participate in the preservation of the new liberated nations. It is a self-evident fact that all must be fed before they can be re-organized, rehabilitated or re-constructed.

That food may be found in the markets for purchase by government representatives, it is necessary that we increase production and increase conservation. There must be no relaxation of the latter. I cannot better stimulate the realization of the necessity for continued conservation at this moment—at this hour, than to quote Premier Lloyd George:

"We must have reconstruction when we have the lessons of the war fresh in our minds. We must reconstruct when the national limbs are supple with endeavor and before they become stiff with repose and slumber, and you must reconstruct when you see you have behind you the great spirit of patriotism and sacrifice which has been raised from the depths of human nature in every house and every breast in this land. You must reconstruct when you have got behind you the momentum of victory to carry you through to an even greater triumph. That is why the whole field of national enterprise, of national endeavor and national resource and of material well-being is being examined carefully with a view to immediate action before that great spirit grows cold in the frigid atmosphere of self-interest. Let us have it when the

nation is riding the chariot of a high purpose ere it comes down to the dusty road. That is the time to reconstruct, that is the time to build; when there is fraternity throughout the land, when there is no longer rich and poor of one party or another, but one people."

PUBLICATIONS OF THE COMMISSION OF IMMIGRATION AND HOUSING OF CALIFORNIA

Bearing Upon Americanization

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2. Immigrant Education Leaflets, Numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4.
3. The Spirit of the Nation (Song Book).
4. Patriotic Exercises (A Program).
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7. Americanization of Foreign-born Women.
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CHILDREN'S YEAR A RECONSTRUCTION MOVEMENT

DR. ADELAIDE BROWN,
Chairman of Children's Year

Although the National Children's Year Program sprang into being as an effort to check the loss in child life and the exploitation of childhood through the lowered standards following a long war, it has in it fundamental principles which make its contribution equally great in a Program of Reconstruction.

The lessons from the many physical examinations in schools, settlements, and those of the adult male population in the draft, show us that the standard of physical development in America is not high. More intelligent guidance of the family nutrition from birth through adolescence, is the duty of the American mother. Not catering to whims, but establishing good habits of choice of diet, should be her standard.

With a sound body,—minor defects recognized and corrected—the American child at six approaches its formal education. Already in the hands of the mother character training should be well established. Respect for property, concentration in the accomplishment of play as well as work, orderliness in his own environment, are lessons the child can learn under six, which are invaluable in adult life.

With a sound body and mental training of this type, the child approaches that great American institution,—the public school. The Children's Year Program emphasizes the right of every child to education, and in California we hope to accomplish an education extending to sixteen years of age. "Physically and Mentally Fit" is the slogan for Children's Year, and around it Child Hygiene, Recreation and Education gather to build up the result. School attendance is laxly enforced in California. Living outside a 2-mile circle around a school excuses parents from giving the privilege of education to the child.

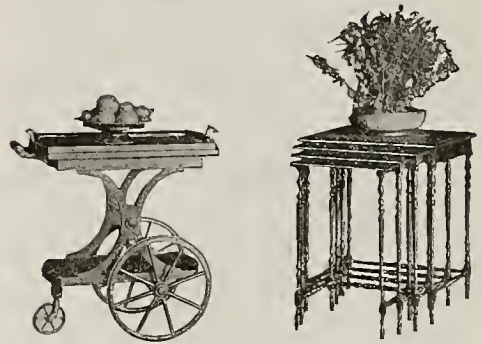
Illiteracy, as shown up by the draft, and lack of understanding of the English language, shocked our citizenship. Can we not resolve in California to have no child under sixteen out of school who is physically able to attend school, and no child employed during the ages when its education should be going on, and thus build up for our State a growing American citizenship in which none of these defects, physical and mental, can be found?

THE IMMIGRANT MADONNA

This Christmastide, America, I bring to you
my son,
My baby son.
He comes with little heritage,
But his eyes are clear, his body strong.
He is ready for you to do with him what
what you will.

What will you?
Will you use him hurriedly for your quick
ends?
And will you then discard him because he is
worn out—and still a foreigner?
Or will you teach him, watch him grow, and
help him to be one of you,
To work with you for those great things
you seek?

He is my son, America,
And all my treasure.
I bring him here to you—
And you, what will you do with him?



There is a great deal of interest for the admirer of the beautiful in the California Furniture Co.'s interesting gift section.

Selections for this department are made personally by Mr. A. H. Voigt, president of the company, and constitute the unusual gathered up here and there wherever his critical search may reveal them.

The dinner wagon illustrated is one of thirty or more styles shown by the "California" and the nest of tables is likewise photographed direct from one of the many unusual offerings on their floors.

Although there is a distinctive character to the offerings of the "California," and home furnishing accessories of superior character only are shown, readers of the Clubwoman may rest assured that they will obtain at the "California" values which will compare favorably with the most sensational offerings of other stores.

WHERE SHALL AN AMERICANIZATION PROGRAM BEGIN?

By ETHEL RICHARDSON

What should be our first step in an Americanization program?

A young Greek lad, George Popoulos, who had been cheated by his American attorney out of all the money due him in damages recovered from a serious accident, attempted to get justice from the American government through its city and county representatives.

Like most of the residents of our foreign quarters, he spoke English very haltingly and was difficult to understand. And like most of us who have had little opportunity to learn, he knew nothing of American judicial methods or court procedure.

He did know about the police and that if he cheated or stole money, a representative of the law in the form of a policeman would look after him. So he made his first appeal at the police station. He was discouraged at the outset by his countrymen who said "Oh, they won't do nothin' for a Greek; you'll get thrown out of the office in five minutes."

However, he went with two other Greeks, whose English was better than his, and, whom he paid for the time they lost from their work. They told their tale, Popoulos breaking in with corrections and explanations and imploring the officer behind the desk. "You arrest that man, he cheat."

The officer became utterly bewildered, but accustomed to the "mix up of these foreigners," he finally burst out, "I don't know nothing about it, you'd better go to the district attorney." In vain, they besought his interest. He couldn't understand their excited explanations and fearing that the prestige of his office was at stake, he ordered them out with threats of force.

The two friends advised Popoulos to give it up, but his rage and disgust knew no bounds, so he went alone to the district attorney. This was more difficult because he could not speak clearly at best and his emotions were violent. The clerk regarded the whole matter as something of a joke until George complained of his treatment at the police station and then the clerk turned on him. "Didn't he know the police represented the American government? Did he know what was done with anarchists and trouble-makers?" "Let him be careful or he will find himself in jail for the night!" Threats held no fears for Popoulos; he began his story again but received a scant hearing and the clerk finally told him he was in the wrong place anyhow, this was no case for the district attorney; he should go to the city prosecutor.

George began to feel the need of recourse to fists. However, he ran to the city hall to be there before closing time.

He tried to tell his story, but was continually interrupted by various men and women who were given precedence and a polite hearing. At last the man in authority turned with impatience and told him to "go ahead." He had only gotten well into a list of his grievances when he was stopped.

"Look ahere, I am getting sick of a lot of you dagoes runnin' around tryin' to get money out of white men. If you'd stay home and do your work it would be a lot better. I ain't got time to listen to a lot a' junk, the best thing for you is to get a job and mind your own business." Recriminations and pleading followed and Popoulos was finally ordered out.

This true story can be repeated in every foreign colony.

A Russian, who had been seven years in this country, dropped into a chair with a sigh and said to the writer in the Commission of Immigration and Housing, "This is the first office I've ever been in, in America, where I was treated decent and anything done for me."

Where shall an Americanization program begin? When we begin to live our ideals, when America is really represented by her public officials, it will be easier to win the devotion of her newest inhabitants.



We wish The Clubwoman a very happy Christmas and a most successful year. May you have what every business institution hopes for—return to normal conditions plus prosperity.

Newcomb's Corset Shop
623 S. Broadway

THE A B C OF THE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM OF THE C. F. W. C.

Mrs. FRANK A. GIBSON,
Chairman of Education—C. F. W. C.

The program of the Department of Education is a program to promote national unity. It is simple, but it has infinite possibilities.

It asks for a Committee on Education in each club.

It directs the efforts of clubs toward three subjects—

School finance, School attendance, Americanization.

Committees On Finance

- a. The proper support of the schools is fundamental.
- b. There must be a fund large enough to provide education for every man, woman and child who needs it.
- c. The money comes from the tax-payer. He must be educated to know what he is paying for, and why.
- d. The county apportionment is made by the Supervisors, according to the expressed sentiment of their constituents.
- e. Clubs are organizations of voters and tax-payers. They have club, county, district and state opportunities for expression and publicity.
- f. Every club in California should have, as speakers, the school officials of the state, county and city—they will then know which are worth financing and which are worth replacing.
- g. With proper funds kindergartens and nurseries may be provided; evening schools and Home Teachers may be maintained as well as Vocational and Home Economics classes; salaries will keep pace with the cost of living, and thus save the best teachers to the schools.

The Committees on Finance can be fully occupied in educating themselves, and the tax-payers, before the Supervisors make their next budget in September.

Committees on School Attendance

"In a Mexican neighborhood within less than three miles of a government military camp, in May of this year, in a canvas of 22 homes, 50 children were found—only four of whom were attending school. In these homes the English language is not used or understood. The bread-winner understands barely the few words necessary in his labor; often not even one member of the family can read any language. Hidden from sight in the brush, and associating only with each other these families are, after years of residence in Los Angeles County, still as ignorant of our civilization as before coming here."

If the clubs near the Balloon Station had had Committees on Attendance, automobiles would have covered the Mexican territory, 46 more children would have been in school, 22 homes would have been in touch with wholesome American life and the Committee would have learned (a) something of the perplexity of trying to be friendly and informing without a common language, (b) something of the handicaps of the Mexicans, (c) above all it would have decided to open up Americanization opportunities for 22 families.

Committees on Americanization

Now that the war is over, the Peace Conference about to begin, reconstruction plans to the fore, there is as great reason as in wartime for the united work of women—necessity that women of the allied countries shall understand each other.

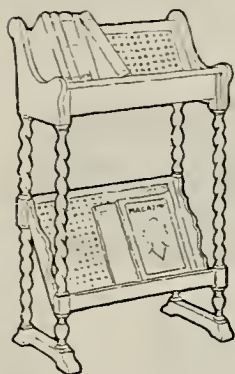
- (a) Clubs should make advances to leaders in the national groups and ask their advice and assistance in the promotion of national unity.
- (b) Men and women from the Allied countries have been eagerly sought for programs—perhaps there are local speakers who have a message—speakers who only need discovering.
- (c) In Music, Art, Dancing and the Drama, the foreign-speaking women may be featured on programs—to the advantage of both.
- (d) Each Club in California—500 of them—should invite foreign-speaking women to form sections devoted to recreation, to music,—the universal language,—to folk dancing, to any of the federation activities—to speaking our language and understanding the new world-partnership.

When war broke out, or when it was declared we were at war, the sixth of April, 1917, there was but one organization that held the key to the front door of every home in the land. There was just one way in which the spirit of America, speaking through the lips of the President of the United States, could summon to the colors everybody. That organization is the greatest in the world, I believe—the laboratory of good citizenship, the melting pot within the melting pot, called the Public School System of the United States.—Mary C. C. Bradford, President National Education Association, 1917.

Mrs. Bradford has just accepted the chairmanship of the Peace Committee in the Department of Education, G. F. W. C.



"Martha Washington" and other convenient work tables, \$12.50 up.



Mahogany magazine or book stands, similar to illustration, \$11.00 and up.



Distinctive new floor standard lamps, \$12.50 up; correct shades to match.

Beautiful writing desks and writing tables, \$16.50 up; chairs and stools to match.



The "California" Presents Many Unusual Gifts for the Home

Clubwomen are particularly invited to come and enjoy the many interesting gift suggestions for the home which the "California" has so thoughtfully gathered.

There are scores and scores of appropriate gift pieces here in distinctive furniture and in home furnishing accessories, priced from as little as a dollar or so up into the hundreds.

Our Gift Section on the mezzanine abounds in delightful gift suggestions such as are not generally shown.

California Furniture Co.

BROADWAY Near Seventh

644-646

Interior Decorators

CATCHING UP WITH THE DOGCATCHER

By Mrs. ROGER J. STERRETT

Once upon a time, as recorded by one Wm. R. Tanner, it may have been as long ago as 1918, a fabulous city that nature had crowned with every charm, paid its dogcatchers \$1080 for the first year of service, \$1100 the second year, and \$1200 thereafter.

It paid its elementary teachers \$820 the first year, \$860 the second year, and the tenth year the teacher caught up with the dogcatcher.

The dogcatcher handled on an average 12 cases per day. The teacher handled 30 cases.

About \$20,000 a year depended upon the efficiency of 10 dogcatchers. The fate of civilization depended upon the work of the elementary teachers.

Moral:

There is no moral to this true story which reads like a fable. It isn't moral.

Professor Taussig in the Chair of Political Economy at Harvard University, divides the workers of the world into five classes: (1) the unskilled day laborer, (2) those who must have just a bit of alertness of mind, (3) skilled manual workmen, (4) semi-intellectual, (5) the professions. I leave it to you to classify the dogcatcher and the teacher.

Surely there is nothing in the world held so cheap as education.

The Board of Supervisors makes its record on "cutting down expenses!" a misleading doctrine, full of sophistry.

Regardless slashing of expenses is pernicious. To educate the masses to "Vote no on all municipal amendments" just because they will cost money is not the way to move toward true democracy.

Of course one could exist on 7c worth of spinach and 5c worth of buttermilk a day, but it wouldn't be living!

We do not hear people complaining because the crime of the city costs \$627,457.42; the sickness \$330,618.16; the poverty \$215,014.95; the unemployment 98,484.60; a total of \$1,271,575.13, or 96.9% spent to remedy, for the most part, the results of a lack of education.

But when this same city spends \$38,983.14, or 2.9% for the education of the immigrant a concerted wail arises—

Moral:

Neither is there a moral to this true story, which reads like a fable. It isn't moral.

It is truly an arraignment of a city.

What shall we do—we who believe that Progress is commensurate with Education—we who believe that the more we spend for education, the less we spend for crime, poverty and sickness? We must go to the source. What is the source? The taxpayer. The taxpayer must be shown that it pays. The criterion of all investment is, Does it pay?

Therefore propaganda must be set on foot that will conclusively prove that Education pays. It must permeate the consciousness of every taxpayer, so that he will pay more willingly for education than for courts that take weeks proving an erstwhile lover is guilty of breach of promise.

But the night never lasts always and with joy we herald the first stirrs of the awakening.

There is pending now a Senate bill which if passed will establish a Federal Secretary of Education. This will stimulate the sentiment we wish to create, a sentiment alive to the value of Education.

The Call of Humanity



is "Join the Red Cross"

An intelligent Frenchman was studying the English language. "When I discovered that if I was quick I was fast," he said, "and that if I was tied I was fast, if I spent too freely I was fast, I was discouraged. But when I came across the sentence, 'The first one won one dollar prize,' I was tempted to give up trying to learn English."

ROLL CALL

December sixteenth to twenty-third
On Earth, Peace.

The Great War is over. Its effects are left.

Reconstruction and Rehabilitation
of

All Europe

Is America's self appointed task.

You will wish your name
on the

Red Cross Christmas Roll Call

THE SPIRIT OF CHRISTMAS

By AMANDA MATHEWS CHASE

Dean of Home Teachers

Once in the holiday time a social worker was moving about her district. An old woman held out the hand of a child in her arms.

"Aren't you going to give the baby his Christmas?"

The worker winced. Was Christmas merely an alms for the outstretched palm?

Later she entered a poor little house especially cleaned up for Christmas but ungarnished and giftless.

"There was no money for toys after we paid the rent," explained the girl mother.

Again the worker winced. Must it be either pauperism or a zero celebration?

The following year she said to the women of her Americanization groups, in the last days of November,

"Let's give our children an American Christmas this year. We will dress dolls in the sewing class, pop corn in the cooking class and study about Santa Claus in the English class. You shall take home something for every stocking and let the children think Santa Claus came down the chimney."

Here are the lessons for the English class. The first is for the women's chart class, and a nickel Santa Claus book was

cut up for the illustrations, and pasted on a large cardboard:

Christmas	Boy	Girl	Santa Claus
			Baby
			Stocking

This is Santa Claus!

Hang up your stocking, little boy.

Hang up your stocking, little girl.

Hang up the baby's stocking.

Merry Christmas!

The following was typed for the advanced class and went into the notebooks with a Christmas postal for illustration.

Merry Christmas!

This is Santa Claus.

He is the children's saint.

Mama dresses a doll.

Papa buys toys.

The children hang up their stockings

In the morning the children are very happy.

They say, "Santa Claus came down the chimney."

Merry Christmas!

The plan jumped into immediate popularity. On Christmas morning the worker expects to make some brief happy calls, merely for the fun of finding Christmas where it belongs—in the heart of the home.

Lillian Goldsmith

Interpreter of Literature

POETRY DRAMA CIVICS

"One of the rarest intellectual treats ever given to the women of Ventura County occurred yesterday when Mrs. Goldsmith appeared in Santa Paula, under the auspices of the Collegiate Alumnae. Mrs. Goldsmith proved herself not only an inspired but a consummate artist."—Santa Paula Chronicle.

"Mrs. Goldsmith's latest program, 'The Book of Carry-On,' was her third interpretation of the Bible, for the Wednesday Club, and our members considered it her masterpiece."—Mrs. C. E. Holland, President Wednesday Morning Club.

"Allow me to express my appreciation of your story-telling program. It has been my privilege to have heard some of the great interpreters of the world, while living in England and Canada, but none superior to you. You seem not only to have unlimited power but a marvelous gift in interpreting the human heart. Your voice is so rich and full in tone—and so delightfully suggestive of the Scotch, which in my estimation is classical."—J. Craig Watt, Minister Congregational Church, Gallup, New Mexico.

"The Ebell Club of Long Beach turned out in crowds yesterday to hear Lillian Burkhart Goldsmith interpret 'Patriotism in Poem and Story.' Her message was inspired, and she moved her audience from tears to laughter at will. Our members were enthusiastic over her message."—Mrs. Clay H. White, Chairman, Program Committee, Long Beach Ebells.

"It was not a play that the Shakespeare Club heard yesterday afternoon; it was a powerful sermon, and the preacher was Lillian Burkhart Goldsmith—a powerful preacher, speaking from the depths of her pure woman's heart to an audience that received the message as reverently as she gave it. She drove every point home with remarkable emphasis. As she stood on the platform, sweet and womanly, she was the embodiment of awakened womanhood."—Ethel Bostick Ritchey, Pasadena Daily News.

"For entertainment and pure artistry, she has no peer in California."—Alma Whitaker, Los Angeles Times.

"Her polished lecture recitals are the piece de resistance of club programs."—Pearl Roll, The Express.

Clubs desiring to make arrangements with Mrs. Goldsmith, address
1742 Wellington Road, Los Angeles. Home Phone, 74907

SHALL WE HAVE A NEW CABINET OFFICER?

One of the most important and far-reaching movements in the country in recent years, has had its inception in the Senate. It should command the immediate attention and practical interest of every Clubwoman.

The following extracts from a letter from Mrs. Susan M. Dorsey, of the National Council of Education, are self-explanatory:

"Enclosed I am sending a synopsis of Senate Bill 4987, and copies of a set of resolutions. The occasion of my sending this material is that we are making an effort to secure a Department of Education in the Federal Government, with a Secretary, who shall be co-ordinate with other Secretaries.

I am making an appeal to have this presented to as many Women's Clubs as possible. What we desire to accomplish is the sending of petitions to our Senators and Representatives from all over the State, in the hope that when this bill comes up for final action it may carry.

It seems strange that we should have lived for over a century, and have never seen the necessity of giving education a dignified place in the councils of the nation. Unity of action and a forward looking policy have never been possible, as there was no one whose business it was to make the training of all our children his first thought."

This proposition requires no urging—it needs only to be known to meet response from all intelligent people, and doubtless every Woman's Club will take prompt action.

For the synopsis of the Bill, and—if desired—copies of the suggested form of resolutions, send to Mrs. Susan M. Dorsey, Board of Education, Los Angeles.

A DAY OF JUDGMENT

"The Oath of Allegiance has been in the past nothing but a formula of words. There must be an interpretation anew. From this time on it must be translated in characters incarnate in the life of every foreigner who has a dwelling place in this country. This means that they will live for the United States and will cherish and grow American souls inside of them."

These were the words of Federal Judge Charles F. Amidon of North Dakota in passing sentence upon a German minister found guilty of violating the Federal Espionage Act. Judge Amidon addressing the prisoner said: "I do not blame you alone. I blame myself; I blame my country. . . . We conferred upon you the diadem of American citizenship and then went away and left you. . . .

"We have paid almost no attention to

what you were doing and now the world war has thrown a powerful searchlight upon us and we find all over the United States, Little Germanies, Little Austrias, Little Italies, Little Norways and Little Swedens. These foreign people have thrown a circle about themselves, and, instead of keeping the oath they took that they would try to grow American souls inside of them, they have studiously striven to exclude everything American.

"When we get through this war, and civil liberty is made safe once more upon this earth, there is going to be a day of judgment in these United States. Foreign-born citizens and the institutions which have cherished foreigners, are going to be brought to the judgment bar of this republic. That day of judgment looks more to me today like the great day of judgment than anything that I have thought of for many years. There is going to be a separation on that day of the sheep from the goats. Every institution that has been engaged in this business of making foreigners perpetual in the United States will have to change or cease. That is going to cut deep, but it is coming."



One of the new coats, of the now rare fabric Duvetyne. We (Robinson's) are well supplied. Duvetyne coats in nearly all shades.

THE HIGHEST AIM

MRS. FRANCES E. NOEL

A wise man once said that "the fear of losing our bread and butter makes cowards of us all." A nation intending to be free in the highest sense of democracy must ever strive to reduce the causes and the tendencies which are most likely to create cowards.

If our industrial and our commercial system is so constituted and so managed that those who work for wages suffer in consequence of a control over their activities which leads to oppression, it becomes the duty of free men to remove the causes of such oppression.

The fear of losing their bread and butter makes cowards of many workers and it takes courage, self-sacrifice and defiance on the part of liberty loving men, to lead the masses to unification of strength and thereby toward self protection.

The fear of losing their wealth and social standing makes moral cowards of rich men, and even of statesmen. It behooves us to create a plan of Americanization whereby we develop, not only citizens on paper, but citizens with courage, and love and respect for their country.

Love for one's country should be based on the highest standard of social consciousness and social service, such as have been so freely demonstrated in this war.

If men and women are willing to risk their lives in battle for world democracy, then still more do we need that self-same courage to build up and preserve a true democracy in times of peace, to the end that humanity be protected against all future attempts to repeat this warfare.

The primary excuse for the existence of government is to protect the weak against the strong. The peoples of any nation cannot live long in security of peace and true democracy unless they have a government by the people, of the people and for the people.

Equal representation of all concerned, the humblest citizen never excluded, should constitute the governing body of a nation.

This war has further demonstrated that monarchical and democratic rulers alike depend for their successes and victories on the loyalty and the support of all workers in industry.

And likewise has the war taught the splendid lesson that labor disputes and industrial upheavals cannot be settled through oppression, through fear of prisons, guns and bayonets. They must be settled through conferences equally represented by employers, by labor and the state.

For the first time in the history of labor have we found in this world war direct

representatives of labor meeting on equal terms the representatives of capital, and of state, discussing and planning together.

America is the melting pot of all nations. Those who came forth to the shores of Columbia did so with a longing for the freedom they could not have in full in their native land.

The highest aims of Americanization must forever be to meet in full the ideals with which the foreign born has glorified this land of his hopes and aspirations.

One of the Home Teachers in California has worked up an employment agency of which she is the only member. The managers of the big industrial plants in her district have such confidence in her that her personal card is a letter of recommendation. Armed with her card, the unemployed foreigner has the assurance of a "job" if there is an opening he can fill.



Those clever conceits in leather and fabric bags that every feminine heart adores, are particularly fascinatingly featured for Christmas at Coulter's—Seventh at Olive.

THEY ALSO SERVE

By CHRISTINA KRYSTO

"It is a crime to put a woman with just her two bare hands into a great social undertaking such as this."

It was a Home Teacher who spoke these words, a Home Teacher in one of the poorest districts of the city.

"A part of our job," she continued, "is to teach the woman with whom we come in contact to be clean, and to take care of her children. It sounds easy, does it not? But,—do you know the price of a broom? Do you know that in a great many homes it is impossible to unearth a dust-cloth? What good does it do to preach clean floors to a woman to whom an extra bar of soap means a week's planning? How can we face a mother and tell her to get boracic acid for her baby's sore eyes, when she is already cutting down on her own meals to buy milk for that baby?"

Is this not an answer to a question which, today, is being asked by many women,—the question,—"What can we do in promoting national unity, we who have neither the time nor the training for active work of reconstruction?"

The Home Teacher is paid by the school department under which she works and her salary is not large. She is sent out into the very midst of poverty, where the week's pay-envelope is stretched to unbelievable limits, where money is counted by pennies, where an extra dollar marks an epoch.

In her work, money has to be spent. It is not a question of charity. It is a question of "community" scrubbing brushes, of "neighborhood" brooms, of remnants for quilt coverings, of medicines and bandages, of newspapers and magazines, of pencils and paper, of knitting needles when Red Cross classes are organized, of needles and pins when women come together to sew.

That Home Teacher needs help. And already have there been many who have shown the way for those who care to give it.

In San Francisco the Jewish Council of Women kept a woman doing home work for three years, and both her salary and the "extras" for her people were paid from the Council's funds.

In Los Angeles the Daughters of the American Revolution supported a Home Teacher for a year, until the Board of Education placed her within its department. For a year and a half members of the organization helped this Home Teacher by conducting sewing classes which furnished also the central point for the district's social activities.

The *Ebell Club of the same city put a monthly sum of ten dollars at the disposal of one Home Teacher; groups of earnest women are giving thirty dollars each month to another, that a nurse might care for the babies whose mothers are in classes or at work.

A Home Teacher, a pioneer in the work was asked not long ago about her early experiences. She spoke long. But, when she had finished, she went back and retold all her story in four short words.

"We were so alone," she said.

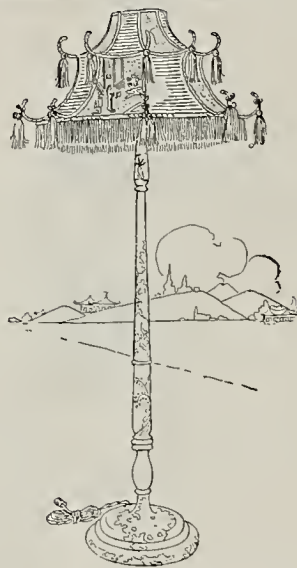
In these words lies the problem. Surely the solution is not impossible.

*The money is being furnished this year by the Women's University Club. The Los Angeles City Teachers' Club pays \$100 a year to another teacher.

There are twenty Home Teachers in California.

There are Directors of Immigrant Education in San Francisco, Los Angeles and Santa Barbara.

The teachers of San Francisco taught 8000 soldiers in the cantonments.



An ideal gift would be one of those Lamps I saw at Bullock's, on the Sixth Floor—the only difficulty I had was in deciding just which one to give, they were all so beautiful—some, I am firmly convinced were transported through some magic, straight from the splendors of the Orient to Bullock's. They are quite the most gorgeous I have ever seen, while others were not quite so elaborate. The price range may give you an idea of the variety for they had Table Lamps for as little as \$2.50 and for as much as \$35—and floor lamps from \$12.50 to \$225.00.

THRIFT

MRS. E. D. KNIGHT

General Federation State Secretary

The Thrift Movement has been one of the hopeful signs of the War period. It has tended to develop constructive thought along citizenship lines. Careful buying, thrifty living, thoughtful investment—these have been necessary parts of the "On to Victory" program. Are we to abandon them now for the glittering nothings, for the expensive indigestibles, for the unnecessary equipment which will cloud the vision and lower the morale of the greatest nation in the world? Or will we as leaders of thought, continue to show the fathers and mothers that they will make better parents through the habit of thrift that by continuous safe investment they are securing a mortgage on a prosperous future? Will we continue to show the school children that by saving and investing, they will broaden their lives and possibilities, insure college educations, special vocational training and other benefits that will pave the way to ideal Americanism?

During the "Drive upon Drive" period of our existence, we have clasped hands with the adopted American on the street; he has bared his life secrets as never before. His hopes, his fears, his suspicions have become our possessions to mould and to dissipate through watchful care and tactful association; or to sweep aside, to multiply the problems of the rising generation. We have had the privilege of intimate, personal contact with the rich and the poor who were cradled across the seas. We have looked into their houses and their domestic lives. We have lived with them their Country's history; we have learned from them the supreme law of patriotism. Will we lose the foothold that this unparalleled opportunity has given us? Are those women who have but recently learned the meaning of National service to be permitted to go back to their lives of ease and luxury or will they be made part of the permanent standing army of world workers?

These are some of the pertinent questions of the reconstruction period. Let us refrain from hasty, spectacular action and endeavor to visualize the structures we have built,—advise together as to which should be permanent and which may be allowed to crumble. This is a fitting time to modernize super-conservative club constitutions, to broaden club creeds.

The Thrift Movement should be permanent. Its benefits are too evident to need reviewing; it is all inclusive. It furnishes a vehicle for our Educational Committees: Civic, Home, Economics, Press, Music, Health, Child Welfare, Legislation and other departments, and suggests a program which will tend to make us a race of thinkers—a giant Nation qualified to lead the federation of the world.



BIRDLAND

**Pets That
Make Ideal
Holiday
Gifts**

CANARIES AND SONG BIRDS—Warblers, Bellnote Rollers and Large Orange Colored Canaries of the best strains.

All kinds of Fancy and Aviary Birds; ornamental Land and Water Fowl.

Largest stock of Cages, Foods and remedies.

TALKING PARROTS—all varieties—Panama, Double Yellow Heads, Red-heads, Dwarf. Every bird a guaranteed talker.

DOGS—Dogs for every purpose. All desirable breeds. All accessories, foods and remedies. We buy and sell dogs.

Mail orders given careful attention.

L. M. GRIDER

1301 Central Ave.

216 Mercantile Place

Los Angeles



**Plays
ALL
Records**

This is one of the useful gifts seen at the Starr Piano Co. Their salesroom at 630 South Hill Street is a Mecca for Christmas shopping.

THE WOMAN'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

MRS. A. E. CARTER, President

CHARLOTTE ANITA WHITNEY, Chairman of Publication

The third measure which the Council will present to the Legislature of 1918 is one raising the annual appropriation of Elementary Schools from \$15.00 to \$17.50 for each child in attendance.

Excerpts from a Discussion of the Subject
By **BLANCHE MORSE**

The time has come when the whole people, the State, must assume a larger part of the burden, if the schools are to maintain anything like the standards necessary for the performance of the essential task which is theirs. Our whole social inheritance is passed on from one generation to the next by the teachers of the public schools. Cheap teachers will, in the future, mean cheap education.

I have on my desk a circular from a correspondence school, addressed to the teachers. It calls them to leave the poorly paid business in which they are struggling and come up into the business world. On one hand it shows a little ramshackle country school. On the opposite page is a well equipped business office, in which sit a man and a young woman engaged in formulating a letter. Under the first picture one reads: \$500. Under the other \$1500-\$15,000. Leave "that" for "this!" And they are leaving "that" for "this." In large

numbers they are leaving the great business of cherishing and transmitting the heritage of democracy, for the business of increasing, counting and exchanging the world's wealth. They are leaving it not because they prefer to, but because the world does not consider education of sufficient importance to give its servants a living wage for it.

How is the financial situation confronting the schools to be solved? If a democracy means anything it means equality of opportunity. "The taxes for schools must be collected where the wealth is, and distributed where the children are." This means that the State must bear a larger part of the expense of education than it has. In the past ten years the amount appropriated by the State for elementary education has actually decreased. There will be presented to the next legislature a bill increasing the state appropriation for Elementary schools to \$17.50 for every unit of average daily attendance.

The war has shown us, among other things, that this is a country of colossal resources and of colossal ignorance. The first must be brought to bear upon the last. We must learn to pour out our treasure for promoting the arts of peace as we have for the arts of war.

It is the part of our national committee to spread the propaganda to arouse Congress to enact legislation. The women of Arkansas, Kentucky, North Carolina, Mississippi and many of the other states have not waited for legislation, for Congress to come. I beg the women of this body not to wait until Congress acts. I beg that you will put your influence, your intelligence, and your splendid big hearts at work to help solve this problem.—Cora Wilson Stewart, at Biennial Convention, 1918.

"When the light shone on Bethlehem, a neighbor was one who lived in the next house and of the same religion; all other men were aliens. Today all men are kin, and they that suffer at the ends of the world are one's neighbors. When Christ came the world was a vast fortress; today it is a neighborhood; tomorrow it will be a brotherhood."—Hamilton W. Mabie.

Many have come to America to exploit the economic advantages and natural resources which this country offered.

Americanization must prevent ruthless

and irresponsible exploitation—the present and future welfare of the nation depends on the natural store houses of our country.

Americanization must teach conservation of the nation's resources. They are nature's gifts, they are the fountains of national life, which must not be polluted, wasted or destroyed through profiteering individuals. Let those who take from the country give back in full measure.

It's funny and pathetic to know how these children "put things over" on their Italian fathers and mothers. If they want to go to the movies, they say that the teacher told them to go; and how is the parent to prove that this new land, so arbitrary about forcing one's children to go to school, may not also order them to the movies?

This definition comes from the wise Chinese Confucius. He said: "Good government obtains when those who are near are made happy, and those who are far off are attracted."

FROM THE SUNRISE KINGDOM

Miss Marguerite Shipsey, teaching in Los Berros School, has among her pupils a little Japanese boy—Akira Saruwatari. On a recent occasion he recited the following



lines with so much patriotic spirit that both children and adults cheered him to the echo. Thus do we train, not **for**, but **in**, Americanism.

A SMALL BOY'S OFFERING

I have two hands, no more, no less,
Eight fingers and two thumbs;
These hands belong to Uncle Sam
Whenever trouble comes!

I have two feet, that's all I have, but
Let me say right here—
They'll march to time for Uncle Sam
Whenever danger's near!

I have one head—no more, you see—
Poor gift it is indeed;
That head is Uncle Sam's to use,
Whene'er he feels the need!

I have one heart; it beats right here;
It's ever on the job.
It's beating now for Uncle Sam
With true and loyal throb!

—The Blue Bulletin.



—to the
WOMEN

*You - his
Mother*

fully aware of your son's necessities, of his likes and dislikes, are most competent to select a suitable Christmas gift for him. You recognize the value of useful gifts this season, and a suit of Hart Schaffner & Marx clothes or an overcoat should appeal to you as a most *sensible gift*. If not that, some underwear, pajamas or a nightshirt, sox or a merchandise order to permit him to make his own selection.

You are most cordially invited to visit our store at any time. We will be glad to do what we can to serve you.

F.B. Silverwood
"The store with
a Conscience"
BROADWAY
AT SIXTH

THE HOME OF HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES

WOMEN AND POLITICS

MRS. SEWARD A. SIMONS

The Civil War marked not only the freedom of the slaves, it was the beginning of the emancipation of the women of America. The gigantic world struggle has crystallized the hopes of all peoples in a broader meaning of Democracy; the women of the world have by force entered into new and higher ground of justice and opportunity.

Commensurate with the honorable part which their country took in this contest of ideals, the women of America will occupy a large place in the new order of things. To them comes a higher responsibility, and to them, as well, must be extended a full measure of justice, that they may be of service not to their sex alone, but in the life and development of the nation.

Men have paid the price of this war, and women have paid, and the consciousness has been growing among women that they have had to pay without a voice in the governments that make and unmake war.

Women have not hesitated or faltered in their loyalty and patriotism; the call to war service was answered by a mobilization of women to fill every known occupation at home, and even up to the battle line. These women can never again be playthings or children; as they have been partners with men in war service, so they must be co-workers with their brothers in the world's work.

The time has passed when women are to be complimented as mere advisors, to be consulted and to pass appropriate resolutions; they have had experience in dealing with social problems; they have done constructive organized work, and of this wide experience and knowledge, the nation must have the benefit.

Women must not be afraid of "politics"; it may be their high mission to restore to this much misunderstood word its real meaning—the Science of Government. They must take an interest in public matters, they must realize that, in a democracy, every person is responsible for governmental procedure. The government is not at Washington, nor at the State Capital, nor at the City Hall; the government is every single citizen of the United States. Unless the best, the most intelligent citizens of both sexes are convinced that they must participate in questions of government, they have no right to find fault with the results of government. There can be National unity only when we appreciate that patriotism is not an enthusiastic expression limited to war times, but that it is a permanent, enduring, absorbing interest in the wise and careful consideration of our Nation's problems as they arise from day to day. To this view, and in this service the women of America must pledge themselves, and they must be given a fair chance to redeem this pledge.

WOMEN IN POLITICS

November 5, 1918, was a mile-post for equal suffrage. Three new States—Michigan, South Dakota and Oklahoma—swung into the full suffrage column. Eleven million women of voting age—more than a third of the number in the country—can now vote for President, in States which have 213 electoral votes.

Congressional gains assure the passage of the National Suffrage Amendment, so that "even the United States Senate," that last bulwark of things as they have been, seems destined to join the procession.

On November 5, also, women voting for the first time in a New York State election, cast a million votes, and served on nearly all election boards. "The election was the most orderly ever held."

It is a curious speculation as to just how the minds work, which imitate the legendary gentleman who sought to sweep back the incoming tide with a broom.

Mrs. Mary C. C. Bradford has again been elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction in Colorado to fill her fourth term.

Here are the four Assembly women elect: Miss Esto Broughton, Modesto; Mrs. Anna Saylor, Berkeley; Mrs. Grace Doris, Bakersfield; Mrs. Elizabeth Hughes, Oroville.



—The work of these two attractive young women, is to offer original suggestions, and devise clever new ways for wrapping Christmas gifts.

—This treasure house of new ideas is a branch of The Department of Individual Service, on the Second Floor of The Broadway Department Store.

WHO SHALL WEAVE THE PATTERN?

Dr. Sophonisba P. Breckenridge

Liberty and Democracy, as formulated in the statements of President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George, have been made possible by the heroic deaths of youths coming from many different national groups. Americans of several generations, American children of foreign-born parents, foreign-born Americans from Poland, Bohemia, Italy, Greece, the Jew and the Gentile, have mingled their blood in a common sacrifice. But the possibility they have created can become a reality only by the heroic living of the men and women to whom they have bequeathed the task of weaving into the America of the future, the varied contributions of which these different groups are capable. If their sacrifice is to be rightly valued and rewarded, the pattern of the American life for which they gave up their promise, will be most rich with gifts of every people contributing a single soldier's life to the noble future.

The working out of this beautiful and dignified pattern is a task for the women in every group, however well-to-do or however poor; however favored or however lowly and simple. Never was more alluring opportunity offered of generous and simple co-operation. Each group has not only the right, but lies under the duty as well, of asking of every other what its contribution is to be,—asking in the name and for the sake of the boys who have died, that they may not have died in vain. No group can, in loyalty to its own heroic dead, acquiesce in being shut out from participation in this constructive task. Their blood cries out to us who survive, until we have perfected our channels of communication, each with each, until all are engaged in the building of that Greater America, playing its noble part among the free peoples of the earth—that America under whose flag they fought.

Several simple and practical steps must be taken to make such co-operation possible:

(a) The opportunity of learning English should be offered every foreign-speaking woman. This means not only the teaching of English, but sufficient leisure and sufficient freedom from heavy and exhausting toil to be able to acquire.

(b) Those who are by natural gift and by circumstance in a position of leadership within the various groups should be sought by representatives of other groups so that the nature and extent of the contribution may be at an early date made clear. The simplest, poorest and least advantaged

mother whose boy has made the ultimate sacrifice—is as concerned in the building of the new America, for which her boy died, as the most highly educated and most fortunate member of any group. Therefore there can be no question of superiority and inferiority; but only of greater or less zeal and devotion.

This will be the democracy for which they died—in which the mothers of all are included, to which they all contribute, from which all gain new fulness of experience and opportunity.

The club women who have learned to work together have only to extend their activities until the American women of every national and racial inheritance engage with them in this great enterprise.

For once Education came into its own. Its value was recognized. During the war the boys were hurried by thousands to the Universities and given there such intensive training as has never been known before in the history of the world. If this recognition of the value of education in war time could be carried over into peace time, our progress would be by strides instead of steps.

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FROM THE DISTRICTS PRESIDENTS

NORTHERN DISTRICT

Mrs. G. E. Chappell, District President

NATIONAL UNITY

Over 2,000,000 men of this nation, while in bivouac, have learned the true meaning of Democracy. Man and master have fought side by side for this principle. How are the other 98,000,000 of Americans to learn it?

The ideal is above the real only to those whose hearts are tender, whose sympathies are deep and whose understanding is broad, broad as the universe.

Our defenders realize this vision of National Unity; will come home unconsciously prepared to live it. How shall we measure up to their standards? That is our problem. Many eyes are open to a dawn of a new era, but what shall we do with the blind?

Within our own particular field of activity lie our greatest interest, responsibility and duty. As president of a district, principally rural, I would suggest to the women of such communities a broader acquaintance with all peoples. Our activities of the past nineteen months have paved the way for greater National Unity.

We have asked EVERY ONE to work for the Red Cross; to contribute to War time activities; to invest in our national securities. We have asked them to share our responsibilities; to conserve with us; to economize with us; to sorrow with us.

Now we should ask them to enjoy the fruits of victorious peace with us; to rejoice with us; to work with us; to study with us; to enjoy life with us; to share our ideals. Mistress and maid; those above and those below us in the so-called social scale. Peoples of all nationalities that now claim Old Glory for their own.

We shall all have this one great common interest, now and ever more, National Unity.

ALAMEDA DISTRICT

Mrs. Katharine H. Smith

In this crusade to win to American allegiance and elevate to American standards—whatever those may be—the foreign born to whom we have opened our gates but not our homes or our hearts, the first necessity is to make clear to our own understanding just what is meant by Americanization.

The ideal American, we will probably all agree, is so imbued with the spirit of freedom that he has the courage to demand for himself that right guaranteed to him by the very foundation of this country; the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. And also the ideal American is so democratic that he not only asks this right for himself but is willing to ask it for all other men. Democracy, reduced to its final analysis, means simply that you are willing for

the other fellow to have just what you ask for yourself. It means absolute equality, social, political, and industrial.

On this basis then we may realize the real purpose of Americanization. And in working toward Americanization we may be brought sometimes to deal with persons born in the United States whose acts and instincts are as Prussian as those of a Hohenzollern, and it may bring us to deal with some born in foreign lands whose ideals are wholly in accord with the spirit of America. Then the first lesson to learn and to teach is that to be American, one must so love liberty for himself and for his fellow man that he is willing to suffer for it, to sacrifice for it, to die for it. And liberty means not alone physical freedom to come and go, it means freedom and opportunity for man to develop and realize his physical, mental and spiritual being.

(Continued next page)

What IS the "Honor Pledge"?

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F. B. Silverwood

The "Honor Pledge" of the F. B. Silverwood Store. It has become almost as well known as the famous phrase "—the store with a Conscience," now as much a part of the Silverwood store as the Silverwood name itself.

We must not cherish the idea of making Americans by impressing those who come to us in search of opportunity with the magnitude or the cost or the material prosperity of those things we have built up in this country. Let us be honest with ourselves and with them and judge only by the one thing worth considering—the human product of our institutions and industries.

Can we in fairness expect a high grade human product from the exploited; from the underpaid where the wage is so low that American standards of living, as we know them, could not possibly be maintained; from an attitude of superiority, assumed even by our children, toward those whom we wish to absorb into our citizenship?

It is clear that the task of Americanization must begin where all great things begin—within our hearts.

Among the various ways of going about this I suggest one for which club women may work. There should be connected with every school an ideal cottage, so simple in construction and furnishings that it might be within the reach of any wage-earner. Every boy and every girl in the school should have sometime during the course several weeks' instruction in adaptation to such a home. Every mother and every father in the community should be acquainted with the methods and cost of operating such a home. They should be taught to see themselves belonging in such a home by bringing them to it often for various purposes. And here no line has been drawn between native and foreign born. We need alike to learn a higher standard of simple living, and a simpler standard of expressing life in its highest and fullest sense.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT

Mrs. J. J. SUESS, President

It is a wonderful world in which we live and something new continually arises to amaze us at the changes taking place about us. We walk today where no path is. We have passed out into a vast new country, into utterly new outlook and thought.

In certain social and industrial developments we have traveled, in the past few years, farther into the unknown than in any age before.

The world is open, its mind and heart are seeking understanding which shall bring order out of confusion.

In the reconstruction now before us, Americanization under a new color is our great theme, for a new Nationalism has been won by a bitter struggle, a Nationalism founded on Brotherhood.

The old, old dreams of humanity trouble us, and these must be interpreted in the terms of today.

Instead of hate and suspicion can we not give the I. W. W., the radical socialist, revolutionary, and Bolsheviki our sympathy and

realize that they all seek something good in their blind way, although we do not agree with their methods?

Many of the leaders of the new Russia were trained in this country, but they have failed to get your and my ideal of Americanism. Many of these have diligently sought for truth, but those with whom they came in contact failed in their interpretation of true Democracy.

We lost a great opportunity to influence the world when those leaders of today failed to get a true understanding of what America stands for, and we cannot say that they were entirely at fault. Somewhere the interpreter failed.

The Federation has adopted a program of Americanization which seems adequate to meet conditions, but it is for us to give that new interpretation, remembering the real meaning of Americanism is not external—it is from within and is of the spirit.

If we, as women of America, can establish this new idealism as a great foundation upon which our sons, who have been willing to sacrifice even their lives that Democracy might not perish from the earth, can build; certainly the war has not been in vain, and "There shall come a time, when each shall to another
Be as Christ would have him, brother unto brother."

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SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT

Mrs. Frank Fredericks, District President

San Francisco is one of the two most cosmopolitan cities in the United States, and there are many colonies of foreigners in various parts of the city. In those portions, the people speak their mother tongue exclusively. Americanization has been brought to each section, but it has been uphill work in many cases.

During the epidemic of Spanish influenza the great and pressing need of a more strenuous and aggressive work in bringing to these people a knowledge of our language, our ideals of Democracy, as well as their and OUR responsibility towards it, was brought forcibly before me.

As a volunteer practical nurse, my work was entirely with this portion of our community. In one household to which I was sent, there were six people, very ill with influenza, not one having a temperature under 102—father and mother in one bed, the aunt and a little girl of 9 in another, a boy of 7 in a crib, very ill, and the youngest, Peter, 5 years old, in a bed by himself. The doctor had given him up at five in the afternoon. His temperature was 105½, respiration 60, when I arrived. In the room with him was his grandmother and an uncle. The lodger, a man about forty, had just recovered from an attack of the epidemic, and really should have been in bed, but there was only a mattress on the floor available, as he had given his bed to the dying child. A little girl of 11 had a bed on four chairs in the dining room.

The father was a fireman on a steamer, the uncle was a fisherman, the lodger worked in a factory, and the aunt in a cannery. The house, of five rooms, was well furnished and must have been a comfortable home in normal times; as I saw it, the confusion was great. But to me the dreadful part, outside of the illness, was that not a soul, except the 11-year-old girl, could understand, let alone speak a word of the language of the country in which they lived. The lodger spoke French and, as I speak that language and know a trifle of Italian, we managed to get along very well. But, think of it—all those grown people, and not one able to speak the language of this country! And that household is only a sample of many, many others.

Such a situation as was revealed by this epidemic, shows that more intensive work must be done among the women in order to make them able to guard and guide their own homes. The Victoria Colonna Club, the Council of Jewish Women, and the California Club have been devoting much of their time to the immigration problem—but there is such a large proportion of the population still untouched, that it must become a vital part of the work of each club. It is only necessary to place the matter before our club women to have their enthusiastic support and to have them undertake it in deadly earnest.

LOS ANGELES DISTRICT

Mrs. Mattison B. Jones, President

"SO LITTLE DONE; SO MUCH TO DO"

Our Americanization problem seems staggering when we view the program as a whole; yet, if we, as organized women, can be made to realize the necessity for our individual and united co-operation, we shall have made a good beginning.

"We can all do something, little or much; and what we can, we must."

In studying the problem from a Governmental viewpoint, we cannot fail to perceive the absolute power of national unity. Andrew Jackson said, "Without union, our independence and liberty would never have been achieved; without union they can never be maintained."

Channing long ago sounded a key note which is worth listening to, when he said, "The great distinction of a Nation—the only one worth possessing and which brings after it all other blessings—is the prevalence of pure principle among the citizens. * * * Better be one of a poor people, plain in manners, reverencing God, and respecting themselves, than belong to a rich country, which knows no higher good than riches."

We, as club women, should be more democratic in our Americanization work among the illiterate aliens, and show them by real example the true distinction of American citizenship. Since the foreign-born so love song—it is their natural expression—our Civic and Music Chairmen have a wonderful opportunity to reach the aliens of every community.

Club women should unite in urging the Government—both Federal and State—to do more educational work in the schools for adult education of both men and women.

In most states where women vote, the alien women automatically become citizens when the husband is admitted to citizenship. Now since club women have oft been accused of being the "guardians of human intelligence," it behooves us to see that the alien women voters, as well as men, must be taught English, Citizenship and Patriotism.

A move in the right direction has at last been made to make the National Bureau of Education a Department of Education, thus broadening the scope of educational work. It is to be hoped the Federal plan will finally include co-operation with the State in placing courses of Patriotism and Citizenship in every Grammar and High School in America, including afternoon and night classes for those who are employed.

Jane Addams once said, "If the club women of America represent a great moral as well as intellectual force (that they do, no fairminded observer will deny), then the power, social and political, which they are to exert, must result in reaching and improving human conditions."

PUTTING MOTHER IN HER RIGHT PLACE

Mother is going, too! Where? To school. Why? To learn to be a better mother, wife, citizen, housekeeper, buyer, "hygienist."

Mother, particularly immigrant Mother, for too long has been staying in the home. She must get out of the narrow four walls, out of herself, out of a rut, out of her too-foreign habits.

The immigrant mother is potential largely because her American-born children are automatically American citizens. The usual relation of this mother to these children is wrong, all wrong. A story from the foreign quarter shows up the situation. A boy was found crying bitterly after a whipping from his mother.

"I wouldn't mind the lickin'," he sobbed resentfully, "but I hate to be licked by one of these blamed immigrants."

There's the crux of the matter. The youngster is an American, the mother is a "foreigner." Her offspring learns quickly to speak the new tongue, in the streets, in school, in all his contact with American customs. He becomes the interpreter for the family, thereby increasing his importance in their little scheme of things; increasing in importance until he becomes superior to his "foreign" mother. The

mother has lost her influence over him. He has lost his respect for her and for the homely virtues she represents—honesty, thrift, cleanliness and a respect for law and order. The gulf widens between the children receiving an American education and their still foreign parents. While the juvenile courts do a flourishing business.

There is just one thing—Mother must go to school.—The World's Outlook.

Before the war we were too prone to ridicule anything foreign. During the war we commenced to notice and appreciate the songs, flags, traditions and qualities of our allies. It would be a splendid idea to characterize the celebration of our new national holiday, November the Eleventh, as an Allied festival—with the songs, dances and pageants of the nations.

NO ENEMIES

You have no enemies, you say.

Alas! my friend the boast is poor;

He who has mingled in the fray

Of duty, that the brave endure,

Must have made foes! If you have none

Small is the work that you have done.

You've hit no traitor on the hip.

You've dashed no cup from perjured lip,

You've never turned the wrong to right,

You've been a coward in life's fight.

—Chas. Mackay.



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DISTRICT CHAIRMEN OF EDUCATION

THE SAN JOAQUIN DISTRICT

Esto Broughton,
District Chairman Education*

Our Americanization problem is an educational one. It is not either an industrial nor an economic problem—at least here in the San Joaquin Valley. The foreigners are noted for their prosperity—and their prosperity grows for the most part out of their commendable industry. But there is too great a disregard for education upon their part. Many of them are ambitious for their children, and avail themselves of our public schools. But many of them wish to get ahead as fast as possible and look upon the children as an industrial asset. They constantly keep them home to help with the farm labor or send them into the packing houses. This educational handicap combined with the usual racial social grouping makes it difficult for the foreigner to take his proper place as an American citizen. Many a man owns his own home and possesses a good income and yet signs his name with a cross. There is no doubt but that ignorance of our language and business customs and laws, makes the foreigner an easy victim to the unscrupulous. It is often some unprincipled fellow countryman that takes advantage of him.

Fresno, proportionally to its population, is the largest center of immigration. There are a great many different nationalities represented there—thousands of Armenians, Russians, and many Japanese, Swedes and Portuguese. At least a dozen different nationalities are represented in large numbers. The State Commission of Immigration and Housing has opened an office there. Advice is given the applicants, and a general survey of the conditions of the foreign population has been made, and night schools started.

This work will undoubtedly be extended into all districts. At present the work must be largely carried on by volunteer workers. Patient, tactful adults that are willing to work faithfully and are sincerely interested in making Americans for America, can find many eager immigrants to assist. But those looking for quick results, or looking upon it as a missionary uplift movement should be wary. What they need is simply a friend. Each and every one can be a friend to the aliens that he encounters. As one writer expressed it, "the poor foreigners in this country have been uplifted until they are sore in the arm pits."

*Miss Broughton is assemblyman-elect for Stanislaus County.

LOS ANGELES DISTRICT

Mrs. J. W. Gastrich,
Chairman Americanization, Los Angeles
District

In rural counties the chief source of information regarding the non-English-speaking people is the Sheriff's office. Some of the small towns have night schools, but it will generally be found that in these there are classes established for the English-speaking people to learn some foreign language, one that is used in the community. In this way clerks, and all others interested in the foreign element may be of assistance in translating.

The school law provides that all children between the ages of six and fifteen must attend school. Most foreigners do not know the laws, yet they are, as a whole, law-abiding. A good, tactful truant officer, who can visit the homes and explain matters, is needed in every district in which there is a for-



Hosiery usually holds a high place in a man's appreciation of a useful gift. And, Desmond's is showing a handsome collection of Silk Hosiery—Fancies in the new flare tops, plaids and stripes in attractive color combinations and scores of colors in plain and ribbed hose.

eign population. It pays. The Home Teacher is another good investment in districts large enough to warrant it—a teacher who can assist the adults with daily perplexing questions.

Before we can Americanize we must first let these foreigners appreciate that we desire to have them as Americans; we must show an interest in them. This cannot be done through the Sheriff's office or the police department.

Americanization of rural districts should gain the attention of all clubs during this reconstruction period. Clubs should:

- 1st. Study conditions in the community;
- 2d. Create an interest in the need of Americanization in that community.
- 3rd. Study Americanization from the standpoint of its benefits to our nation;
- 4th. Attempt to secure a Home Teacher, a paid non-sectarian worker, to serve the adult foreign-born. (This can be done in districts where the average daily attendance in schools is 500.)
- 5th. Enlist the co-operation of teachers and school officials;
- 6th. Co-operate with the county Americanization chairman of the Council of Defense;
- 7th. Report to the district chairman of Americanization so she can compile records of work done in various districts for the benefit of all districts.

THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT

Mrs. J. W. Bishop, Chairman Department Education

That our Southern district faces a serious problem, due to our unassimilated foreign population, particularly that of the Mexican, should be realized by every thinking woman, and every effort made to help in the Americanization movement which our Federation proposes to advance.

It is one thing to be charmingly gowned and read a theoretical paper on Americanization before a body of equally charmingly gowned women, but quite another thing to don an apron, roll up your sleeves and do practical Americanization work. This work must no longer be classed as "slumming" or charity, or by going into the foreign settlements and viewing the inhabitants as you would a strange bug, but as a sound business proposition. It is good business to see that the foreign-born employee is properly housed, that he is well nourished, that he is not underpaid and that he is encouraged to learn the English language. An employer of many foreigners remarked, "I should be afraid to estimate the aggregate amount of waste each year to this company through the non-English speaking operatives failing to understand orders."

It is plain that Americanization shall begin in the night schools for foreign adults and that the departments of education of the various clubs in our district work to that end. This will bring about the teaching of personal hygiene, proper feeding of

the babies, the care of the home, and above all, teach them the American standard of living. Have you thought how low a standard of living they now have? Do you realize that, owing to our neglect, the foreign-born in our district, live in crowded, insanitary conditions, work long hours, or have no work at all, are hungry, sick and discouraged?

A few days after we closed the emergency hospital in the Mexican quarters of San Bernardino, one of my Mexican friends said: 'My people will not soon forget the help during this sickness. You know, it is the first time the white people have taken a real interest in us.' Isn't that an arraignment?

The watchword of our Federation is "Service." Can we expect service if we do not give it? Dr. Frank Crane tells us, "The cry of the Old Gospel was 'Save,' that of the new is 'Serve.'" We have learned that to "Serve" is to "Save." The "Servers" are striking more deeply than the "Savers" ever struck. They say, the foreigner shall no longer be exploited, trodden or tortured for the benefit of the endowed. Let us be servers, not talkers. We forget how the clock runs down while we are speaking. The time for serving is now. This work of Americanization will not wait till we finish a sentence. Get out of your easy chair and get into service, before the opportunity to fashion all the foreign people, who are our neighbors, into a united English speaking community, shall have vanished.

AMERICANIZATION ESSENTIAL TO UNITY

Mrs. Irvin Passmore, Chairman Education, Northern District

A prominent German in the Reichstag said: "America is a continent of jelly, full of indissoluble lumps of foreigners." He may have changed his mind recently about the jelly, but we shall have to credit him with some intelligence concerning the lumps. The dissolving of these lumps is our immediate business if we are to have national unity.

Chester Rowell said that the war would

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"Christianize Christians and Americanize Americans." If the same results might be secured for Americans here in America, and if in addition the educated were re-educated, the greater part of our problem would be solved and the rest would be extremely simple. Exploitation of the foreigner would cease. Sanitary and comfortable quarters in which to live and to work would be given him. He would be treated as a human being instead of being barely tolerated. He would receive justice instead of court decisions manipulated by Americans of wealth and influence. He would see laws obeyed instead of overridden to his misfortune. With this happy condition once established, riots in the hop fields, disturbances in the fruit sheds, strikes in the shipyards, and trouble in the rice fields would largely disappear. Immigrants would become anxious to learn our language, customs, laws, and home life, and would welcome the advances of Americans.

However, the situation must be dealt with as we find it at the present moment. A few means are at our disposal. Communities having the demand for a Home Teacher should supply one according to the law passed in 1915. This teacher will reach the home life of the alien and assist the mother with her English, as well as assist her toward American methods of living. The confidence of the padrone, as the Italians call their leader, can be secured with beneficial results. The foreigners can be encouraged to assist in certain community functions, such as school and parent-teacher programs, as well as community center and civic gatherings, thus coming into active contact with the American people.

The characteristics of the various nationalities and their ability to become Americanized should be studied. If any are found who fail completely to respond to our customs and ideals of living, let us eliminate them by treaty or legislation and devote our energies to the ones showing some improvement.

While using every present available method, we should be providing more effective measures. Above all, a centralized department of government, with an appropriation, and specialized workers to lead in a splendid educational program; community Americanization clubs wherever there is need for such organizations.

COUNTY FEDERATION

During the last two years there has developed under "war pressure" a "community" spirit and interest born of patriotism and sacrifice that holds great promise for democracy if we can but hold this awakened spirit and translate it into action for

the common good—as Lloyd George says, "before it grows cold in the frigid atmosphere of self interest."

As a people we have been alive to our common interests and awake to our National and civic responsibilities as never before. And the best expression of this new spirit and this common interest has been found in our county and community war organizations. These organizations were built up in response to the call to "help win the war," but they were immediately made conscious that all war work is not military in character but "that the protective and conserving agencies of peace are peculiarly necessary in war time when increased pressure in every department of life and of industry tends to throw off the safeguards it has taken a generation to achieve."

And so it has come about that the organizations built up for war work have learned much of the ordinary and normal life and interests of the community and may be the means of solving many of the problems of these communities.

Because the war is over let us not lose the permanent blessings the war has made possible for us.

Shall we not keep for service in peace times the community spirit that has served us so splendidly during the war?

In other words, have we not demonstrated the value and the need of County Federation, and is the time not here for the California Federation of Women's Clubs to function in every county in this State through a County Federation?

AMERICANIZATION

How can we talk about Americanizing the foreigner unless we see that a standard wage that enables him to maintain American standards of living, is guaranteed him? Mexicans are brought here to do the rough work of the railroads or the farms; they must buy their supplies at the railroad stores and pay a higher price for them; they are begrudged a decent wage; they are called lazy and worthless. Who is to blame if they do not want to fight for this country and are not eager to become loyal American citizens? The influenza epidemic disclosed shocking conditions of poverty among the foreign population which we would dislike to believe was American.

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and Children*

YANKS

—James W. Foley, in Saturday Evening Post.

O'Leary from Chicago, and a first class
fightin' man,
Born in County Clare or Kerry, where the
gentle art began;
Sergt. Dennis P. O'Leary, from somewhere
on Archie Road,
Dodgin' shells and smellin' powder while
the battle ebbed and flowed.

And the captain says: "O'Leary, from your
fightin' company
Pick a dozen fightin' Yankees and come
skirmishin' with me;
Pick a dozen fightin' devils, and I know it's
you who can."
And O'Leary, he saluted like a first class
fightin' man.

O'Leary's eye was piercin' and O'Leary's
voice was clear:
"Dimitri Georgeoupoulos!" and Dimitri an-
swered "Here!"
Then "Vladimir Slaminsky! Step three
paces to the front,
For we're wantin' you to join us in a little
Heinie hunt!"

"Garibaldi Ravioli!" Garibaldi was to
share;
And Ole Axel Kettleson!" and "Thomas
Scalp-the-Bear!"
Who was Choctaw by inheritance, bred in
the blood and bones,
But set down in army records by the name
of Thomas Jones.

"Van Winkle Schuyler Stupvesant." Van
Winkle was a bud
From the ancient tree of Stuyvesant and
had it in his blood;
"Don Miguel de Colombo!" Don Miguel's
next kin
Were across the Rio Grande when Don
Miguel went in.

"Ulysses Grant O'Sheridan!" Ulysses' sire,
you see,
Had been at Appomatox near the famous
apple tree;
And "Patrick Michael Casey!" Patrick
Michael, you can tell,
Was a fightin' man by nature with three
fightin' names as well.

"Joe Wheeler Lee!" And Joseph had a
pair of fightin' eyes;
And his grand-dad was a Johnny, as per-
haps you might surmise;
Then "Robert Bruce MacPherson!" And
the Yankee squad was done
With "Isaac Abie Cohen!" once a light-
weight champion.

Then O'Leary paced 'em forward, and says
he: "You Yanks, fall in!"
And he marched 'em to the captain. "Let
the skirmishin' begin,"
Says he: "The Yanks are comin', and you
beat 'em if you can!"
And saluted like a soldier and a first class
fightin' man.



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VOLUNTEERS FOR HOME DEFENSE, ATTENTION!

Dr. JESSICA B. PEIXOTTO,
Executive Secretary of Federal Children's
Bureau

Volunteers for Home Defense, attention! Home Defense work, like hearth fires, must be alive in peace as in war! Reconstruction always! Democracy's program for today, for tomorrow, permits nothing less.

When the historian shall write of this war,—now ended, thank God—unless traditional preference for tales of combats and politics condition his work, his story will add to the stirring narrative of the achievement of arms and government, another chapter.

The Great Army of Volunteer Service that has been at work behind the lines in all countries will also be a part of his theme.

"Food will win the War" said Herbert Hoover and women who for years had ostentatiously cultivated the appearance of careless spenders, made it matter of patriotic duty to go themselves to select food, to ration their households and to force substitutes upon surprised palates.

"Liberty depends on loans," said Secretary McAdoo in ringing unchanging phrase. Forthwith women's Liberty Loan Committees sprang up in thousands, valiantly and successfully to indulge the instinct for getting our neighbors' surplus.

"The Health of the Child is the power of the Nation," said Julia Lathrop, and thousands of Child Welfare Committees have responded, weighing and measuring millions of children, organizing at the same time a campaign to fight physical defect, illiteracy and deadened existence, with the weapons of good food, trained mothers, prolonged and technical schooling, and play supervised yet care-free.

"Bring the denizen not yet a citizen to a sense of his privileges and his duties in the commonwealth," said numerous government agencies. Thereupon the Americanization movement found thousands to work for it where before the war, there had been tens.

And weaving in and about all this Social service, came the work of the hands of millions of women, serving the needs of the combatants. In munition works, they rolled cartridges; in Red Cross chapter rooms they rolled bandages, made, packed and sent to

the hospitals overseas, to Belgium and England, clothing for the sick and the suffering. Day to day quests, night to night committee meetings—public service, novel, unhesitating, unremitting.

And now, Peace—Is the service to be abandoned? Will the American womanhood that came out in war time en masse to give purposeful national service, return now to the housewife's undifferentiated tasks, or society's dull round of purchases, visits, bridge games, dinners, dances and sanatoria?

It is unbelievable. Who gives receives. Women are not likely to withdraw again to the little circle of "me and my husband, my children and their children, these and no more." For the very sake of this circle, she must be citizen as well as housewife.

National unity waits upon the time when the men and women who have escaped or adventured to our shores have been adjusted to their environment; national unity waits for political equality to be completed. But Americanization and the voting privilege are instruments. National Unity means first and foremost a social management in peace times carried on with the same glowing zest that we have this past year put out against a menacing Kultur. That fight levelled differences of income, occupation, sex, age, education and affiliation. All together we waged it—men and women of memory and imagination will see cause and need for the same kind of unity, when the fight ceases to be a fight for physical victory.

War is tragedy—but "poverty is tragedy," ignorance is tragedy, industrial inequality is tragedy. These real enemies of Democracy stand grimly menacing peace and order. Industry's machine guns are not yet captured by community effort.

Whatever influences for work all together for open discussion, women can exert—they should use now with all their might. The world is full of revolutionary stir. It can be disarmed only by democratic free speech and ordered community action.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS BETWEEN WOMEN OF EUROPE AND AMERICA

* By JUSTINE KLOTZ, LL.L.,
University of Paris

We knew before the war started that some international bodies of women existed but very few of us took an active part in them. It is only since the beginning of the Great struggle that the organization of exchange between women of the old and new World was rapidly promoted.

To cross the Atlantic, for a European woman with education, was quite a task before the War. It was generally considered the "most extravagant idea." Only the so-called "emigrant women" were supposed to go to America. I remember well the numerous arguments I used to have to combat, first in 1913 when after finishing the Law School in Paris I made up my mind to visit America. I realized that with all my scientific equipment I could acquire a great deal of practical experience in a pioneer country like the United States.

I saw in 1914 all the International laws violated by the Germans in Poland, but this instead of weakening my plans seemed to give me a new impulse for going to America. I realized that if the women in the United States would know something of the heroism and sufferings of the Polish women all of them would be eager to help.

This idea was so intense that nothing could discourage me. I used to hear that the women in America were only interested in practical questions and that I would have a hard time to find somebody to understand the meaning of international relations. However, I was decided to "try." What did interest me specially was to see the practical achievements of American women along various organization work.

When in 1916 I succeeded to cross the Atlantic my former vision of international relations between women, a dream in 1913, was an established fact. I found the International Woman's Association of Commerce organized in 1918 in Chicago, representing women of Europe, America and Australia. Its purpose is to advance the

interests of women in professional, industrial and commercial work throughout the world and to unite all women into an association for co-operation and friendly helpfulness.

A new movement for international education of woman was launched by the French Government when 150 French girls were sent here to study in the various colleges. This made me to greatly desire that the opportunities which the French girls enjoy in the American colleges be rapidly extended to other European girls. For instance, women of the Slavic nations, should be given the possibility to study in America. I am convinced that this new group, besides broadening their own experience, would be a valuable element in the American colleges.

Nothing will contribute better for an establishment of solid international relations between various nations than a permanent interchange of their students and educational leaders.

A great many American women went to Europe with the Red Cross, Salvation Army, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., and later with various reconstruction units, in order to help the European women in their tremendous task during the war. On this side you could meet in America the most representative women of Europe who were sent here on various missions.

The new international conscience, and the sense of a common solidarity among women is, perhaps, the greatest achievement of the Great War. The readjustment of the world and the reconstruction work in Europe would be inconceivable without the combined efforts of all women. There is no doubt that the international bodies of women students, business and professional women, will take an important share in the big tasks before us.

The future only will show the concrete results from this international movement among women; what we can claim today is that the acquaintance of the peoples of Europe and America contributed to the development of international relations, and that the women who crossed the Atlantic, on both sides, can claim a modest share in this pioneer movement.

Dr. Klotz, a brilliant young Polish woman, asked to have her English corrected, but it is better as it is.

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WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

DEPARTMENT OF LITERATURE

FRANCES M. CARLTON-HARMON, State Chairman

Reading List—December, 1918

BOOKS ABOUT THE GREAT WAR

FICTION—

The War Workers	E. M. Delafield
Hira Singh	Talbot Mundy
The Rough Road	W. J. Locke
The Amazing Interlude	M. R. Rinehart
Toward Morning	I. A. R. Wylie
The War Eagle	W. J. Dawson

Translations—

The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse	Blasco Ibanez
Colette Baudoche	Maurice Barrés
The Heart of Alsace	Benj. Vallotton
The Flame that is France	Henri Malherbe
(This last was the Goncourt Prize Book for 1917)	

Short Stories (Book Form)—

Home Fires in France	Dorothy Canfield
Tales of War	Lord Dunsany
Walking Shadows	Alfred Noyes
Gentlemen at Arms	"Centurion"

DRAMA—

The Unseen Host	Percival Wilde
Out There	Hartley Manners
The Old Lady Shows Her Medals	James Barrie

Translation—

The Burgomaster of Stillemond	Maurice Maeterlinck
-------------------------------	---------------------

POETRY—

Collections—

More Songs of the Fighting Men	MacDonald ed.
War Verse	Frank Foxcroft ed.

Individual Poets—

Crosses of War	M. S. Andrews
Gethsemane	Rudyard Kipling
Man Who Was	William Watson
Fairies and Fusiliers	Robert Graves
City Ways and Company Streets	Charles Divine
Drums in Our Street	Mary C. Davies
Songs of Sergeant Swanson.	William Kirk
(These are Norwegian dialect poems.)	



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ESSAYS AND NARRATIVES—

War and the Future
 Soldier Silhouettes
 An Englishman's Home
 With Those Who Wait
 From Berlin to Bagdad
 The Children of France and the Red Cross

Translations—

Behind the Scenes in the Reichstag
 (Author was Alsatian Deputy)
 The New Book of Martyrs
 (Author is a French physician)
 Fighting France
 (Author is editor of *Le Matin*)

Sister Clare
 Secret Press in Belgium

Essays in the magazines—

Tribus Germanicus
 American and Briton
 My Mission in London
 The Real Paris
 Germany's Ruling Idea
 Peace Without Amnesties

All the articles appearing in the Atlantic under the caption—

"The Great War"

BOOKS THAT DISCUSS SOCIAL AND DOMESTIC CONDITIONS

FICTION—

Joan and Peter
 The Magnificent Ambersons
 My Antonia
 God's Counterpoint
 Nocturne
 The Runaway Woman
 The Spinners
 Foe Farrell

Translation—

The Inferno
 Dr. Adrian

DRAMA—

The Title
 Exiles
 What Every Woman Knows
 Everybody's Husband

Translation—

The Fourteenth of July (Danton)

John Masefield
 W. L. Stidger
 Annie C. Smith
 Frances Huard
 W. Schreiner
 June Lucas

E. Wetterlé

E. Duhamel

Stephen Lauzanne

M. R. Monlaur
 Jean Massart

Atlantic (November)
 Yale Review (July-September)
 Dublin Review (July-September)
 Atlantic (Aug.-Sept.)
 Fortnightly (September)
 Nineteenth Century (October)

H. G. Wells
 Booth Tarkington
 Willa Cather
 H. D. Beresford
 Frank Swinnerton
 Louis Dodge
 Eden Phillpotts
 Arthur Quiller-Couch

Henri Barbusse
 L. Couperus

Arnold Bennet
 James Joyce
 James Barrie
 Gilbert Cannan

Romain Rolland

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS

FICTION—

A Chance to Live
 Many Mansions
 The Paper Cap
 Cheerful (by request)

POETRY—

Cornhuskers

Zoe Beckley
 Sara McConnell
 Amelia Barr
 Edna Ferber

Carl Sandburg

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BOOKS THAT CARRY FORWARD THE AMERICAN TRADITION OF LOCAL STUDIES

FICTION—

Maggie of Virginsburg (Pennsylvania)	H. R. Martin
Shavings (Cape Cod)	Joseph Lincoln
Fire Cracker Jane (Mexico)	Alice Haines
Lovers of Louisiana (Louisiana)	George Cable
The Reclaimers (Kansas)	M. H. McCarter
The Triumph of John Kars (The Yukon)	Ridgewell Cullum

Short Stories—

E. K. Means (Negro stories)	E. K. Means
Edgewater People (New England)	Mary Wilkins Freeman

POETRY—

Collections—

Songs of Men	Robert Frothingham
--------------	--------------------

Individual Poets—

Echoes and Realities	W. P. Eaton
The Mirthful Lyre	Arthur Guiterman
Songs for a Little House	Christopher Morley
Lanterns in Gethsemane	Willard Wattles
Poems, Essays, Letters	Joyce Kilmer

ESSAYS

The Joys of Being a Woman	Winifred Kirkland
Walking-stick Papers	Robert Cortes Holliday
The Village (Russia)	Ernest Poole

WOMEN'S WORK—

The Young Woman Citizen	Mary Austin
Mobilizing Woman Power	M. S. Blatch

BIOGRAPHIES

AMERICAN—

Life and Letters of Joel Chandler Harris	J. C. Harris
Education of Henry Adams	H. Adams
Life and Times of Stephen Girard	J. B. McMaster

FOREIGN—

One of Them (Russian immigrant)	Elizabeth Hasenowicz
A Writer's Recollections	Mrs. Humphrey Ward
Eminent Victorians	Lytton Strachey
Mrs. Private Peat	Mrs. H. R. Peat
Far Away and Long Ago	W. H. Hudson

Attention is called to "Poets of Modern France," translated, with an interesting introduction by Ludwig Lewisohn.

And to the translation of an old, and a new play by Maurice Maeterlinck, "The Betrothal," a sequel to the "Blue Bird"; and the "Miracle of Saint Anthony", a delightful satire.

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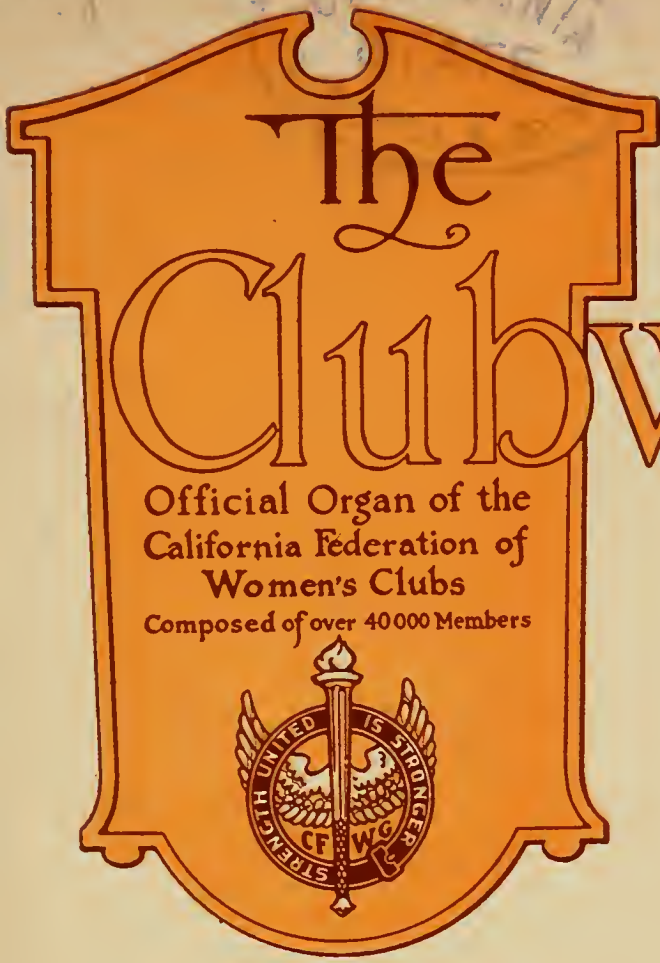
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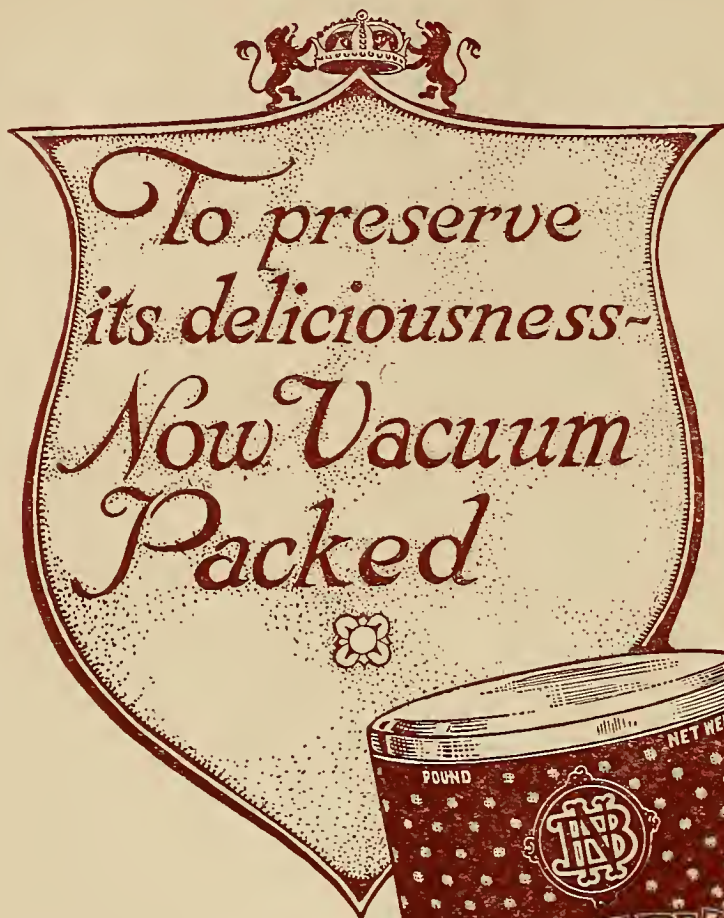
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January, 1919

Vol. XI. No. 4



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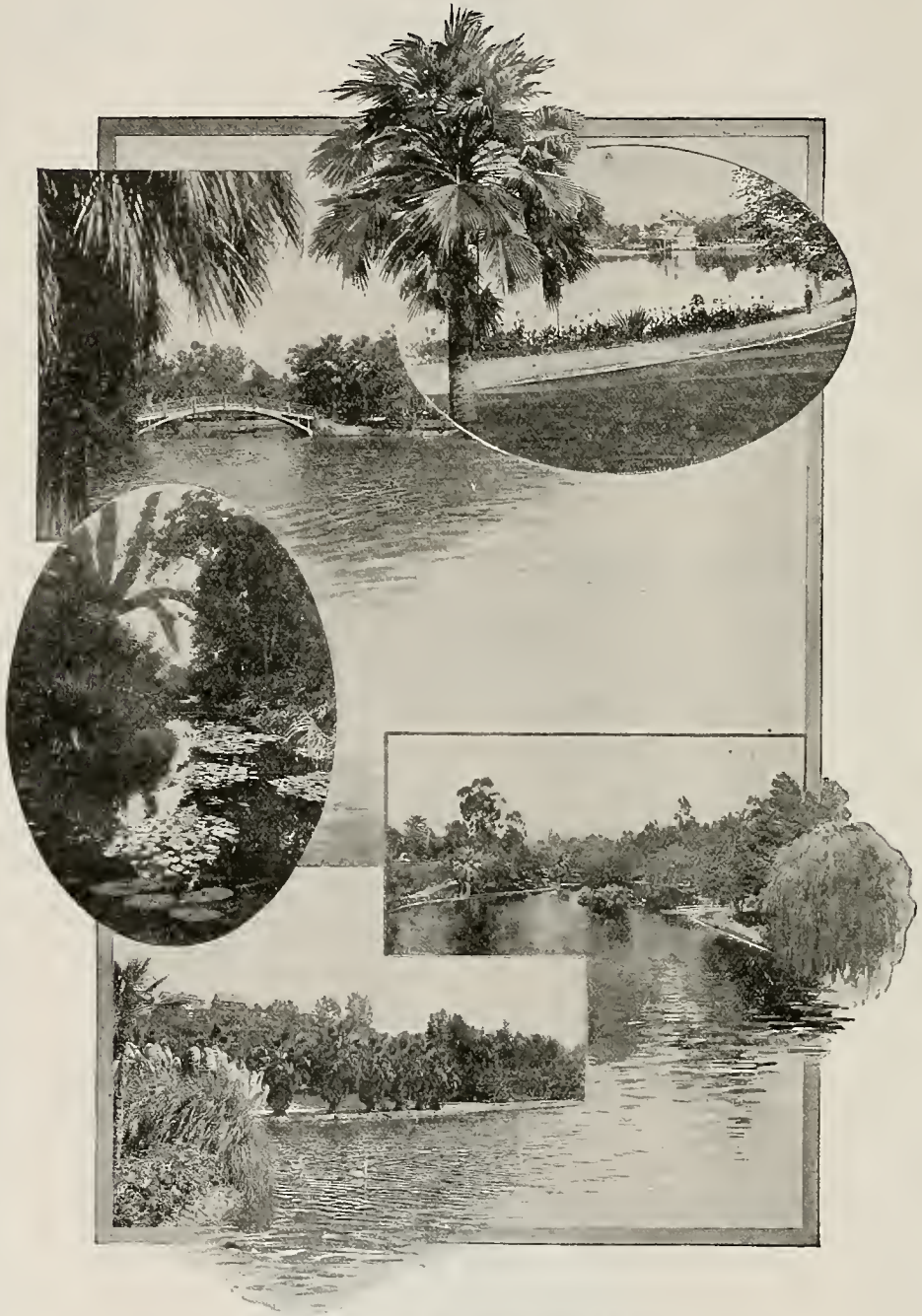
CONTENTS



CONTENTS

Editorial Notes.....	7
State President's Letter.....	8
General Federation.....	9
Council of Defense.....	12
In Memoriam	15
A Memorial to Edith Cavell.....	16
A New Vision and New Opportunity.....	17
Minutes of Conference of County Educa- tion, Americanization and Child Wel- fare Chairmen.....	26
The Women's Legislative Council.....	27
Melting Pot.....	30
The District News Stand	
Northern	31
Los Angeles.....	32
Southern	32
San Francisco	33
San Joaquin Valley.....	33





Scenes in Los Angeles City Parks

EDITORIAL NOTES

MESSAGE FROM THE NEW YEAR

I am the New Year and I bring to you a "New Vision" filled with great "Opportunities." Good or bad, I shall be what you make of me. I am a very New Year and I do not know you, but in the time I was waiting to be born I learned much wisdom from the Old Years. Some said that you diminished your power by scattering your forces, that is, in trying to accomplish many things you did nothing really well. I hope you will not use me in this fashion for I want to go down in History as the most successful Year of all the Ages and I am looking to the Women of America, especially the club women, to fulfill this desire of mine. Other Years said that you shirked responsibilities and were not to be depended upon, but that was before the great World War. You have shown by your service during that gigantic struggle that you have been regenerated and I know that you will never go back to the old ways. "Vestigia nulla retrorsum." You see I am a very wise young Year. Self confidence is one of the hall marks of youth and accomplishment, and the lack of it, marks the decadent life.

1918, in passing, left as a golden legacy two pieces of work to be done—"Americanization" and "Children's Year." Both are tasks worthy of the best that is in you, and as an investment in patriotism and the future welfare of your country it is one hundred per cent clear profit. In the few days I have been among you I hear much of "Reconstruction." Just what it means is not clear to me and seems a bit hazy in your own minds. Many of the after-war problems that confront the world at the present time will solve themselves; some are mere men of straw; while others will require the keenest intellect, judgment tempered with charity, and rare common sense. These are tasks for trained workers. Then see that when you hour strikes for service you are prepared. Only a fool or traitor will glory in the shame of unpreparedness.

And now 1919 greets you and promises you a happy year, not unmingled with sorrow, for he who knows not something of the bitter things of life can never feel the full joy of its blessings. If you with the vision and the opportunities before you will use each hour of each day wisely and well I shall be able to write into the Record of the Years the noble deeds of noble women, surpassing those of any age.

WOMEN ON GRAND JURY

Women for the first time have been drawn to serve on the Grand Jury of Riverside County. Six women, all club members, were sworn in on November 30, 1918: Mrs. H. A. Atwood of Riverside, chairman of Indian Welfare, Southern District; Mrs. Wm. Copley and Miss Josephine Bootes, members of the Riverside Woman's Club; Mrs. J. H. Atwater of Pedley, past president of the Glenavon Woman's Club; Mrs.

F. J. Mueller, past president of the Improvement Club of Corona; and Mrs. K. R. Smoot of Beaumont, district chairman of Public Health.

In his instructions to the Grand Jury, Judge Hugh H. Craig said:

"I consider it a privilege to preside in this court upon the first occasion when women have been summoned to serve upon the Grand Jury of this county. The rapid growth of enlightened sentiment causes general acceptance of what once was strongly contested; that is that the political duties and responsibilities, as well as the political privileges and rights of women are in no degree different from those of men. The most surprising feature is that the present conditions in this respect had not been attained sooner. It should not be a matter of remark that it has come, but rather should it be a matter of reproach that this condition was so long delayed. I therefore welcome the opportunity to express my satisfaction that, with the formation of this Grand Jury, women are entering into a fuller participation in public affairs."

DECEMBER CLUBWOMAN PRAISED

Many letters and words of praise of the December Clubwoman have been received by the Editor and we pass them on to Mrs. Frank A. Gibson, Chairman of Education, to whom they belong and to whom belongs all the honors for this issue of The Clubwoman—the best ever published.

FEDERATED CLUB WOMEN WILL HONOR MRS. COWLES

To honor Mrs. Josiah Evans Cowles, president of the General Federation of Women's clubs, a luncheon will be held in Los Angeles January 9, 1919. The affair is being planned by the State Federation of Women's clubs and among the guests of honor will be several distinguished eastern club women who plan to come to California on the first of the year.

It is expected that club women of the southern district, under the leadership of Mrs. J. J. Suess, president, and also women from the Los Angeles district, Mrs. Mattison B. Jones, president, will attend the luncheon in large numbers.

A LOSS TO WOMEN

The cause of women and the objects for which their organized efforts stand lost a powerful champion in the sudden death of Theodore Roosevelt. He stood pre-eminently for advanced thinking and progressive methods; for actual and not merely nominal political equality; for truth and honesty and sincerity in the administration of public office. While he and the leaders of women were not always in entire accord as to the means of attaining their common ends, the ends were one and are the nearer to complete realization for the work of this great American.

STATE PRESIDENT'S LETTER

THE NEW YEAR IN FEDERATION

The New Year holds so much of promise and hope—so many opportunities and such tremendous responsibilities, that we approach it almost in fear and in trembling.

How can we prove worthy of the work entrusted to our hands, and will we be equal to the responsibilities laid upon us?

For four years there has been a mighty struggle in the world wherein the forces of hate, of greed, of oppression, of selfishness, of autocracy have been challenged by the forces of love, of righteousness, of unselfishness, of democracy.

And once more evil has been overcome by good; but the structure of civilization has been shaken to its very foundation, and now we must build again, and anew.

The mind stands appalled at the responsibility, but the soul thrills at the opportunity.

We are allowed to choose some of the stones for the new building, and we may discard some that marred and helped to destroy the old. Is it any wonder that we approach the task with a humble heart and a fearful spirit?

But our justification, our encouragement, and our accomplishment lies in just one thing—our unity.

Ruskin has said "Mighty walls were never raised and never shall be, but by men who love and aid each other in their weakness. All the interlacing strength of vaulted stone has its foundation upon the stronger arches of true fellowship."

With this knowledge in our hearts, what a mighty factor this great Federation of women might become in the rebuilding of a Nation, and even of a world. In the departments of work of the Federation of Women's Clubs there is an opportunity for all the constructive and reconstructive work necessary. In the organization of the Federation, there is the necessary machinery to carry on any and every kind of constructive work and educational propaganda. Through this machinery nearly three million women of the Nation can be reached in a short space of time, and it is capable of being extended until every woman in every household could be reached. We have only to look at the machinery of the various war agencies, most of which were organized on a county and precinct basis, to know what is possible in this direction.

In a volunteer service that can be secured through the Federation, it is possible to enlist in the service of humanity an army of unselfish workers, whose only incentive and whose only compensation need be the opportunity to serve.

Upon what, then, does the potential power of our organization depend? Upon three things:

First—Upon a realization that in our unity is our strength. We can achieve that unity only when we are willing to sacrifice personal opinion, prejudice, and advancement to the promotion of our ideals and principles. The lesser must give way to the greater, and we must learn ever to strive toward the goal, and seek to the perfect end, even though the road be uneven, and full of stumblings, and the means of attainment, imperfect.

Second—Upon an understanding that a united service is a service that includes **all**; not the united club women, or the united church women, or the united college women, but **all women**; not rich or poor, high or low, black or white, foreign or American, but **one people**.

The opportunities and privileges of our club life must be extended to all women, and our Federation must finally include all organizations of women, before it can be of service to all.

An organization in every county and every community of the State has been possible for war service. Can we not retain the community spirit and interest that has been so awakened, and provide a similar organization for the service of peace?

Third—Upon an understanding of values in the business sense. We should learn to compare cause and effect, effort and result. Volunteer service cannot be recompensed, but it can and should be assisted, so that it need not spend itself upon detail and machinery, until there is no strength left for the work itself. We must not sacrifice the inspiration of our leadership to the mere drudgery of the effort. We have thought, sometimes, that women's work is not properly valued, and given consideration in accordance with its accomplishment. Perhaps it has been taken at the valuation, we, ourselves, put upon it.

The California Federation of Women's Clubs, in its departments of work and study, undertakes to supply to 40,000 club women of the State, leadership, direction and advice in art, music, history, literature, home economics, education, child welfare, civics, county life, industrial conditions, public health, federation extension, library service, international relations, crippled children survey, Indian welfare; it is attempting to raise an endowment fund, a war victory fund, a club house loan fund; to publish a magazine; and to hold seven conventions a year, at a per capita cost of fifteen cents.

Perhaps thirdly should have been firstly!

The justification, the hope, the service, of the Federation in the future, lie in our response to these three necessities of our organization life.

BERTHA LOVEJOY CABLE.

(Mrs. Herbert A.)

GENERAL FEDERATION A NEW YEAR'S GREETING

From the President of the General Federation,
MRS. JOSIAH E VANS COWLES

To My Dear Friends of the California Federation:

The dawning of the New Year of 1919 should usher in the gladdest of all the glad New Years of our history.

"VICTORY IS OURS AND PEACE IS IN SIGHT."

Whatever sorrow, or distress, may have been ours during the past years and months of hideous warfare, let us resolutely turn our faces from the darkened past, lift our eyes to the glowing future, and sing songs of joy and peace as they have never before been sung by free peoples.

Let glad paeans of praise ascend until this war-racked world is encircled by wave after wave of glorious harmony, and it shall be proclaimed, in every tongue and to all peoples.

"THE LORD GOD OMNIPOTENT REIGNETH."

Let us do all in our power to aid in establishing a league of nations for the enforcement of future peace.

There are many unusual, even grave, tasks that women will be called upon to undertake during the reconstruction period; but the mothers, wives and sisters of those brave and indomitable defenders, who made the Marne, Chateau Thierry and other battlefields sacredly famous, will not fail to face courageously and to overcome heroically, all obstacles that may confront them in their service for humanity.

With confidence that you will do your full duty, sustain the integrity of both the State and General Federations, and maintain their high ideals, and with

HAPPIEST NEW YEAR WISHES TO ALL,

Cordially,

IONE V. H. COWLES.

December 6, 1918.

My Dear Friend and Co-Worker:

All over the country, as we clubwomen know, the majority of successful leaders in women's war service have been women who have received their training in clubs. But more than this is true. We, ourselves, have received a new vision of the value of our own work, since the greater part of the service which the Government has laid upon us, during this time of stress, has been along lines that the Federation had already been pursuing. Now we see these activities as doubly and trebly valuable in the making of an efficient nation.

One thing more. All over the United States there are thousands of women, who, up to this time, have never seen the value of organized work, until war blazed it large upon their consciousness. Now, they will never want to drop back into the old inertia and indifference and lead "do nothing" lives.

Soon the war-emergency organizations will begin to disintegrate. It would seem folly, and worse than folly, if the Federation should fail to realize that this is a great opportunity to harvest this war-enthusiasm and vision, and also these newly awakened women into club life.

The General Federation of Women's Clubs is the one great, permanent organization, fully equipped, to carry on all of the special constructive policies that war has shown to be essential to women's public service—a Unified America, a nation of Industrial fairness and efficiency, a country that gives every child its maximum of opportunity in health and education, a people that knows its own resources and brings them into their greatest service.

I wish to urge every State President,

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Lady Duff-Gordon Gowns and Dresses

Original models of wondrous charm and individuality, for street, afternoon and formal wear. \$29.50 and more.

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SEVENTH STREET AT OLIVE

every Director, and every General Federation State Secretary, to make the most of this new opportunity. Line up your state workers; find out what new women have developed war efficiency in every community and get them into clubs. Gather new clubs into the Federation. Speed up the understanding of Federation policies and their relation to national well-being.

HARVEST WAR-WISDOM TO THE SERVICE OF THE FUTURE.

Make the Federation, both State and General, the fine organ of women's work that we know it can be.

With the season's greetings,

Faithfully yours,

IONE V. H. COWLES.

Mrs. Josiah Evans Cowles,
President.

GENERAL FEDERATION OFFICER TO MAKE HER HOME IN CALIFORNIA

California club women are glad to welcome to their ranks Mrs. Edwin A. Knapp, of Kansas City, Chairman of the Press Committee G. F. W. C. Mrs. Knapp has come to California to LIVE as she writes it. Her address is 2121 Windsor avenue, Pasadena. Mrs. Knapp has served on the Press Committee of the General Federation for the past six years as vice chairman and succeeded Mrs. Thomas G. Winter of Minneapolis as chairman last May. She has been editor of the Woman's Department of the Kansas City Post for four years and is a frequent contributor to newspapers and magazines. Mrs. Knapp has served on the board of managers of the Kansas City Athenaeum for the past six years; is a member of the Kansas City Woman's Club; Woman's Dining Club; Woman's Commercial Club and the suffrage organizations of that city. She has been active in the civic life of that city for years. In national work, Mrs. Knapp is a member of the press committee of the National Council of Women and the Daughters of the American Revolution.

With so wide an experience in different lines of club and national work, Mrs. Knapp will bring to the club women of California inspiration and help. She is already a pretty good Californian as the following comments upon her coming to California to live will show.

"The dream of a lifetime has been realized in my coming to this land of sunshine, flowers and opportunity. Surely this is the garden spot of the world. When I look out upon its beauties and consider what God and man have done for it, I am filled with awe and wonder. Surely only the best that is within one will find expression amid such ideal surroundings. Life cannot help but be on a higher plane where Art is worked out in the every-day life of a people. For this reason, if for none other, the future of California and its people is bound to be great. I expect to spend in this glorious State the best years of my life; to find here the things that satisfy and make life worth living.

Looking up as I do every day at the Sierra Madre range, with Mounts Lowe and Wilson and their great observatories plainly visible; with a peep at Old Baldy nearly every day, I am already finding a peace and repose that is truly inspiring. As for the women of this State, I have long known of their progressive spirit and great ability, so that I am looking forward with anticipation to meeting them personally."

A LETTER TO CLUB PRESIDENTS

At the last Biennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, each State represented pledged a subscription to the "General Federation Magazine" for every club in its federation. In order to make the matter of especial interest to California clubs, our State President, Mrs. Herbert A. Cable, arranged for a combination offer which enables the clubs to secure both this splendid publication and our own "Clubwoman" at the very low rate of One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents (\$1.25) per year.

Perhaps you have already taken advantage of this and know what a valuable opportunity it affords the clubs and members thereof. If not, may we again urge you to avail yourself of the privilege which is of such great educational value to club women, and thus help to insure California's fulfillment of its pledge?

The December issue of the "Clubwoman" is a very special number of increased size and unusual interest in special articles. Kindly bring this to the attention of your members and urge them to order extra copies to mail to friends in other cities as a New Year's greeting from California.

Both the "Clubwoman" and the "General Federation Magazine" should be on every presidents' desk if she would give to her club the most efficient service.

Kindly send your subscriptions to Mrs. Edward Dexter Knight, General Federation Secretary, 58 Woodland Avenue, San Francisco, California.

Yours sincerely,

HELEN M. KNIGHT,

General Federation State Secretary.

MECCA DATES FOR DESTROYER CREWS

Tons of dates, the crop grown by the United States department of agriculture in the date testing gardens at Indio and Mecca, California, will be supplied to the navy department for the use of crews on board destroyers.

In supplying these dates to the navy department the specialist of the department of agriculture will obtain valuable data on the keeping qualities of the varieties being tested, as well as on the effect of the different maturation processes and methods of packing used in preparing the dates for shipment—information that will be valuable to the rapidly developing industry in the Southwest. The dates, a confection rich in sugar, the department specialists say, are of great value as a concentrated food.

A REVIVAL OF INTEREST IN HOME BEAUTIFYING

One of the most conspicuous results of returning from war-time to peace is reflected in the revised interest in home beautifying. In discussing this matter with a representative of the "Club Woman" Mr. A. H. Voigt, president of the California Furniture Co., passed some very interesting sidelights on the situation.

As nearly as the writer can recall Mr. Voigt's comment, this is what he said, "The strength of any nation is in its homes. The United States entered the great world war that the homes of the world might be protected. It was the home-loving spirit, which dominates the hearts of true Americans, that inspired the United States to enter the fight in the cause of democracy and home preservation."

"True enough, thought has been somewhat diverted from interest in home beautifying during the war period, but now with the coming of peace there is logically taking place a revival in home interest such as we have never seen before. The boys are beginning to come home and it is the desire of those who have been left behind that the boys shall come to homes that shall reflect the importance of the cause for which they have been so valiantly fighting."

"Then again during the long war period entertaining has been at a low ebb and now its revival emphasizes the great many needs in the home which may have existed for a long time, but have not been countenanced."

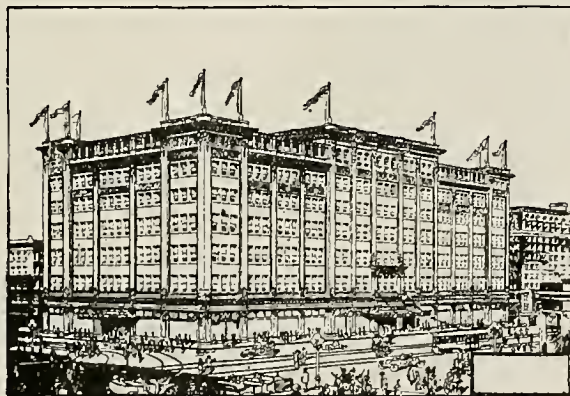
"The present revival of home beautifying interest is, however, perfectly natural. There is a certain standard to which the American

people aspire as home lovers, and while this standard has not been fully maintained during the war period, recovery to natural conditions is imminent and is now taking place."

"We find that the principal interest in home beautifying at the present time is in supplementing the present furnishings of the home. True enough there are a great many homes being completely furnished, but the volume of business at the present time is coming from supplementary furnishings—the supplying of perhaps new floor coverings, or new draperies, or perhaps new wall papers, or the introduction of a new easy chair or two, or perhaps a table or some other special piece of furniture which is lacking, or is necessary to give modern tone and the comfort effect to some special room."

"We have always maintained that any home furnishing institution owes to its public a helpful and advisory service. To this end we have always held the service of our institution above its commercial aspects. We have always gone into the market very critically to select the most worthy and the very newest types of home furnishings, and we have always maintained that further price reductions were not only unnecessary but impossible. In other words we have always felt, and we have carried out this belief in actual policy, that our service to the public should include more than the mere selling of furniture. It should comprehend the proper guidance and co-operation for which the public has a perfect right to look to us."

"At this particular time of revival in home interests we feel and assume our responsibility more keenly than ever before."



J. W. Robinson Co.

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GRAND AVE.

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LOS ANGELES
CALIFORNIA

COUNCIL OF DEFENSE

EMERGENCY SERVICE COMMITTEE

Mrs. Seward A. Simons, Chairman

The Emergency Service Committee was created to fill a war-time need. It is probable that, after the signing of Peace, its function and its service in the Federation of Clubs will automatically cease. but, perhaps, in the post-war period, before the actual signing of the terms of Peace, it may have some use in calling to the attention of the club women those measures of readjustment and reconstruction in the social, industrial and political conditions in the United States that have been so sharply indicated as necessary during the period of the war.

Most clubs in their reorganization, have given definite consideration to the social welfare problems, which the Government, during the war, has given an importance and prominence they have not had before. The splendid beginning of an understanding of these problems which has been made should not be lost and the impulse which has been given to social service work should be retained and added to.

The clubs have all been loyal and enthusiastic in their support of the Government during "drives" and campaigns asked for by Federal Agencies. They have also realized the importance of the Americanization movement, the "Child Welfare" work, the safeguarding of the health and morals of the soldiers, and the educational and industrial questions which have been emphasized by the war.

Food Conservation must go on. Twenty million tons is to be America's contribution to the food supply of the world outside of our own country. We must not forget the widows and children and the ruined homes of Belgium, France, Italy, Poland, Armenia, Servia. And what about our attitude towards the hungry people of Bulgaria, Turkey, Russia, Austria, Germany?

The "Child Welfare" program, if it is thoroughly considered from all angles, may mean that three million children are taken out of industry, sent back to school and their jobs released for the adult workers—either the returning soldiers, or the women who have been forced into industry by the exigencies of war, but who wish to continue to work.

"Americanization" is work worthy of the time and effort of our ablest and most intelligent citizens; if American life and ideals should be interpreted to the foreign-born, is there not need to interpret to the American-born, the life and ideals and achievements of our Allies in the war?

If there is any function that the Emergency Service Committee can fill during this period, it will be to call on the clubs for their intelligent support of a program

of reconstruction which will embrace many of the things that have hitherto been women's special consideration, but which war conditions have shown concerned the welfare of all of the people.

Everyone appreciates that there are serious problems of readjustment. It is not enough for the clubs to settle down with a feeling that pre-war conditions will naturally and quickly be established. They must feel a responsibility about leading thought and movements and letting those in authority—the President of the United States, Congress, the Governor, our own State Legislature, know what they believe in and stand for, in no uncertain terms. They must also make known to their communities their views. With this in mind. Emergency Service District Chairmen should be ready to suggest programs and material for study along these various lines. It will only be by united effort, such as characterized the world at war, that will make possible any progress with these problems of Peace.

WOMEN'S WAR SERVICE ARMIES

(Developed under the Women's Committee, California State Council of Defense)

(Mrs. F. T. Robson, Organizer)*

The Women's War Service Army, a development of precinct, block or school district organization for house-to-house canvassing, has become an integral part of California's War contribution to the Women's Committee, Council of Defense. Its members have shown absolute devotion to the work, and have been veritable soldiers. It is the most democratic and representative grouping of women, as its basis of membership is residence in specific blocks or school districts (the latter, if in the country). Its meetings, necessarily arranged before each great undertaking, are therefore composed of women of all nationalities, and all strata of society, and we see the society woman and the factory woman fraternizing on a common ground of interest. And each woman has "something definite" to do.

The Counties which have done noble work through this medium so far, are: Alameda, Kern, Kings, Los Angeles, Madera, Mendocino, Riverside, Sonoma, Stanislaus, San Benito, San Diego, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Ventura and Yuba. Others, among them, Imperial, have precinct organizations, not designated as the, above, but working along the same lines. The co-operation of the Army has been eagerly sought by local committees, for every phase of war work,

and our greatest difficulty has been to restrict its activities to purely "Governmental and semi-Governmental" agencies. Its strength lies in the fact that it has been held intact, and directly under the vote and supervision of the local Women's Committee, and its commanding officer is a member of the Committee Board.

The work of the Army has been house-to-house canvassing. Out of that have developed certain responsibilities. Cases of need, uncovered, have been reported, especially during the recent epidemic, and the officers have been made responsible to a degree, for the welfare of whole sections of a city. As a means of distribution of printed information, and general canvassing for funds, the Army has been most effective. It has stood ready for every emergency. It has also been of material assistance in the Loan drives. When the shipbuilders needed housing, the Army canvassed with excellent results and filled the order. When the distracted doctors called for nurses, to care for influenza victims, the army signed up hundreds of women, having made the appeal directly, by word of mouth, at the same time, collecting hundreds of blankets, pillows, sheets and pieces of old linen, for use in the improvised hospitals. When the Red Cross wanted to know how many families of enlisted men were in the community, the Army furnished the information. Likewise, it registered all foreigners, with information as to their nationality, loyalty, number of members in the family, etc. When the Children's Year program was to be carried out, the Army assisted by spreading the word among the mothers. One Army took a children's census to discover the number of children out of school.

For Food propaganda the Army has been indispensable. In some cities, the registration of citizens has been made through this medium, and pledges have been distributed and signed, for loyal co-operation in all forms of War Work. One County has combined its War Service Army, and Women's Land Army, into one and the same organization, with obviously satisfactory results.

Books for the camps and ships have been collected. In fact every activity which requires general interest and combined force of the community, has been handled efficiently through this medium. Likewise, every emergency call has been brought before the people in short time. The great advantage of the plan is the speed with which a whole city may be covered. The most intensive drives need take only two or three days, the first day to cover the district, and one or two days for follow-up work. Country Communities report that they can cover their territory in 24 hours, even when there are long distances to be reached. The usefulness of this institution can also be realized through the perfect and instant telephone chain system,



"Happy New Year:

---"to You, and You,
and Everyone, and

—"May you keep in
mind that January is
our month at Bullock's

—"And there will be
Muslin Underwear
and Blouses, and
White Goods, and
Linens, and ever so
many things and values
and new styles in Silks
and Suits and Hats and
—but all month re-
member, Bullock's and
us — all this Happy
New Month."

(Signed)

THE WHITIES.

Bullock's
Los Angeles

which is the natural outcome of the organization. Sometimes it is only necessary to make a telephone canvass. This greatly facilitates things.

We who have used this system of organization, realize that none other can take its place. It is a question whether or not the devotion and enthusiasm necessary to make it a success, will hold over, now that the war is ended. But it has been a wonderful institution for the emergency needs of the time. The Berkeley Unit, Council of Defense, realized the loss of time and energy required in re-organizing an army of canvassers for each drive, and so decided to make it a **permanent** organization, guaranteed to cover the City for emergency in a day if necessary.

*While Mrs. Robson was Chairman of the Berkeley Unit, she developed the first War Service Army which has been continued in Berkeley and has made possible the wonderful success of the war activities of the Berkeley women.

BERKELEY'S USE OF WAR SERVICE ARMY

1. Collected books for soldiers and sailors. 18,000 Books and 10 tons of Magazines, collected, sorted, packed, marked and shipped in **one day**.

2. Second Food Pledge Drive (first Drive was failure, only giving us 1200 pledges). Second, 16,000 signatures. Accomplished in three days with thorough canvass.

3. Red Cross Membership drive, brought in over 8000 new members.

4. Telephone Chain through Army, Belgian Relief old clothes drive. Collected twice the appointment for Berkeley.

5. Survey (superficial but useful). Information about foreigners. "Americanization"—over 5000 cards filled out, and well done. In hands of our Americanization Committee now, which has filed them, and which is making a residence map from that information.

6. Survey of Home Service for Red Cross. Enlisted men's families.

7. Red Cross drive for funds, more than twice "over the top," much to the surprise of men members of Red Cross Committee, who found themselves with nothing to do for the canvassing.

8. Took message of "No Wheat Program" to every house in Berkeley in 24 hours.

The Army in many places is used for everything, Liberty Loan, Thrift, etc. A badge or ribbon is generally used to identify the Army workers when on a canvass.

9. Held numerous meetings which reached women from all parts of the City.

10. Liberty Loan Drives.

11. Second Red Cross membership Drive. 15,000 members.)

12. **Influenza Epidemic.** Canvassed the city in one day and reported 300 volunteer nurses. Also collected much bed linen, pillows, etc., for University of California barracks. Also reported cases of want discovered during canvass.



The California Federation of Women's Clubs endorses the merchants whose advertisements appear in the Clubwoman--it is our belief after investigation that each represents the best in his respective line. ~ ~ ~

We especially ask that club members be loyal to The Clubwoman--make a point of trading with our advertisers.

The merchant appreciates your business, and your co-operation in this will make a powerful magazine possible.

IN MEMORIAM

"A life in civic action warm,
A soul on highest mission sent."

The sudden death of Mrs. Marguerite Ogden Steele came as a great grief to the women of California. In her short life she had accomplished much and made an enviable record in her chosen profession. She was deeply interested in civic problems and political questions that affected women and children.

Mrs. Steele was one of the best known women graduates of the University of California, former assistant dean of women at the institution, and for a time law partner of Mrs. Annette Adams, now United States attorney for northern district, was married to Francis Steele, also a University of California graduate, last July. She was a member of the Oakland Board of Education.

Mrs. Steele at the time of her death was State Chairman of Conservation in the C. F. W. C. and at the State Executive Board meeting December 5th, 1918, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, In the untimely death of Mrs. Marguerite Ogden Steele, the State has lost a brilliant attorney, an efficient worker in public affairs, and a valued leader in the activities of the California Federation of Women's Clubs; and

WHEREAS, we recognize with sincere regret the blow suffered by the club women of California in the loss of Mrs. Steele and we voice our personal sorrow at the severing of relations which were delightful and inspiring; therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, that the Executive Board of the California Federation of Women's Clubs, extend to the members of the family of Mrs. Steele our sincere sympathy for the loss of one whose memory must ever be a benediction;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the members of the family, be spread on the Minutes of the State Executive Board of the California Federation of Women's Clubs, and published in the "Clubwoman."

PROMINENT FRIDAY MORNING CLUB WOMAN CALLED TO THE BEYOND

The death of Miss Jane E. Collier of South Pasadena on December 9 brought sadness to many hearts in the Southland, where she was known and loved.

Miss Collier was born in Birmingham, Iowa, in the year 1846, though the most of her young life was spent in Keokuk, Iowa, where her family resided till their removal to California. She attended Monmouth college, and in her school days was always known for her keen intellect and versatile humor, which characterized her entire life, and made her a woman whose judgment and opinions have always been highly prized.

Coming to California in the early days of 1876 with her sister, the late Mrs. Marg-

aret Collier Graham, when Pasadena was a mere settlement of a few families, she has been allied with those vital forces which have marked the progress of that community. She early championed the cause of woman's rights, which have so materialized in recent years, and the final victory which resulted in the enfranchisement of our California women, was no doubt due to the pioneering of just such women. As a charter member of the Friday Morning club, Miss Collier served that organization in various capacities, for many years holding high offices, and also as one of its directors.

In her local community where she lived since 1887, she was one of the organizers of the Woman's Improvement association and its first president. The South Pasadena public library is one of the fruits of her untiring efforts. Beginning in the early days, with a small circulation, and open only a part of each week, it has grown to now occupy its beautiful building, and with its efficient management is the pride of the entire city. Miss Collier was a member of the library board at the time of her death.

She is survived by her sister, Mrs. Martha Collier Mohr of South Pasadena, one brother, William Collier of Riverside, two nephews, Will L. Collier of Somis, Frank E. Collier of Riverside, and her niece, Mrs. James Hill of South Pasadena.



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—Presenting more than A MILLION
DOLLARS' WORTH OF FURNITURE
and home-furnishings at tempting price
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portunity to better your home.

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BETTER HOMES*

724 to 738 South Broadway

A MEMORIAL TO EDITH CAVELL AT MILLS COLLEGE

By DR. AURELIA HENRY REINHARDT

On the anniversary of the death of Edith Cavell, an anonymous gift of \$100 was sent to Mills College. With it came the request that it become the foundation of a fund out of which might be builded a suitable memorial to the memory of the English nurse who gave her life for her countrymen and the ideals which they were sent into Belgium to uphold.

It is significant that Mills is given an opportunity to prove its appreciation of the service of women in the world war. Further, in the selection of its memorial and its successful achievement, Mills may prove what she holds as the most appropriate memorial for women to erect to loyal womanhood.

The iron ring about Belgium has been too recently broken for us to have heard the story from many witnesses at the trial of Edith Cavell. At her death, none but the enemies of her country and the judges who read her fatal sentence were present, and only they could finish the story.

In America we learned the main facts of the now historic incident, which slowly unfolded itself through six painful weeks, from our countrymen of the American Legation. Hugh Gibson, secretary to the legation, and Brand Whitlock, in his dramatic narrative of Belgium in the war, have told as far as they could know it, the detail of the cruel happenings. Sadly enough, both were for the most part helpless spectators.

I can but mention her arrest and imprisonment with other members of the organization; the condemnation to imprisonment of all the accused save the English woman, the condemnation to death of the little nurse. Of the secrecy and double dealing of her accusers, of the frantic efforts of friends to save one who had spent her whole life in serving others, of the ignominious death she suffered in solitude, you must read elsewhere with sorrow and indignation.

But that which I would emphasize as worthy your memory and homage is the woman's simple faith in God and goodness, her loyalty to death for England and her allies, and last, the quiet, uncomplaining sacrifice of self, that others might have a chance for life and liberty, for personal happiness and their country's service.

It is fitting that France and England are both erecting memorials to Edith Cavell, who served English soldiers and French soldiers with entire devotion.

What memorial might America fashion to commemorate such a life and death as Edith Cavell's. Our country is young in art and in world achievement. It is essentially a land of enthusiasm, of inspiration, of experimentation. How can we show our appreciation in fitting and honest form?

The generation in which we are living is

making definite demands of American women. We are having to learn new tasks that have little to do with the age-old tasks of fireside and home. Women must help on the vast socializing tasks upon which the world had entered before the war and of which now the work of reconstruction makes a part. The task of humanizing industry, of socializing work and recreation, of organizing community life so that all shall know health and beauty, all shall have opportunity of education and employment. Educational institutions are but beginning to adjust themselves to this vague and imperfectly understood work.

Can Mills College fit itself to help, to prepare its students each to take an integral part in the vast remobilization of our country, and all countries?

Instead of a symbol in stone, let us plan a living memorial. In the name of Edith Cavell, we will begin to work for a School of Social Service, in which knowledge of today's economic order will not be theoretical but linked with life. We will learn our economics and sociology with an eye upon the human elements involved. We will study industries at first hand, community life in all its expressions, and the social agencies that from private and public sources have grown up to reform institutions formed haphazard in the growth of our democracy.

Not only the work of teaching and the creation of beautiful form through the arts is possible to trained woman. There is the field of human service among human beings. Our College will need faith and vision, patience and money. Three are spiritual qualities and the fourth material.

Christopher Morley wrote of Lord Kitchener

"What does it matter where his body fall?
What does it matter where they build his tomb?"

Five million men from Calais to Karthoum
These are his wreath and his memorial."

I should like to think of the anonymous gift which has come to Mills College as the incentive to create a memorial for Edith Cavell as a challenge. Women of California, have we the faith and vision to see in it the raising of the standard of living service of which women are capable?

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP

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Hyde Park.

Owner, E. M. Smith.

A NEW VISION AND A NEW OPPORTUNITY

A SYMPOSIUM BY DISTRICT PRESIDENTS AND STATE CHAIRMEN OF DEPARTMENTS, C. F. W. C.

COMMUNITY COUNCILS

MRS. G. E. CHAPPELL, President of Northern District

A New Vision that is old yet particularly apropos just now, is the Universal Brotherhood of Man. A dream for ages past but now a real vision of the near future; for we cannot longer evade our responsibilities to and for our fellow men.

The idea of the Community Councils carefully followed, opens up vistas of wonderful possibilities. It brings the hope of a closer "tie that binds" more than any organization that now exists. To bind all peoples together in bonds of common interest is no small matter for class distinction, especially among women, is a problem that exists however we may deplore it.

But if we women are big enough to realize the New Opportunity for real Service that is within our grasp, then we may see the solution of this problem.

The Federation is the largest women's organization in the state. It has a wonderfully successful system that could be adapted for Community Council work for both men and women. These departments of various interests will meet the need and desire of every member and would be educational and beneficial.

Financed by taxation the work of the Council would be dignified, its benefits more substantial and a large membership assured.

A New Vision, then, for our club women is a perfect Community Council in each school district to create closer sympathy and harmony for mutual benefits. And I hope they can meet this New Opportunity by doing the same Federation work along broader lines as the California Federation of Community Council Women.

NEW-OLD OPPORTUNITIES

Mrs. Mattison B. Jones, President Los Angeles District

"Labor with what zeal we will,
Something still remains undone,
Something uncompleted still
Waits the rising of the sun."

What next? Club presidents are daily asking themselves this question, now that war work is not so pressing and council of defense work is going out of existence.

Our clubs are still functioning, despite the fact that we willingly utilized our machinery for war work.

We find, though, that many of our organizations are below par, financially, and it may be necessary to start the new year with a drive for club dues.

However, with all dues paid our district is not sufficiently financed for the scope of work we are required to cover.

I hope for the next administration (now that we have secured official headquarters) that something will be done to put the dis-

trict on a firmer financial basis, thus enabling the officers to secure a paid executive secretary, for the need is great.

The president could also visit other counties frequently and thus disseminate the work more thoroughly.

Many splendid Federation Secretaries have volunteered their services, each to give us one day a month in keeping our office open, and the plan is excellent.

We should not have to depend entirely upon voluntary service—every organization which is one hundred per cent efficient has one or more paid secretaries.

Newcomb's Corset Sale

Our tenth January Sale of reliable and up-to-date Corsets. Hundreds of clean, bright corsets which have never been shown, also a quantity of broken lines from our regular stock. Either Lace Front or Lace Back. Popular as well as high-grade corsets; sizes plentiful up to thirty-six.

Newcomb's Corset Shop

623 S. Broadway

We must enlarge our horizon financially if we are to keep pace with our new opportunities.

We have tried this year to draw the clubs into closer co-operation by frequent department conferences (despite the "flu") at headquarters at the call of district chairmen of various departments.

Clubs receiving such calls should give them prompt attention—if some clubs do not need assistance they may have valuable suggestions for other clubs.

We have decided to begin the new year with a "Monthly Bulletin" to clubs from the district board which will contain announcements of department conferences and presidents' councils as well as suggestions along various lines of club activities.

Do not throw Federation communications in the waste basket—a club president who does this is not a business woman.

Printing, postage and time are valuable and no organization should be guilty of sending out unnecessary communications.

Please refer the Bulletin to your Federation Secretary that she may give it publicity in whatever way is suited to your particular organization.

Remember your club is a unit in the Federation and we must keep step.

Rally with your Federation officers and let us march shoulder to shoulder in the great cause for freedom—that of saving the children—here and over there—and the carrying out of the great Americanization program which our General Federation and our Government have asked of us.

These are our new-old opportunities.

MOTHERS OF THE RACE

Mrs. Katherine H. Smith, President of Alameda District

A few dogmatic yet simple statements provide my introduction.

The ideals of the human race can rise no higher than the ideals of women, because: Women are the mothers of the human race. Mothers are the creators of ideals. They have practically entire charge of the young during the impressionable years when character is formed. Women are not only the mothers of their own children, they are mothers of the race even though they be childless.

With such a conviction of woman's responsibility in the world there must be revealed to us a new vision. It is given to but few to see life steadily and see it whole but the eagerness with which we use our eyes is the test of our worth. Are our eyes open to this vision or are we blind from choice?

If they are open to such a vision our next concern must be to make ourselves fit for the task. A woman's club, rightly used, is the best medium yet evolved for this purpose. But unless we make our clubs meet this need more fully than they have met it, then other organizations will be formed which will provide better means for ethical and spiritual unfoldment.

And herein lies our opportunity. The

heart of the world is tender after these years of scourge and suffering. Mankind has won to new visions of glory, to magnificent heroism, to noble sacrifice. The race is ready for a long step toward the recognition of spiritual selfhood, which after all may be the goal of humankind. How shall we, the creators of ideals for the race, use this opportunity? How shall we use it individually and how shall we make our organization serve? This is no light question and it may be that the programs which women's clubs arrange during these coming years will prove somewhat of a barometer to show whether the human race is to set greatest store upon having, or doing, or being.

A BROADER OUTLOOK NEEDED

Mrs. Frank Fredericks, President San Francisco District

A new Vision and a new Opportunity is a phrase we see often before us in print but—to consider it calmly—is it a new Vision?

Have we women not had these same ideals for many years? Have we not been working towards the same vision that is now presented? Is not the goal of the women of America, really the vision of Susan B. Anthony, which as we all know was looked upon for years as visionary, not as a vision? To be sure, the road has been a long and hard one, but before us we see the glow of realization.

The opportunities now open for women are new, and because of these we must broaden our outlook—without materially changing our vision.

With our State Federation President, Mrs. Herbert Cable, as leader in War Work, the women of California, since 1914, have been in the front ranks of all progressive work, have cheerfully and efficiently undertaken all that was assigned them—but now we have come to a new phase.

Our clubs have proven not only their loyalty, but versatility, by rapidly and without disturbing their machinery, taking over Red Cross and all other war work. There is still plenty for willing hands to do. But when that necessary work is done—what then? That is the burning question. Return to our former methods? Never—after having the sufferings of the world brought so vividly before us. Our sphere of work will, however, narrow. From world questions will we come to home affairs, and no woman will be content to sit idly by until America is Americanized truly and thoroughly—until there is no such a thing in a city as a colony of any foreign people—until we are merged every man, woman, and child into good loyal, understanding Americans—until English is the language of all—properly understood, read and spoken. That is the biggest piece of work to be done and immediately undertaken.

Have we not a vision of the day when only one standard of morals shall prevail? and is not the work of women to do all possible to hasten the coming of that day?

Then, as we have realized what hunger and want mean to those across the water, we must also see that no such conditions exist in our own home towns, and that no little ones grow up stunted and frail from lack of food and proper surroundings. These are big orders to fill but women have always hitched their wagons to the stars and somehow have always reached the star of success. •

INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY

Mrs. J. J. Suess, President Southern District

It is well said that women's public utterances now dwell pointedly on regeneration. I find this holds true whenever asked to speak or write on "Opportunities for Women."

The Federation of Women's Clubs, being an organized body of individual clubs, its power and influence depends largely on the loyalty and co-operation of these units—the individual club.

The Federation as an national organization deals with national problems, while many of the clubs which go to make up its body are so self-centered that they fail even to acquaint themselves with the vital reasons for their existence.

If women only would realize their opportunity as a **United Force** and then proceed with enthusiasm, and courage to do the work outlined by the Federation, surely many of the social problems which now confront us would be solved swiftly and well.

The time has come when the whole country needs leaders of sane thinking, to say nothing of the loyalty and patriotism of a true American citizen in their make up. The clubs need leaders, but they must be women of vision who have the great banner of Service ever before them.

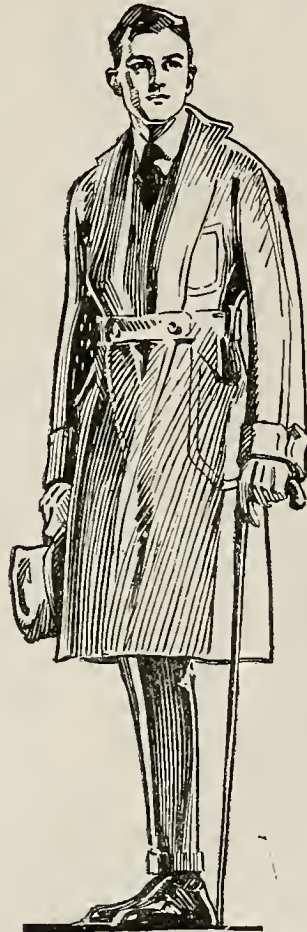
Now, if ever, women must stand together as a unit to protect women workers. One of the greatest economic questions before us today is, shall women, most of whom have proven themselves equal to men in every field of work they have entered, receive "Equal Pay for Equal Service?"

While there are so many new opportunities, yet it is a good rule not to leave the old for the new. Education and the public schools need someone's earnest attention. With so many professions with larger compensation and less nerve wear now open to women, it becomes imperative that the teaching profession be made more attractive and remunerative.

It is due to the future generations that the children of today do not suffer from these great opportunities given to women.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA HISTORY AND LANDMARKS

Mrs. Florence Dodson Schonehan, the State Chairman of California History and Landmarks is recovering from a severe illness, but she sends New Year's Greetings to the club women. She asks them to remember that 1919 marks the 150th anniversary of the founding of civilization in California.



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It was in 1769 that the first habitation of civilized man was reared on the western shores of America. There is a great memorial cross built of tiles of the roof of it on a brown hill that looks down on San Diego's harbor.

Nothing could be more fitting than that each woman's club should set aside a day to celebrate the event.

"In no corner of earth can a heart be found that has not the dream of California in it. Whoever shall wander one sunny year upon its golden trails will never fare content again in any other land."

DEPARTMENT OF CHILD WELFARE Louise B. Deal, M.D., State Chairman

A new era is opening up to us in America and with it comes "The new vision and the new opportunity." Let us prepare to make the most of it. Our experience of the past two years has taught us that the youth of America is not up to the mark; 35 per cent of our man-power, from 21 to 31 years of age, has been found unfit for military service; this is proof that we have failed somewhere—where is the question? Statistics published by our Government prove to us that a large proportion of the physical defects that caused our young men to be rejected for army service were correctable in early life; this is the key to the situation—we must try to do better for future generations.

Our women must see to it that every child has an opportunity to be as nearly physically perfect as possible, and that every child's mother has an opportunity to make him so.

I wish we could be made to feel what a tremendous power our California Federation is and what a tremendous service we can render the children of our state. We reach every county, and by putting forth a little effort, we can reach every fireside. What a responsibility rests upon us then—for the future of this coming generation!

The Children's Year Committee of the State Council of Defense has called upon us this year to help carry out the great National Program, and we have responded with enthusiasm, but after this National Children's year is over, it rests with us to make permanent the great movements that this committee has set upon foot:

- 1st. A Children's Bureau under State Control.
- 2nd. County Public Health Nurses.
- 3rd. Free Children's Health Centers, where mothers may ask advice regarding well children, as well as sick ones.

With these three institutions made permanent throughout our state, we need have no fear for the future of our children.

DEPARTMENT OF CIVICS

Mrs. Robert F. Garner, State Chairman

"When there is no vision the people perish." As it is with a people so it is with a department. Our dream of world citizenship is fast becoming a reality.

Out of a period of destruction we have entered upon a period of construction. We are facing big things and never was there a more opportune time for our Federation to be interested in Civics.

Our boys are coming back men,—men with a vision. They have stood shoulder to shoulder, marched side by side, sharing dangers and hardships and together they have faced death. They have seen life stripped of the non-essentials. They have fought for that thing we call Democracy, which the more we think, study and know about the more wonderful and beautiful it becomes.

As these boys have been facing the big, the real things of life they have become as brothers. They have a vision that looks beyond the small and petty things and they look to us for a larger and better work in Civics. We have caught the vision—we will not disappoint them. We will keep up the work we have already begun until we go "over the top."

The world is looking to America—we have a tremendous task—"Over There." We must feed, clothe and educate. "Over Here" are other problems. We must see that we have better housing and sanitary conditions. We must protect childhood in every way possible.

Our children have been learning beautiful lessons in patriotism, thrift and in giving. We will see that their lessons are not forgotten, but become life habits.

As a Federation we will make our Civics so necessary, so vital to the community that the women who, at the call of our country have done such splendid work in Red Cross and other war activities, will realize the importance of our work and feel that our country still calls and needs them and they will join us and help make our dream come true—our dream of "World Citizenship."

THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Mary S. Gibson, State Chairman

The December Clubwoman demonstrated that the leaders of the Federation have the new vision in education. While emphasizing the necessity of the school, and of the teacher, these leaders now place a new value upon living and working conditions as fundamental to true education. They know that education is not a thing superior or apart from life, but a normal part of it, a development that makes for higher standards, for happier living; that it may best begin as Dr. Holmes advised, with the grandfather; that it should give pre-natal care to the child, watch his step through infancy, in the school, in work, at play, and so prepare a man, with as few handicaps as may be, for citizenship.

This is ideal education but there are other methods which have been worked out in stress and strain—successful methods developed through stern necessity, which seemed to meet adult necessities and to overcome generations of neglect.

When the war began America was a great

country and a weak nation,—made of many men, of many minds who know not how to think or to work together.

By intensive training, by popular enthusiasm and industry, these peoples were given a common interest, a love of the ideals of our country, and welded into a nation, ready to die for Freedom. Men as far apart as the poles served as brothers and faced death that liberty might survive.

Now comes the testing of the national unity so swiftly formed—the time when men must live for freedom instead of dying for it, when the humdrum life must be taken up with its drudgery and monotonous round.

War brought service from everybody. Education for it was organized and it did not falter till the last shot was fired. Somebody must now organize for Peace.

During the period of readjustment this department hopes to meet this opportunity to perfect its own education, to free itself of national and race prejudice that it may have the true vision of the relation of education to life and its problems.

DEPARTMENT OF HOME ECONOMICS

Mrs. C. M. Haring, State Chairman

How can the Home Economics Department Create the Vision and Meet the Opportunity?

On the eleventh of November, 1918, the great war collapsed, leaving the world to solve some of the gravest and most fearful problems that have ever been faced during the whole period of history.

Among these, none is more difficult of adjustment than the food shortage; add to this the shortage in practically every economic necessity of mankind and we can begin to realize that only by a program of home economy lasting through a period of years to come, can any sort of balance be attained between the plenty of one portion of the globe and the scarcity of the other.

The fact that proper food, clothing, and home care for all would go far toward allaying that spirit of unrest so prevalent in other parts of the world today, and as much to be dreaded here as there, should be sufficiently urgent to call to us for positive action along these lines.

Realizing as never before that only through contented and well ordered homes is safety assured to any nation, we feel our own need for more trained women—women trained in every phase of household manage-

ment from buying to care of children and practical nursing. There must never again come a time when there will not be enough trained women in America to meet every emergency, and until this demand is met through our schools, Women's Clubs as Community Centers are the logical organizations to undertake it. This social-educational work should include home-visiting agents for our cities, as well as shortcourse training for mothers, and the stimulation of professional training for girls along all these lines.

Looking forward to the preparation of women of all classes for the ordinary business of daily life and realizing that the problems of Home Economy—food, clothing and shelter—are becoming positive issues with life itself, the Home Economics Department will present early in January revised suggestions for Club work and Community service pertinent to the demands made upon the American women by this Reconstruction period.

DEPARTMENT SOCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL CONDITION

Mrs. W. L. Deimling, Chairman

A truly optimistic, hopeful outlook is given with this title suggested by our President.

When the word Vision is used, at once there comes to memory the vision of St. John, "a new heaven and a new earth; for the first heaven and the first earth were passed away." Next comes the familiar, beloved lines of "The Vision of Sir Launfal." These two thoughts combined, and applied to this department open up the most wonderful possibilities.

Can our endeavor have a greater encouragement, a better guide than to take these two visions as a text or motto for our year? As we have worked, we have learned that with our thoughts on the "new heaven and the new earth," the cup and crust must be given the unfortunate one at our door.

Since the beginning of our club year events have come with such startling swiftness, that many of the plans made in September, already have been discarded. Their need is past, but a greater need arises and new plans must be made.

Our department takes on new importance for it has become a necessity that all women know more of Industrial and Social conditions. It is one of the vital subjects which

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should be given frequent place on club programs.

With the re-education, rehabilitation of the returned soldiers and the returned war workers social agencies take on a new meaning and are of increasing value to the community.

A responsibility greater than ever before given them is now thrust upon all club women. Women in general are interested in these Industrial and Social questions only as they, or their immediate surroundings are affected, but the mass of the uninformed should and will look to the club women for exact information, explanation, and advice.

And why not? What has been the aim of all club study in history, literature, civics, economics, music or art? Is it not to make life more livable?

Now is our chance to pay a debt. We have had certain privileges, a training in organization, and in study. Shall we not make them prove their worth? It is our turn to give—to be ready when the need comes with the information, advice, and the help that is sought—to prove the club helps the woman, as well as the woman helps the club.

We will know that "Federation spirit" is something more than ink on paper when each club has within it a group who swayed by emotionalism are seeking the truth concerning these great human questions, and are giving their aid to the solving of the many vexing and perplexing problems of our time.

One of the greatest problems of this moment is the adjustment between capital and labor. To quote a recent editorial concerning Lord Robert Cecil and the policy he has formulated:

"What makes his proposal so distinctly valuable at this time is that it insists upon the indispensable prerequisite of good will, and indicates the desirability of having a constructive policy, in some measure already tested, a policy which does not embrace merely this class or that class, but all classes.

"Given good will and a policy fulfilling these requirements, it is, indeed, hardly possible to go far astray in the solution of the labor problem, or any other problem. If the policy is mistaken in any direction, the existence of the good will is certain sooner or later, and sooner rather than later, to correct the mistake."

To find this good will there must be Vision, and with the vision will come opportunity.

Let your vision be that each club through thought and study will be for its community, a source of exact information concerning these vital movements. Each club collectively, each member individually may be the guide, philosopher, or friend needed to straighten a local tangle by reason of the knowledge of the greater issues at stake.

Your opportunity is that you may be one of the group studying these problems and

preparing to help in the needful ways so close at hand, looking forward to the time when "Peace on Earth, Good will to men" will reign supreme.

DEPARTMENT OF LEGISLATION AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

Miss Caroline Kellogg, State Chairman

The Department of Political Science and Legislation can best meet the new opportunity that is before the Federation by assisting in the consolidation and assimilation of all War Relief organizations with the Federation and so enlarging the field of its activities and purposes as to include the kind of work thousands of women, now engaged in Red Cross, War Savings, Liberty Bond, food conservation and child welfare activities, and who have never before belonged to a woman's club, can find an interest in, and a justification for doing.

In other words, to help bridge the fields of activities and bring within one organization the interests of women who are intellectual and achieve through pure mental effort, with those of women who live greatly in their affections and whose attainments are with those objects that lie nearest their hearts.

With the War ended, Clubwomen have realized that so far as the necessity of stimulating public interest is concerned—they have reached the crest of the hill. They have seen their ideals realized in the vision of humanity binding up its wounds, the hungry fed, and the widows and orphans visited in their affliction; and this work become the most popular occupation with every County, City, Church or Society organized to carry it on. Thousands of women have gathered into the Council of Defense, Red Cross work, Child Relief organizations, etc., because of their direct human contact and the opportunity of active human service that never would have been attracted by the more intellectual, cold, formal activity of the average woman's club.

We have within our gates the machinery of a mighty organization for human service paralleling the activity of a Federation. We cannot go on as we have. Either the Federation must absorb and make room within its ranks for the activity resulting from War Emergency organizations, or be absorbed and lost as an entity in a greater organization.

Why not the Federation reorganize on a District, County and even City basis and take up the question of local relief and improvement as developed by the War Emergency organizations, connecting with a strong central, state center and enlarging its human interests so that every activity springing from the heart of civilized woman-kind could find a place under its banner.

DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC

Mrs. Alba J. Padgham, State Chairman

There is no better medium than song in which to express the gratitude of the nation



AVALON, CATALINA ISLAND

towards the men who made victory possible.

Choral singing is one of the most effective means of promoting national unity. The Government realized this when it instituted singing in all the cantonments. There is now a Government school for band masters and song leaders that will have a far-reaching effect on the music of the future. A great opportunity for America will be to use the soldiers and sailors in all of the choruses and musical organizations.

The suggestion of erecting concert halls instead of monuments as memorials for the heroes is an excellent one, since music has been recognized as being an important factor in winning the war. Music is a vital force that unites all classes of people for a common purpose in which all have an equal interest. Song is the most intimate form of expression. The new opportunity consists in the part the people will take in the making of music through community singing. The people of America are beginning to find their voices which have been dormant for generations.

The awakening of America to the value of music is taking many forms. One is the business of manufacturing musical machines. They are used everywhere for the development of musical education. The future of America depends upon the recognition of American composers and musicians, and due credit should be given the artists who

have given generously of their time, talent and money for war work of all kinds.

When America realizes that American music can only come through American composers, we will place our own artists at the head of all our musical organizations. Then and not until then will we be able to say, "America for Americans."

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Dr. Mary B. Ritter, State Chairman

"Win the War" has been our slogan until we feel lost without its whip-lash. The war is won so far as wanton destruction of life and of cities is concerned. But is it won as regards the ideals for which we have given men, food, money and our best brain and brawn? By no means! That struggle is just beginning. The opportunities are unlimited. Have we the vision to recognize them, the will to grasp them, the courage to struggle on until these opportunities become realistic? Can we accomplish a true democracy, realize the brotherhood of humanity, and subjugate self to the good of the many? **We can if we will!**

But how does this apply in the realm of health? This war has taught us that community health is essential to true democracy. Democracy is impossible where there are slave classes, either men, women or children. If poverty or greed can enslave children through child labor, their bodies and

minds are dwarfed. If children are born to a heritage of unsound bodies and feeble minds, due to social evils, civilization is undermined. If the white plague, the black plague, or the red plague are permitted to exist in our midst, the race is weakened. If one class of women are slaves to men's lust and social standards, social democracy is destroyed. Community health is dependent first, last, and all the time on social conditions.

Unless we emerge from this war with higher ideals, better standards, the war will have been lost. For three of these ideals let all club-women strive unrelentingly.

1. That it is the inalienable right of every child to be well born, that is to be born well, with sound body and sound minds.

2. That every child has a right to wholesome surroundings and a safe environment during the period of growth, of physical, mental and moral development.

3. That a single standard of morals for both men and women must be attained.

Upon this last depends our salvation or our degeneration both as regards health and morals. We cannot progress with two standards pulling in opposite directions. Community or individual health and morals cannot be separated. Both are essential to community welfare.

To those individuals whose principal income is derived from farming or ranching operations:

A special form of income tax return designated as Form D1 has been provided for the use of individuals whose principal income is derived from farming or ranching operations. These forms will be furnished by this office to those in need of same upon application.

A record of income received and amounts paid out for expenses should be kept by farmers and ranchers in such a manner that they will have the necessary data available at the close of the year to enter upon the return referred to. General instructions relative to the preparation of returns by farmers, ranchers, etc., are given below:

Inventories

This return may be used by farmers who take inventories of crops, live stock, etc., on hand at the end of each year (and thereby include in their income the value of the products raised but not sold). It may also be used by those who do not take inventories. Separate summary forms are provided for farmers who use inventories and for those who do not.

The Government prefers the inventory method, as it shows each year's income more accurately. The total amount of tax due will be substantially the same under either method, as the sale price of all products raised must eventually be included in income.

The inventory method cannot be used, however, unless you actually took an inventory at the beginning and end of the year for which your return is made.

If you made an inventory of animals,

crops, products, and supplies on hand December 31, 1916, and December 31, 1917, enter the amount of both inventories on the return. You may include in such inventories live stock, crops, etc., produced on the farm. Live stock, purchased for draft, breeding, or dairy purposes, or for any purpose other than re-sale, may be included in the inventory at a figure which will reflect the reduction in value estimated to have occurred through age or other causes. Such a reduction in value should be based on the cost and estimated life of the stock. The opening and closing inventories must cover exactly the same classes of items. The opening inventory must be the same figure as the closing inventory of the year before.

If inventories are used, losses of live stock bought for resale, or of any other articles included in your inventories, are not deductible as such losses will be reflected in the inventories.

What To Report As Income

All income from whatever source derived, must be included in this return, except the items enumerated below, under "Receipts exempt from tax."

Only income actually received need be included, but this does not mean that the taxpayer must receive cash. Anything of value received instead of cash must be considered income to the extent of its cash value. Any income received by your wife or dependent children under eighteen must be included in the return, unless wife or child made a separate return.

Receipts Exempt From Tax

The following classes of receipts are exempt from income tax, and need not be reported:

1. Salaries, wages, etc., received from States and political subdivisions thereof such as cities, counties, townships.

2. Gifts, not made as a consideration for service rendered, and legacies (but the income derived from money or property received as a gift or legacy is taxable and must be reported).

3. Interest on bonds of the United States issued before September 1, 1917, and on bonds issued since that date, provided no more than \$5,000 worth are owned.

4. Interest on bonds of United States possessions (Philippines, Porto Rico, Canal Zone).

5. Interest on bonds of States and political subdivisions thereof, such as cities, counties and townships.

6. Interest on Federal Farm Loan bonds.

7. Proceeds of life insurance policies paid on the death of the insured, and payments to policy holders under endowment and similar policies, provided such payments do not exceed the premiums paid in. The amount by which such payments exceed the premiums paid in is income and must be reported.

Deductions

Report as deductions only amount actually paid out in carrying on your business. Do not deduct personal or family expenses.

Taxes—Do not deduct inheritance or estate taxes, Federal income taxes, drainage taxes, or taxes for any improvement or betterment. Be ready to show tax receipts, if possible.

Insurance—Do not deduct premiums for insurance on dwelling you occupy, or life insurance premiums.

Labor—Do not deduct amounts paid to your own minor children unless you also report such payments in section B (page 4) as income to them (which must be included in your income). Do not deduct amounts paid to persons engaged in work in or around your dwelling.

Repairs—Do not deduct the cost of any permanent improvements or betterments to farm buildings, or of new machinery. Do not deduct the cost of repairs to the dwelling you occupy.

Depreciation—Depreciation of farm buildings and equipment not offset by repairs may be deducted.

The depreciation claimed should not exceed the actual cost of the property divided by its probable life in years.

Do not deduct depreciation on your dwelling or household furniture. If you have calculated your income by the inventory method (see instructions under "Inventories") do not claim under "Depreciation" any reduction in the value of articles that are included in your inventory at a figure which reflects the reduction in value. (See also caution under "Automobile expenses," below.)

Losses—You may deduct losses resulting from fires, storms, or other casualties, not compensated for by insurance or otherwise. However, if you calculate your income by the inventory method, you may not deduct losses of any property included in our inventory.

If you do not use inventories, you may deduct the actual cost of purchased live stock lost by disease or injury. The cost of live stock raised on the farm may not be deducted.

Automobile Expenses—You may deduct the expense of operation, repairs, and depreciation of automobiles used exclusively in your business. If an automobile is used partly for business and partly for pleasure, the claim for expense must be clearly established before it can be allowed.

COLLEGE WILL BE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

Dean Thomas Hunt of College of Agriculture Tells of Men in Service Who Avail Themselves of University's Aid in Securing Ranch Work

Three men in uniform, each a sturdy specimen of American manhood, stood the other day in the office of Dean Thomas Forsyth Hunt of the College of Agriculture of the state university. One man—a captain in the army—was a university graduate with several years' experience in farming. The second—an ensign in the navy—was a member of the senior class of last year, prepared to take up agriculture as his life's

work. The third—a pilot in the army air service—was looking forward to joining the junior class next fall with a view to resuming college work the war had interrupted. And each and every one of the three had the same story to tell:

"We want work on the farms. We're ready to pitch right in, roll up our sleeves and make good. We've had the training, we've all had experience in farm work."

"These men," said Dean Hunt, "are typical of a large number of university men in the army, marine corps and the navy who are looking for work on the farms, now that the war is over."

The College of Agriculture at Berkeley is ready to act as an employment bureau in meeting any farm labor shortage that may be faced in the state. Farmers having work of any kind to offer are urged to write the dean, setting forth their section of the state, the sort of work offered and the remuneration.

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MINUTES OF CONFERENCE OF COUNTY, EDUCATION, AMERICANIZATION AND CHILD WELFARE CHAIRMEN, FRIDAY, DEC. 20, 1918

An Educational Conference was held on Friday, December 20th, at 10:30 A.M., at the headquarters of the Women's Committee, 719 South Hill Street, Los Angeles.

County Chairman, "Education," "Americanization" and "Child Welfare" Chairmen and the Chairmen of near-by local Units, had been asked to attend. About 35 were present.

Mrs. O. Shepard Barnum, the State Chairman of the "Education" Department, presided.

Mrs. Barnum presented the purpose of the meeting, which was to consider the recommendations of the Committee of Twenty-One and the proposed changes in the Compulsory school Attendance Laws and in the Child Labor Laws. She gave an explanation of the character and purpose of the Committee of Twenty-One, appointed by the State Board of Education to consider plans for the reorganization of the public school system of California. Mrs. Barnum then introduced Mr. Will C. Wood, State Superintendent elect of Public Instruction and a member of the Committee of Twenty-one. Mr. Wood outlined the report of the committee and emphasized the leading features of the proposed legislation program based on the report of the Committee of Twenty-one. This program has been endorsed by the State Board of Education, a copy of which is appended to the end of this report.

Mr. Wood also presented the following suggestions as amendments to the Compulsory School Attendance Law, which have been recommended so far:

1. That all Schools—public or private—be taught in English.

2. Private schools must offer the same courses of study that the Elementary Schools offer, adding as many other courses as they desire.

3. Tutors must file statements with the County Superintendent of Schools covering the work done by each pupil. Such statements must give the subjects, the number of hours spent on each subject and the progress of the student.

4. Every child should attend school up to the age of 15, even if they have graduated from Grammar School. There has also been a suggestion to raise this age limit to 16.

5. To eliminate the two-mile limit as an excuse for not attending school: no child to be excused from attendance at school on account of the distance except with the approval of the County Superintendent.

6. School districts where there is a daily attendance of one thousand, must employ an attendance officer. Cities are to employ an attendance officer for every five thousand daily attendance.

7. Certain qualifications and standards are to be required for attendance officers.

Amendments to the Child Labor Laws

1. Work permits are to be returned to the

issuing authority, that is, the School Superintendent, at the end of the term of employment. A new permit will be required then for each separate piece of work.

2. Restrictions to be placed on the number of hours of work, and so forth, for children working in horticultural or farm labor.

Suggestions were made from the audience that the laws should fix the limit at which children on farms could begin to work, and instances were cited of children of 4 and 5 who were made to work.

The system of peonage, now in use in the fruit picking industry, is to be eliminated.

Following the presentation of these measures by Mr. Wood, there was a very interesting discussion in which many of those attending took part.

Great interest in the subject was shown and the Women's Committee was asked to send copies of the reports of the Committee of Twenty-One to the Counties.

Report of the Special Committee on School Amendments to the Child

Labor Laws

1. We favor a constitutional amendment providing for the raising of County and State School funds sufficient for the maintenance of all public schools in all school districts in accordance with standard minimum opportunities established by law and by regulation of the State Board of Education; said County taxes shall be levied by Boards of Supervisors in accordance with budgets prepared by local Boards and approved by the County Boards of Education.

We also favor constitutional and other legal provisions whereby local districts may secure the levying of school taxes in addition to the State and County school funds for permanent outlays and for additional educational activities, other than those provided for by the State and County funds.

2. We favor the County Unit System of school administration in order that the County may secure the benefits from a larger unit of organization as has been proven in some States where this larger unit is the basis of School organization.

3. In such a County Unit of organization we favor the election of a County Board of Education by direct vote of the people and the appointment of County Superintendent of Schools by said County Board.

4. That among the powers granted to the County Board of Education by law, the following duties should be prescribed:

- (a) To determine the County tax for school purposes;

- (b) To appoint the County Superintendent of Schools;

- (c) To exercise the power over district boundaries now vested in Board of Supervisors.

5. We believe at this time that the question relating to the choice of State Superintendent

and of the members of the State Board of Education should not be made a part of the program of re-organization.

6. We favor legislation providing for compulsory part time or continuation education for all minors between the ages of twelve and eighteen not attending full time public or private schools or classes for at least four hours a week during at least thirty-six weeks each year.

7. As a part of such continuation work we favor requiring instruction in reading, writing and speaking the English language and in American citizenship to be given all minors between the ages of twelve and twenty-one who are not able to use the English language as required of pupils of the fifth grade in the elementary schools, provided that minor may be excused therefrom upon satisfactory evidence of mental or physical incapacity.

8. We favor a law providing for the complete registration of minors to secure data for the better enforcement of the compulsory education and Child Labor laws and for the working of plans for the education of illiterates, minors, non-English speaking minors, cripples and all classes of typical children.

9. We endorse the general provisions of Senate Bill 4987 introduced into the U. S. Senate by Senator Hoke Smith providing for a Federal Department of Education and appropriating moneys for the support of education.

10. We favor the Bill introduced by Senator Hoke Smith in the U. S. Senate for the rehabilitation and re-education of maimed civilians.

(Signed) GRACE C. STANLEY,
Secretary.

THE WOMEN'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

MRS. A. E. CARTER, President

This month the Council presents to the readers of *The Clubwoman* the main sections of the bill which is to be presented to the Legislature for the establishment of the California Industrial Farm for Women.

Section 2. The purpose of said institution shall be to provide care, protection, industrial training and reformatory help for delinquent women. Its primary purpose shall not be penal.

Section 3. Said institution shall be under the management and control of a board of trustees of five members appointed by the governor, four of whom shall be women. The terms of office of said trustees shall be five years each, * * *

Section 4. The duties of said board of trustees shall be: * * *

(b) To select and procure with all reasonable dispatch a suitable site, with the necessary appurtenances, for said institution. Such site shall be of such character as to afford ample opportunity for agricultural work and training to those committed to the institution. If there be already owned by the state land suitable for such site or as a part thereof, and not used, or in the opinion of the State Board of Control not necessary for use, by the state for another purpose, such land may be appropriated by the board of trustees with the consent of the State Board of Control as the site, or part of the site, of said institution.

(c) To construct and equip in connection with or appurtenant to the site so procured or appropriated, the buildings, improvements and plant necessary for the accomplishment by said institution of the pur-

poses for which it is established. * * *

Section 8. When any woman, eighteen years of age or over, is convicted by any court of this state of: prostitution, living in a house of prostitution, soliciting for

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prostitution, or resorting to a rooming house for the purpose of prostitution, or being a common drunkard, or a user of drugs, such woman shall be committed by the court in which she is convicted to said institution for an indeterminate period of time and until discharged by the board of trustees thereof, provided that if within thirty days after the arrival of such woman at said institution under such commitment she be returned to the court by order of the board of trustees, or of the superintendent of said institution under authority conferred upon her by the board of trustees, such woman shall be subject to such other disposition as provided by law otherwise than by this act.

Section 9. When any woman, eighteen years of age or over, is convicted by any court of this state of any crime other than those specified in Section 8 hereof, such court may suspend sentence upon such woman and commit her to said institution, provided that if at any time before her final discharge from said institution she be returned by order of the board of trustees thereof to the court she shall be subject to such other disposition as provided by law otherwise than by this act.

Section 10. Any woman, eighteen years of age or over, confined in any penal or reformatory institution or prison within this state, may be transferred therefrom for the serving of her sentence or the balance thereof to The California Industrial Farm for Women with the consent of the trustees thereof by order of the governing board of officials of the institution or prison in which she is confined, if it be not a county or city jail, and of the sheriff of the county if it be a county jail, and of the chief of police or corresponding official if it be a city jail.

Section 11. Any woman, eighteen years of age or over, may, upon her written request, be admitted to said institution by the board of trustees thereof, if it believes that she is, or is in danger of becoming a prostitute, common drunkard, user of drugs, or a criminal.

Section 12. * * *

Every woman so committed or transferred under this act shall be accompanied by a woman attendant from the place of commitment or transfer until delivered to the institution.

Section 13. If any woman received by or admitted to the institution have a child under one year of age, or gives birth to a child while an inmate of said institution, such child may be admitted to and retained in the institution until it reaches the age of two years at which time the board of trustees may arrange for its care elsewhere.
* * *

Section 14. There shall be kept at the institution a record of the history and progress of every woman received by it during the period she is under its control and, so far as practically possible, prior and subsequent thereto, and all judges, court officials and employees, district attorneys, sheriffs,

chiefs of police and peace officers shall furnish said institution with all data in their possession or knowledge relative to any inmate that said institution may request. If upon the arrest of any woman it be discovered that she was theretofore an inmate of said institution, it shall be promptly notified of her arrest.

Section 15. Every woman received by said institution shall be examined mentally and physically and shall, if accepted, be given the care, treatment, and training adapted to her particular condition. Such care, treatment and training shall be along the lines best suited to develop her mentality, character and industrial capacity to a point where she can be honorably discharged from the institution with reasonable safety and benefit to herself and to the public at large. Upon her reaching such point in the judgment of the board of trustees, she shall be honorably discharged from the institution, unless she has been transferred to it under Section 10 hereof and has not fully served her sentence, in which case she shall be recommended by the board of trustees to the governor of the state for pardon. In case she shall have been committed to the institution under Sections 8 or 9 hereof, her honorable discharge shall operate as a pardon for the offense for which she was committed.

Section 16. The board of trustees shall have the right to parole any inmate of the institution at such time and upon such terms as it may deem wise and to recall such parole in its discretion and to retake her into the custody of the institution. The board of trustees shall have the power to employ parole agents for the purpose of affording protection, assistance and guidance to women at large on parole. * * *

Section 22. There is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand (\$250,000) dollars for the purposes of this act.

The sections omitted deal with technical matters and have been omitted for lack of space.

The bill is the result of careful and extended study by the Committee of the Council of which Mrs. Chester C. Ashley was chairman for the southern part of the state and Mrs. Aaron Schloss for the northern section. The Committee was aided in its work by representatives, among others, of the California Military Warfare Commission, the Public Welfare League of Alameda County, and the Juvenile Protective Association of San Francisco. It is now up to the ninety thousand members of the Council to see that this much needed Home is made possible by the votes of our representatives in the Legislature of 1919.

CHARLOTTE ANITA WHITNEY,
Chairman of Publications.



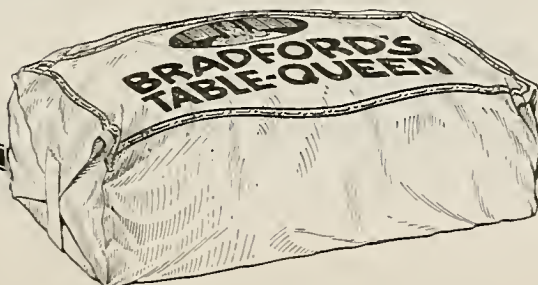
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Until the midnight sky shall show

A redder glory than the morn.

—Phoebe Cary.

Few there can be who can read the reports of the royal welcome and reception accorded the President of the United States on the continent and in England without a thrill of pride and patriotism. For notwithstanding the scholarly attainment and the superior statesmanship of the President, everyone knows, even to Mr. and Mrs. Wilson themselves, that it is the Stars and Stripes which are being thus welcomed with salvos and salaams. It is the Flag which is being heralded everywhere as the symbol of freedom from tyranny and oppression.

Even self-satisfied and insular Spain has broken away from kingcraft and churchcraft enough to ask the question: Who is Mr. Wilson? Where is the United States?

And so,—the next thing at hand is to democratize democracy by giving the women a voice in the affairs of the government.

Late reports on this question place the United States along in line with China, Africa and the Fiji Islands. The Republic of Germany (?) has granted the vote to its women.

And the next thing to do is to control fully—or abolish entirely—Child Labor.

And the next thing to do is to Americanize America. Not so much by preaching American Ideals—which preaching at best can hardly do more than form an abstract picture to be stored away in the mind of the listeners—but by practicing these ideals, simply, naturally, in a spirit of friendliness and love. This, toward our next-door neighbor and the woman in the tenement at the end of the street, whether native-born or foreign.

It is the personal contact always which tells the story; and most of our lives are spent in story-telling.

In concern of the Child-Welfare Year which is, and it is to be hoped will continuously be, upon us, comes the annual question: Whether to spank or not to spank?

Can "moral suasion" always be used to the better advantage, or is it sometimes better to use a slipper? And suppose the slipper slips? Will the result be more serious than if the moral suasion loses its power to sway?

There are those who have made a profound study of this subject and who are able to discuss it from the infancy of the child to the "teen age," to those who feel impelled to listen; but the wise mother will experiment for herself and find out which method is likely to be productive of good results. And aren't we all after good results?

Apropos of the downfall of Royalty and of royal receptions being accorded democracy, it is interesting to learn that there have long been sympathetic connections between kings and people with regard especially to spring-garden products. For instance: lettuce has always been served on royal tables, the name being derived from that of a noble Roman family; radishes were esteemed so highly by the Greeks as to have been presented in beaten gold in offering oblations to Apollo; the Emperor Tiberius held parsnips in high repute; beets are prized; and, although the carrot has lost somewhat of its reputation in modern times, during the reign of Elizabeth the leaves of this vegetable were used as headdresses of the court ladies. Who shall say that there is so great a difference in taste?

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THE DISTRICT NEWS STAND

NORTHERN DISTRICT

Mrs. E. Earle, Chairman

The regular monthly meeting of the Northern District Executive Board was held the first Saturday in December, at the Sacramento Hotel, with the President, Mrs. G. E. Chappell, presiding. Representatives from the various federated clubs throughout the Northern District were present, and the session was a very interesting one. Mrs. H. Studarus was appointed Recording Secretary, Mrs. R. Skinner's resignation having been accepted by the Executive Board.

Mrs. Geo. M. Purnell was appointed as Chairman of the Program Committee for the N. D. Convention which is to be held in March.

Owing to the recent epidemic and its influence upon the activities of the various clubs, these organizations were asked not to relinquish their interest in club affairs, but to endeavor to keep the members together and busy with what war-relief work there was until such a time as normal conditions are again established.

Mrs. Bradford Woodbridge of Roseville gave an interesting account of the Roseville Club and told how the club home had been opened during the epidemic, and the sick and the families of the sick taken in and cared for.

Mrs. Chappell spoke at length of the State Executive Board meeting recently held in San Francisco, at which she spoke on the subject of the need for the betterment of the conditions, regarding salaries of army nurses, and other matters pertaining to them and their work. A splendid suggestion by the President was to the effect that the vice-presidents in the Northern District keep in closer touch with the Club presidents, thus giving them a more definite work to perform.

Mrs. Wm. Rackerby, Chairman of the Child Welfare Committee, was instructed to co-operate with the different clubs, and to ask them to take the initiative in the Children's Week to be held in February, provided no other organization is to take charge.

The next regular meeting of the Execu-

tive Board of the Northern District is to be held January 11, 1919, and all Club presidents are invited to be present.

LOS ANGELES DISTRICT

The report of the first Press Conference in Los Angeles District by Peggy Royal in The Evening Express will be of interest to all club women. It marks a step forward in the work of this most important department, and it is hoped that it will prove an impetus to other Press Chairmen to hold similar conferences in this district.

Twenty-five press chairmen from the various clubs of Los Angeles District Federation gathered at the first press conference held this year, in the Chamber of Commerce building. Many were armed with note books and evidently every one was ready to absorb benefit, whether it came in pleasant words or unpleasant form of sharp criticism from the newswomen at the club desks in Los Angeles.

Dr. Louise Harvey Clarke, editor of The Clubwoman, made the first talk of the session in which she took away the sense of pride in having originated the idea of press conferences from the Los Angeles district officials. These gatherings had existed before, two having been held at the Mission Inn, Riverside, and one at San Diego.

However the matter of credit for origination of the plan of holding press conferences, the Los Angeles district officials can pride themselves in the fact that this is the first time a systematic and regular series of such assemblies has been conceived, and if the plan of holding these every first Saturday of the month throughout the club year with the open forum features is followed, a vast amount of benefit must eventually result.

Mrs. Mattison B. Jones, president of the district, Mrs. Harry Duffield, district press chairman, Mrs. Alma Whitaker, Miss Florence Isaacs, Miss Jean Redmon and Miss Pearl Rall discussed many points of utmost interest and value to the club publicity women. They explained technical matters, mostly of the more elementary character though none the less important in the preparation of the best copy for publication; told a few amusing professional stories; scolded one another a bit and entered slightly upon the psychological aspects of publicity from various angles.

The next convention was set for January, at which time certain reports will be prepared by those who attended this first con-

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ference, to be criticised from a newspaper viewpoint.

The Friday Morning Club resumed activities on January 31, 1919 with a lecture by Madeline Veverka, who is the official speaker for the Czecho-Slovak Society. Mme. Veverka spoke on the Czecho-Slovak Republic and cleared up a good many hazy ideas in regard to her people. Other women's clubs would do well to secure Mme. Veverka as a speaker.

On January 31, the Friday Morning Club are to have Baroness Huard, author of "My Home on the Field of Honor" and "My Home on the Field of Mercy," as speaker and guest of honor. This will be a great treat to the many who have read these interesting and thrilling war chronicles.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT

The Southern District Convention of Women's Clubs, which was to have been held January 15-17, 1919, in Ontario, has been postponed on account of the influenza. Announcement as to time and place will be given later.

Redlands Contemporary Club celebrated its twenty-fifth birthday on Friday, January 3, 1919, with a brilliant reception afternoon and evening.

The Civic Section of the Riverside Woman's Club held the first meeting of the season, the influenza ban being lifted. An instructive address on the League of Nations was given by Dr. George E. Laughton, pastor of the First Congregational church of that city.

SAN FRANCISCO

Mrs. W. C. Morrow, Chairman

Mrs. Frank Fredricks, the District President, returned from her interesting trip to the Northern counties, where among many other pleasant things she met with the new club composed of intelligent, home-loving Indian women, and plunged at once into the work of alleviating the distress in stricken

households caused by the epidemic. With her knowledge of French and Italian she went into the homes of the foreign population and did valiant duty as a nurse.

Laurel Hall members, Cap and Bell, The Papyrus, and many other clubs, volunteered as individual members for nursing and other work. Many a poor sick mother, too ill to care for her babes and family, has cause to bless the energetic, capable clubwoman who went to her in her hour of distress and proved efficient and reliable help.

To Kalon Club held no meetings in November. A Board Meeting was held during the month. The members of To Kalon diligently cared for the sick and relieved the needy. They also worked in the United War Work Campaign under the leadership of Mrs. A. W. Stokes.

The Salinas Civic Club has been active in War Work. Since May 19, 1918, the following amounts have been raised and expended:

Local Senior Red Cross Chapter....	\$205.00
Local Junior Red Cross Chapter....	203.10
Local Canteen Fund.....	130.60

The club purchased \$150 worth of Liberty Bonds during the Fourth Liberty Loan Drive, making \$500 the club has invested in Liberty Bonds.

The following sections are well organized in this club: Music Section, Current Events, Child Welfare, Social Service and Home Service Committee. Mrs. F. B. Lauritzen is President and Mrs. Edward L. Helbron Secretary.

The Pacific Coast Women's Press Association held one meeting in November, Members' Day, Monday, November 25th. Although the club is supposed to be literary, most of its assemblages have been devoted to music.

SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY DISTRICT

Mrs. W. L. Potts, Chairman

The first board meeting of the San Joaquin Valley District Federation was held at Strathmore, the Strathmore Town and Country Club acting as the hostess on this



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occasion. The clubhouse was suitably decorated and Mrs. G. H. Crowley, the club president, greeted the members in behalf of her club, and after unison singing of "America" the District President took charge of the meeting and the forenoon session was devoted to routine business which included plans of the district chairmen for the coming year and the report of club presidents.

The succeeding reports of chairmen and club presidents all emphasized the fact that each had planned the work of her year with the dominant thought of service to country as the matter of most vital importance.

At noon a delightful ride through the orange groves preceded luncheon, which was served by the hostess club. Sixty guests enjoyed the delicious luncheon and the afternoon was given over to a splendid literary and musical program prepared by a committee of the Strathmore Club.

The importance of Child Welfare was not overlooked during the summer vacation in the San Joaquin. Dr. Flora Smith, chairman of Child Welfare of the district, arranged for summer vacations for thirty children from San Francisco to be spent in and near Kingsburg. The children were to stay three weeks, but in many cases the people who had planned to keep them begged that they be allowed to remain until the opening of the city schools, so a number had six weeks' vacation in the real country, thoroughly enjoying the many pleasures provided for them. Much care was taken by Dr. Smith in planning the details of the vacation for these children, and to her and the homes which opened their doors for their reception the children could not say enough in praise.

The Woman's Improvement Club of Modesto provided the money to pay for the playgrounds supervisor in their city as their summer contribution to Child Welfare work.

The Selma Woman's Improvement Club has charge of the playground of their city, and before the summer months had new wading pools made for the comfort of the youngsters.

Great disappointment has been manifested throughout the district over the postponement of Mrs. Cable's visits, caused by the prevailing epidemic, but it is hoped a later trip may be made to the district by our State President.

The Parlor Lecture Club of Fresno turned over its clubhouse to the health authorities of the city, and it was used exclusively for pneumonia patients. Many of the club members were volunteer nurses.

The Tuesday Club of Lindsay recently got out a Woman's Edition of the Lindsay Gazette, which gave much publicity to the annual chrysanthemum show which has been observed for several years past by this active, progressive club. This show has been the incentive for the planting of many beautiful gardens, of which the city is justly proud, and it has also enriched the fund of the building association.

The Woman's Edition was a credit to the members of the Tuesday Club, who can always be counted upon to do things well. The activities of the women of the community were featured. One of many articles gave a history of the club, another gave an account of the work of the Red Cross, local chapter. Mrs. William Hilger contributed a very splendid and interesting article on the Women's Clubs of Tulare County, which article every clubwoman in the county will appreciate.

Attractive cuts of prominent clubwomen of the community, and officers of the Red Cross, were featured in the paper, in which the merchants, by their liberal advertising, evinced their interest and hearty cooperation.

Much credit is due the following staff, which assumed the responsibility for the publication of the Women's Edition: Faith M. Hostetter, Editor; Lulu McLees, Associate Editor; Anna Kiggins, City Editor; Vella Nutt, Advertising Manager; Anne Eddy, Assistant Advertising Manager. The regular force of the Lindsay Gazette heartily cooperated with the women's staff.

The year 1919 unfolds itself to the club-world and will, apparently, be an even busier period for the clubwomen than the year and

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a half of war. For this is the period of reconstruction and adjustment.

Unfortunately the epidemic has returned and many of the clubs have had to cancel their meetings. A number of club houses were turned into temporary hospitals and many clubwomen volunteered as nurses. Every club in the Valley had a great many members working for the Red Cross Christmas Roll Call.

The Executive Board of the San Joaquin Valley District Federation of Women's Clubs met at the Parlor Lecture Club house in Fresno, Tuesday, December 17th. Mrs. W. A. Fitzgerald, District President, was unable to preside, being called out of town on account of illness. The meeting was presided over by Mrs. J. Ed Hughes, ex-President of the District.

Department chairmen made reports for the clubs and there was a general expression in each that the real work of the clubwomen is to commence now. Women are naturally interested in the work of reconstruction, and there is more incentive, if possible, than in the necessary work which has been the all-absorbing interest of the clubwomen during the period of hostilities.

Reabsorption of the soldier population will be among the first steps in the period of reconstruction. One of the best projects mentioned is that of the establishing of schools for maimed soldiers where vocational education will be taught. It has been deemed better by the clubwomen that these schools be separate from those for juvenile students in the public educational system.

One of the very first measures ever to be taken up by the clubwomen, in which there is a possible and probable benefit for the women themselves, is the prospective profiteering survey which they are to make. The information is to be obtained unostentatiously and then the results are to be given wide publicity.

Help for the Indians was presented as needful and plans are to be presented at the next meeting.

Ratification of several appointments was made, including that of Mrs. W. B. Phillips of Porterville as acting Vice-President, Mrs. George W. Turner, corresponding secretary, Miss Frances Dean, chairman of the social and industrial committee, Mrs. Mollie B. Flagg of Turlock and Mrs. Martha Hampton of Hardwick gave interesting outlines for community council.

The Coalinga Woman's Club has had several interesting meetings. The Leisure Hour Club was entertained by Mrs. Jerome O. Cross when Mrs. George Eccles read some of Browning's poems. The Exeter Woman's Club resumed meetings after several weeks' adjournment. The Terry Club met on December eleventh at the home of Mrs. E. G. Terry, featured Christmas Roll Call Day. The Parlor Lecture Club of Fresno celebrated its twenty-fourth birthday on December twelfth with a delightful birthday party and Peace Pageant.

PHILHARMONIC COURSES IN LOS ANGELES

PHILHARMONIC COURSES IN LOS ANGELES

Owing to the many changes in dates necessitated by the recent epidemic ban, Manager Behymer desires to call the particular attention of Philharmonic subscribers and music lovers to the change in dates. The original Rudolph Ganz (pianist) date was November 30, he will now be heard on Saturday afternoon, February 1st; Ethel Leginska (pianist) original date November 26 has been transferred to April 22; Louis Graveure, the distinguished baritone, will now be heard on Tuesday evening, April 1st, and Saturday afternoon, April 5th; John McCormack dates have been transferred from November to May 3, 6, and 8.

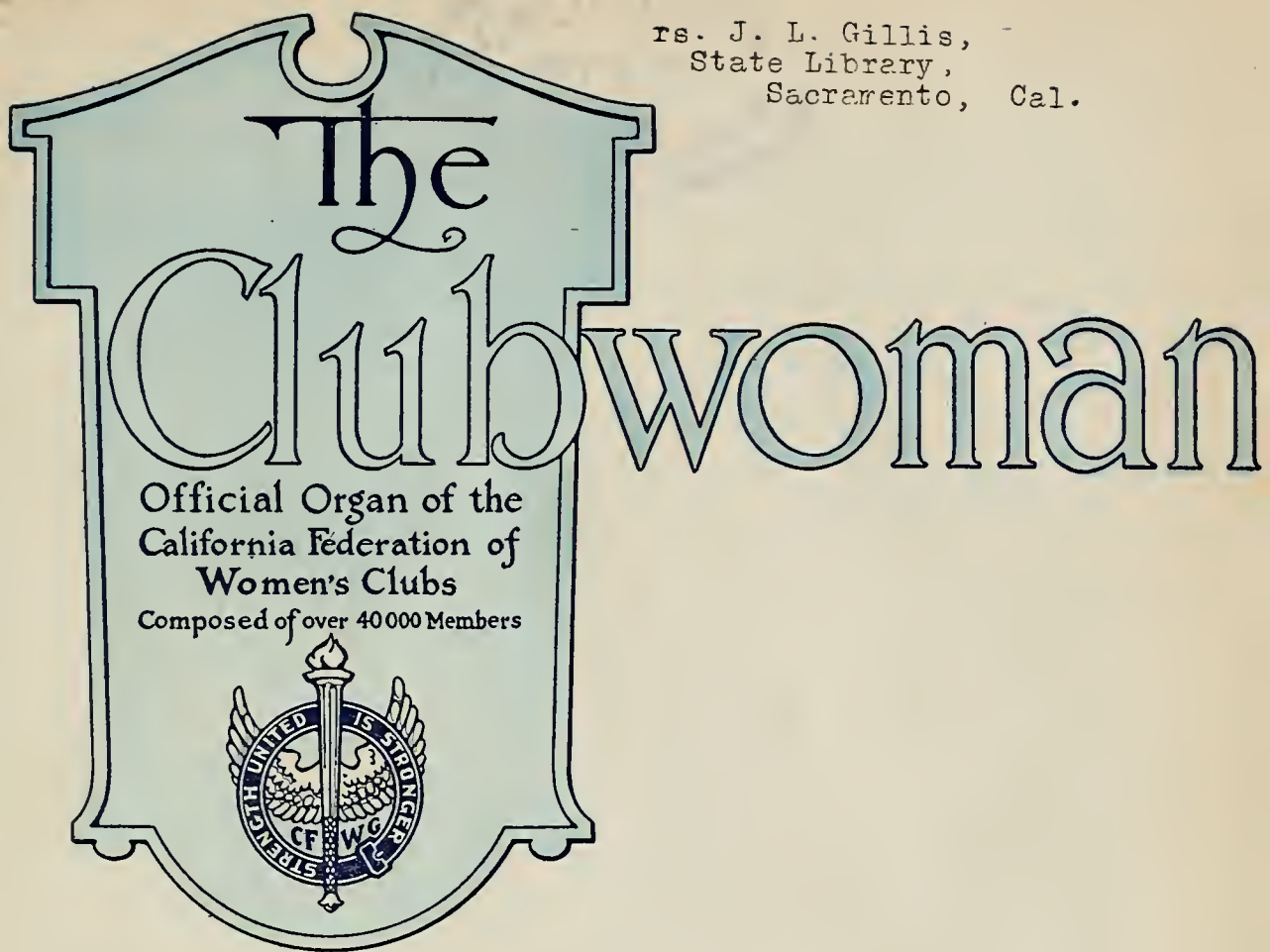
A Midwinter Philharmonic Evening Series is scheduled for Los Angeles at Trinity Auditorium. This course will permit the patron of music a choice of seven world famous artists from the following list, with the usual season ticket price in vogue (Seven concerts for Five, Six, Eight and Ten Dollars according to location):— Lucy Gates and Trio de Lutece flute, harp, cello and voice), Thursday evening, January 23; Anna Case, American lyric soprano, Tuesday evening, February 25; May Peterson, American lyric soprano, Tuesday evening, March 11; Frances Alda, dramatic soprano, Thursday evening, March 20; Louis Graveure, baritone, Tuesday evening, April 1; Mabel Garrison, distinguished coloratura soprano, Tuesday evening, April 15; John McCormack in May and Sophie Braslau, the splendid American contralto, on May 13th.

Matinee Philharmonic Course

The Matinee Philharmonic Course which has for years proven so popular to the winter tourist and the out-of-town music patron, will be opened on Saturday afternoon, January 25, with Lucy Gates, soprano, and the Trio de Lutece presenting an unhackneyed, novel program of vocal and instrumental music, followed by Rudolph Ganz, the popular Swiss pianist, on February 1st. Yvette Guilbert, the clever, charming representative of an unique phase of French art, on March 29; Louis Graveure, the Belgian baritone will be heard on April 5th; Mabel Garrison on April 19th; closing with the only matinee concert in the Southland by John McCormack on May 3rd.

There is a special Course for the benefit of the Student and Teacher, at a minimum rate of admission and a Piano Students' Course including Rudolph Ganz, Joseph Hofmann, Ethel Leginska, Leopold Godowsky, and one concert by May Peterson, the most distinguished American singer on the lyric stage. Tickets at Trinity Auditorium.

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February, 1919

Vol. XI. No. 5



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IN

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CHARLES RAY

IN

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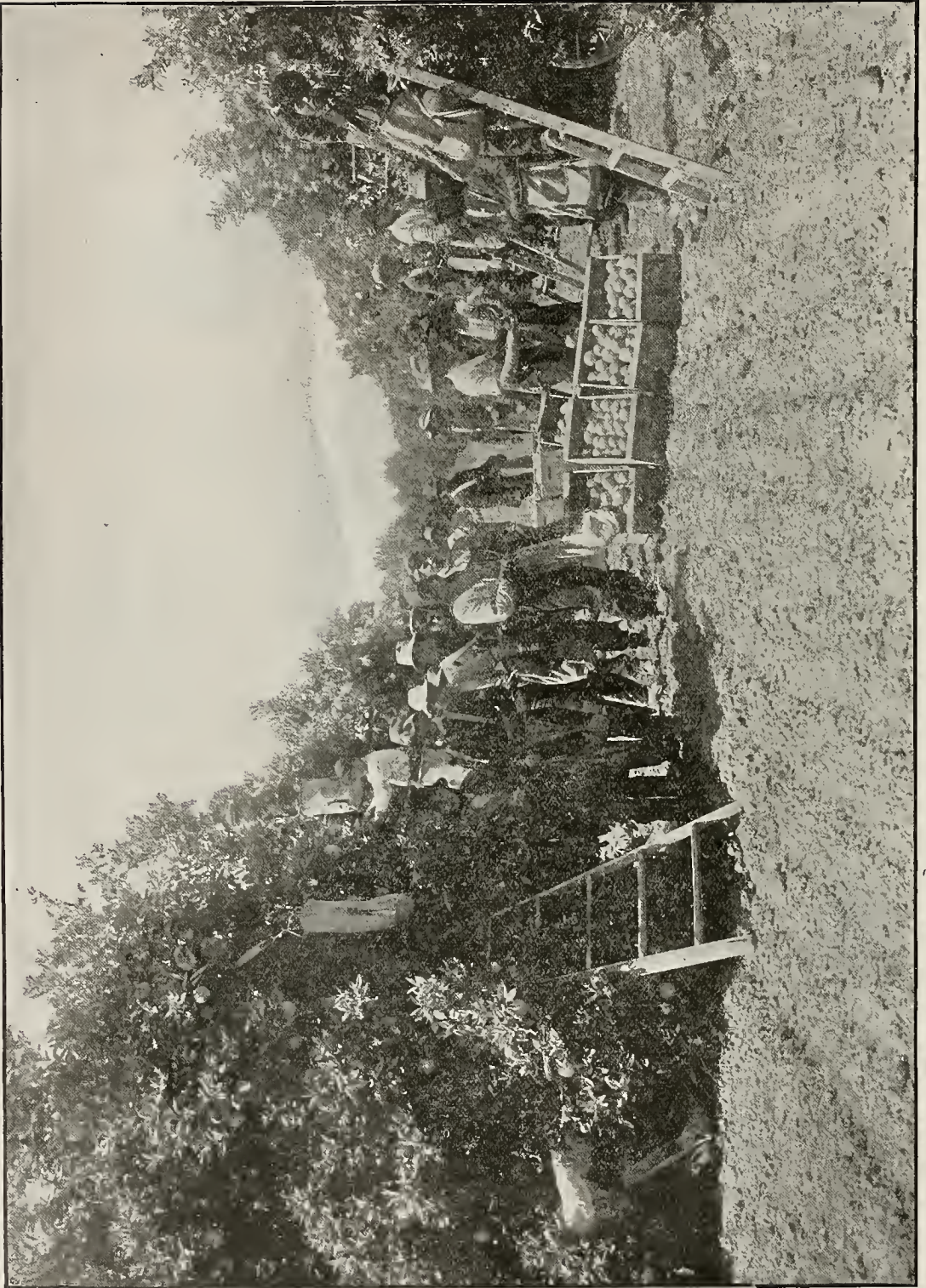
"HOOP-LA, THE CIRCUS GIRL"

COMING

"THE HEART OF HUMANITY"

by

DOROTHY PHILLIPS



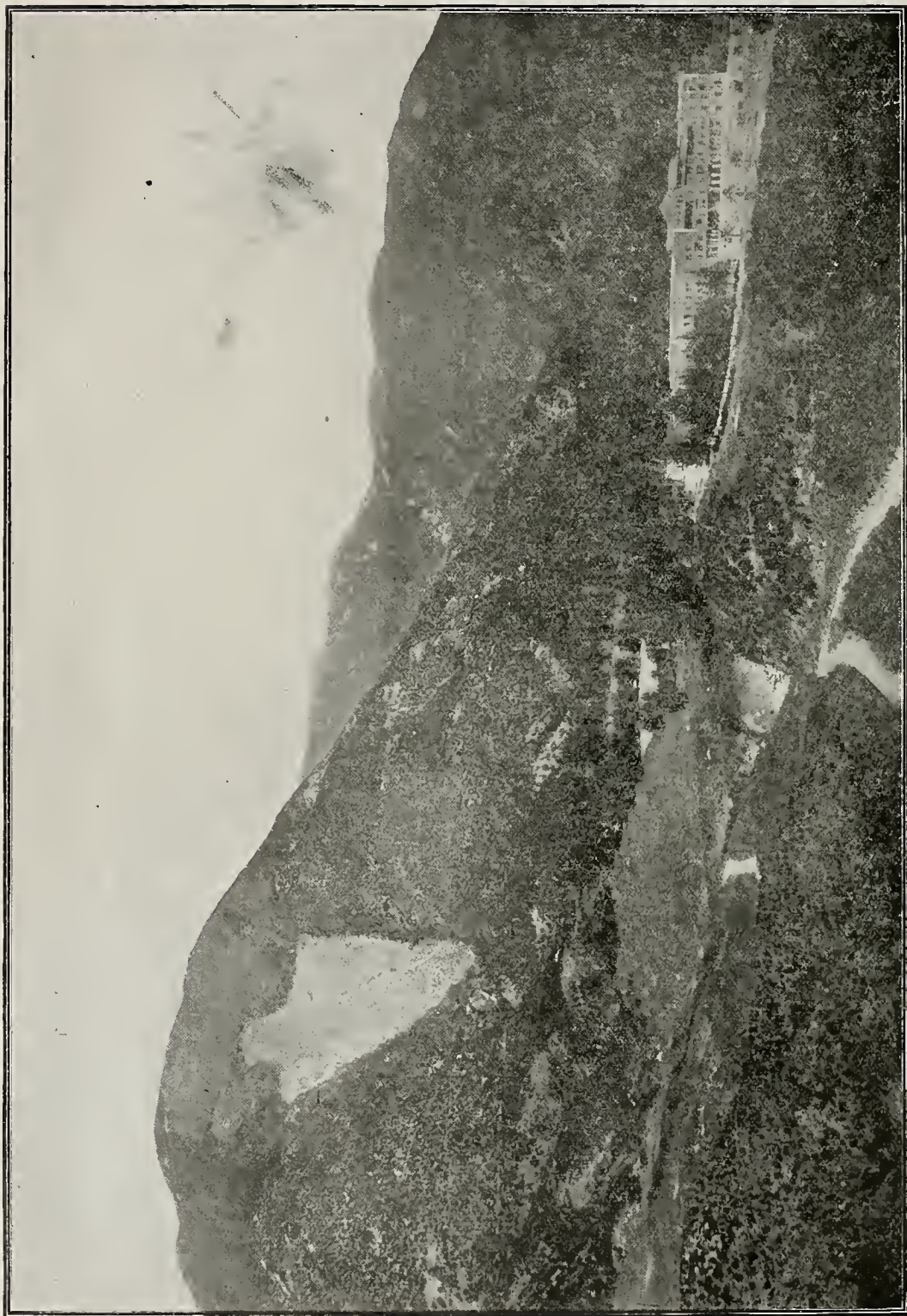
PICKING ORANGES IN JANUARY IN CALIFORNIA

CONTENTS



Editorial Notes	7
Resolutions of the State Executive Board Recommending Legislation	8
Greetings	9
A Message to Clubwomen.....	9
General Federation	10
War Victory Commission.....	11
Department Legislation and Political Science.....	12
More Money for Elementary Schools.....	16
An Industrial Farm for Women.....	17
Urge Establishment for Child Hygiene Bureau.....	18
On the Measure for Elementary School Appropriation.....	18
Women Teach Farming.....	20
Events of Interest in Los Angeles.....	21
Our Northern Neighbors.....	22
Council of Defense.....	22
National Reconstruction Suggestions.....	23
Our Lost Leader.....	25
A Tribute to the Memory of Mrs. Alice Fredericks.....	26
The District News Stand	
Los Angeles	28
Southern	28
San Francisco	29
Northern	32
San Joaquin Valley	33
Alameda	33





The Celebrated Arrowhead Springs Hotel, tucked away in the San Bernardino Mountains at an altitude of 2000 feet.

EDITORIAL NOTES

TO T. R.

How can we manage with our Brother gone?
 We smaller folk who looked to him to voice our voicelessness!
 We have not lost him—he has but gone ahead a little way,
 To gain new knowledge and new strength, new power to see the end from the beginning,
 So that when next our earth be ripe for his endeavor,
 He shall return and lead us on again, a little nearer
 To the light that shines upon him now so clearly,
 Making plain to him the path he trod so manfully each day of all his days.
 We do not call him to come back from that free plane where now he moves untrammelled—
 Unbeset by littleness, by envy of his power to read our hearts,
 And blazon forth the message that he found there,
 So that those in highest place among us needs must hear and heed
 The will of us—the silent ones—who work and think and feel,
 And are America!

—New York Christian Advocate.

A KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOR

On the 18th of January, Hugh Gibson was made a Knight of the Legion of Honor by France in recognition of his service to Northern France while he was a member of the Committee for Relief of Belgium.

Mr. Gibson is now in Poland on a special mission of rehabilitation.

CALIFORNIA HONORED

Dr. Margaret S. McNaught, State Commissioner of Elementary Schools, has been elected Chairman of N. E. A. Committee on Revision of Elementary Education. The office was made vacant by the death of Ella Flagg Young. This is indeed an honor to a California woman well deserved.

Dr. McNaught in her letter of acceptance to Dr. Geo. D. Strayer, Teachers College, Columbia University, states that she had discussed the matter with the State Board of Education and it was shown that the work which she would be doing as chairman of such a committee was in direct line with similar work now in progress in California.

DON'T WANT TO BE FUSSED OVER

There is a disposition among some of the newspapers of the state to make a good deal of "fuss and feathers" over the four women who are members of the assembly at Sacramento this year. The Editor ventures the guess that this talk about "representatives of weaker sex" and a lot of other tommy rot that is being served is very distasteful to the four quiet and capable women who are sitting in a California legislature for the first time. They want to be treated simply as assemblymen, without raising the sex question at all.

Women have been serving for years as county officers in California and other states, and the number has increased rapidly as one state after another has adopted equal suffrage. They are serving with men on various state and municipal boards in California, and doing their work quietly and efficiently—quite as efficiently as the men. In fact if there is any difference it is that the women take their positions more seriously than do the men and are less inclined to think of politics and playing to the galleries. The writer has served for over five years with women on one of the important state boards and feels qualified to speak with some degree of authority.

It was inevitable that women should be elected to the legislature in California, as they have been in other states. They have taken the responsibilities of citizenship in fine spirit, and have worked with marked ability along side of men in political organizations of the state and the various counties. It was a natural step to send some of them to the legislature, and as the years go by a still larger representation will be found there.

The women are deeply interested in education, in legislation for health, conservation and moral reforms; and they will supply an altruistic element that will be a distinct advantage. In committee work, discussions on the floor and in sound judgment as to the best measures to support, they will be found fully equipped to hold their own with the best men who will sit beside them.

It is a bit novel to look down on the floor of the assembly and see women sitting there, but we have become so well accustomed to seeing them in similar positions that we ought to accept the situation without any great surprise. The women members of the assembly are already showing themselves to be "regular fellows" and have no desire to be considered in any other light.

WOMEN NAMED MEMBERS OF UNIVERSITY FACULTY

Seven women received appointments as members of the faculty of the University of California at the January meeting of the board of regents.

They are: Dr. Emma K. Willits, assistant clinical professor of surgery; Mrs. Barbara Nachtrieb Grimes, lecturer in law and social economics; Christine Betholas, instructor in English branches in the Wildmerding school; Miss Minnie A. Tribby and Miss Fleda E. Smith, assistants in agricultural extension; Eleanor P. Godfrey, laboratory technician in the university infirmary; Dr. Anna M. Flynn, instructor in laryngology, otology and rhinology.

CAPITAL AND LABOR FORGET

"Where is our constitutional right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness?"

This eternal struggle between the "have's"

and the "have-not's"—between those who have not a fair living and those who have more than is good for them—how is it to be settled? Cannot the Church, rightly interpreting the message of the Carpenter of Nazareth, lead the way to peace and goodwill between capital and labor?

THEY'LL NOT WASH THE DISHES NOR YET FEED THE SWINE

The car may be out of service, but the women are not. Since the war forced them to take man-sized jobs, they have found that to mend automatic couplers on subway cars is really as easy as to sit on a cushion and sew a fine seam, and also that it provides a larger supply of strawberries, sugar and cream.

So they have learned to weld and rivet and drive nails, and now they are ready for any work that may come to them in the big job of repairing the world—World Outlook.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE STATE EXECUTIVE BOARD RECOMMENDING LEGISLATION

At the last regular meeting of the State Executive Board, the following resolutions were passed, and copies forwarded to the members of the California Legislature.

"Woman Suffrage"

"Whereas, the California Federation of Women's Clubs, in convention assembled in Long Beach in 1911, endorsed suffrage for women when it was a question before the voters of the people of the State, and

Whereas, the California Federation is a part of the General Federation which is of national scope, and

Whereas, the California Federation appreciates the privilege of citizenship and desires to assist in the enfranchisement of all women of the Nation, therefore be it

Resolved: that we request the Legislature of California to immediately pass the following, or a similar resolution:

Concurrent Resolution: "Woman Suffrage"

"Whereas, the women of California have been voting citizens for nearly eight years, and

Whereas, they have conscientiously fulfilled the privileges and duties of citizenship, therefore be it

Resolved: by the Legislature of the State of California, both Houses concurring, that we urge upon the Congress of the United States that the Amendment to the Federal Constitution, known as the Susan B. Anthony Amendment, be enacted as speedily as possible in order that the women of the

Nation may be accorded their proper place as citizens in a Democracy, and be it

Further Resolved: that a copy of the foregoing resolution be sent to the Senators from California, the Honorable Hiram Johnson and the Honorable James B. Phelan, in order that California, a State where women vote, may aid in securing enfranchisement for the women of the Nation."

"League of Nations"

"Whereas, during the period of the war, the women of the world have loyally and enthusiastically supported their governments, and have shown their patriotism and love of country in every possible way, and

Whereas, now that the armistice is signed, women realize that they have never been consulted about the making of wars, nor the framing of peace terms, and

Whereas, this greatest war of the world which has just come to an end, was declared to be a war to end all wars, therefore be it

Resolved: that the State executive board of the California Federation of Women's Clubs, in executive session assembled, do hereby go on record in favor of a League of Nations, through the formation of which we hope for justice and lasting peace for the world, and be it

Further Resolved: that copies of this resolution be sent to President Wilson, to the Secretary of State, and to the Senators and Congressmen from California, and to the members of the California Legislature."

"Child Hygiene Bureau"

In accordance with action taken at a previous meeting to endorse and co-operate with the work of "Children's Year," which is a Nation-wide movement conducted under the Federal Children's Bureau and the Child Welfare Department of the Council of National Defense; and since the program as outlined by these National agencies recommended the establishment of a "Child Hygiene" Bureau in every State, the follow-

ing resolution was passed:

"Resolved: that the Executive Board of the California Federation of Women's Clubs endorse the establishment of a Child Hygiene Bureau in the State Board of Health and offer to the Chairman of the 'Children's Year,' Dr. Adelaide Brown, our hearty support and co-operation in the effort to secure such a Bureau."

(Mrs. Herbert A.) BERTHA L. CABLE,
President.

To Presidents of Women's Clubs in California:

Please read this Greeting at your next Club meeting and post on your bulletin board. A limited number of these posters are available at a cost of twenty cents each. Apply to Mrs. C. M. Haring, No. 2523 Hillegas Avenue, Berkeley, Cal.

You will receive at an early date a revised set of suggestions from the Home Economics Department.

GREETINGS, 1919

For the first time in history, women as an organized constructive force, have participated in a great war. The Allied-American victory in 1918 had its foundation, not only in the heroism of the men at the front, but as well in the unselfish devotion and sacrifice of the women in industry, in the home and in war organizations.

We must go forward into the victorious year of 1919 determined to maintain those principles for which the war was fought. Nor can we go back to the basis of pre-war thinking or pre-war living. We could not have won the war if the people of America had not sincerely and honestly saved food in order to give to our Allies assurance against starvation. The saving of food and the elimination of waste is not only a War Emergency Act. It is today the basis of the continuation of civilization. The unnecessary use of food and thoughtless waste of food must hereafter be regarded as acts against organized society.

With the victorious close of the war, we cannot cast aside responsibilities which we accepted as patriotic duties during war time. Responsibility for the continuation of the spirit of food saving and proper food usage must be continued after the close of the official existence of the Food Administration and projected into peace times in this State through the agency of the California Federation of Women's Clubs.

With deepest appreciation of the devoted services which have been rendered and with best wishes for the New Year, I am,

Cordially yours,

RALPH P. MERRITT.

A MESSAGE TO CLUB WOMEN

Dear Co-Workers:

After a long, hard fight with the influenza, extending over a period of twelve weeks, during which time I have been a shut-in, I will at least try to emerge from my seclusion long enough to send a message

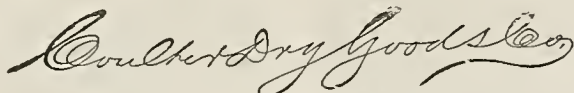
of greeting to the club women of the State.

As we start out on a new year, we cannot help but contrast the conditions of the opening of the year 1919 with that of 1918. What a feeling of contentment comes over us to think our country is not at war. But with the great heart-throbs we experi-

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SEVENTH STREET AT OLIVE

ence at the coming of Peace, there is still mingled a feeling of consternation as we face the conditions this long looked-for, long prayed-for end of the world war brings to us—the problems of reconstruction and rehabilitation.

There is so much for us all to do, not only for the present members of the various clubs, but for all the women of the United States. Let us not drop back into the old rut, the old listless, unemotional way of doing things. The war-work has shown us what can be accomplished if we go at things with a vim and a determination to win. Back of it all, of course, there must be motive. We have found how easy it is to get women who never thought of joining a club to come out and give their time and their money to the Red Cross, because they felt the call "to arms" in the cause of humanity. What a lesson this should be to us. Many of the women who have become efficient war-workers have said they had no time to give to clubs as they were little more than social functions. To a certain extent we have deserved this criticism.

There is one question that has troubled me not a little, all during the period of the war, and that is, from the time war was declared and the men called—had donned their uniforms—we were told by the heads of the Army and Navy, we must do all we could to help keep up the moral standard of the men, so the consequence was, no matter from what walk of life they came the best homes in the land were thrown open to them, and no questions asked. They ate at our tables, they rode in our machines, they danced with our daughters and, in fact, stayed in our homes as honored guests. Now the question that has puzzled me for months and is still puzzling me is what effect this is going to have on these young men, if as soon as they take off the uniform

we drop them and treat them as we did before war.

These boys have just had enough of the right kind of living to make them want more, and if they are neglected by the people who lionized them while in uniform, and they become aware it was not the man but the clothes he wore of whom the people thought, they in their despondency and loneliness may lose the desire for better things. If Secretary Baker and Secretary Daniels felt entertainment must be given the boys to make them fit for the Army and Navy, we women ought to understand the same thing would hold good to make them fit for the home life.

The clubs in every city, town and community should see that Defenders' Clubs for the Army and Navy are still kept up—and all the men who wore the uniform and can show an honorable discharge could become members and have the advantages of the club. In these club rooms there should be good reading, music, games—in fact, everything that tends to refine the individual. All this should be supervised by the women taking turns just as they do now.

This is the greatest work we have before us to do, and if we cannot finance it ourselves, we should ask for an appropriation to carry on the work, as it would be a benefit to the whole state, in helping to save these young men whose regular ways of living have been so upset by war conditions.

Let us think these problems of reconstruction over carefully, and every one be ready to respond to the call.

With heartiest greetings and best wishes for the coming year, I am,

Sincerely yours,

MRS. A. B. ARMSTRONG,

Vice-President, C. F. W. C.

GENERAL FEDERATION

January 20, 1919.

To the Over-Seas Unit of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

My dear Friends:

Since the width of the continent intervenes and I am thereby prevented from actually taking part, in person, in the ceremonies attending your sailing, it is my desire to extend to you a message of "good-will and good-bye."

You are embarking upon this mission of service as representatives of a great body of women, whose unselfish activities for humanity cover a period of almost a generation, and whose motto is "Unity in Diversity."

Let each one, as she is assigned to her special task, bear in mind that she is ministering, IN HIS NAME, and that the hopes and prayers, not only of the clubwomen of

her own state, but of the entire General Federation, support and follow her.

Carry into your work those elements of high purpose, indomitable courage, efficiency and stainless character, which alone will assure success.

We entrust you, daughters of the Federation, to exemplify for us the fine spirit of consecrated American womanhood!

Come back to us with all the enthusiasm born of boundless opportunity and duties well performed; tell us all about it at the 1920 Biennial, to which each of you is cordially invited! In the meantime we will Keep the Club Fires Burning.

With a blessing and a prayer for your guidance and safe keeping,

Affectionately,

MRS. JOSIAH EVANS COWLES,

President.

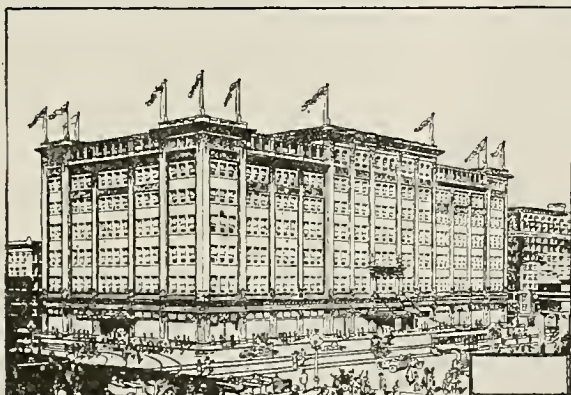
WAR VICTORY COMMISSION

We go to serve our boys in France
And we'll do our best for all the Yanks;
We'll give them food and amusement, too,
And that's about all we girls can do.

"Patience, Perseverance and again Perseverance," was the axiom of one of our boys at the front, who pursued the cheery canteen girl when hungry for a little sympathy and yearning to talk of home. He told her he kept these three letters always in mind and made them the pivot of his principles in life. He told her the history of his childhood, his school days, his checkered courtship which was brought to a climax when overseas orders were received. The little sweetheart held aloof and great patience, perseverance and again perseverance were over and over brought to bear with such a degree of insistence that—well, from his inside pocket out came the precious picture of the little wife in her wedding gown. During the lengthy recital of these details the canteen worker had dispensed gallons of coffee and cheered numberless other boys, cheering being as much her work as pouring coffee, but always the persevering one waited and continued his tale whenever she paused.

Patience, perseverance and again perseverance has been the record of the War Victory Commission. Because the armies of Europe conceded that the war had developed the necessity of furnishing every soldier periodically with change and rest,

that he might be kept in best possible condition for work, the G. F. with the approval and sanction of the War Department, created the War Victory Commission for the purpose of establishing furlough homes for our troops in France. So great became the enthusiasm of our clubwomen for this appealing war work, they voted two million dollars at the Biennial, for carrying it on. The response was spontaneous and the members of the War Victory Commission were diligently collecting the dollars which grew quickly into thousands when military movements completely upset this program of service and it became necessary to reframe and remodel all plans. General Pershing was obliged to limit any new organizations coming over and it became apparent that furlough homes should be under governmental control, and "Leave Areas" established where any emergency call would find the troops available on short notice. The outlook was disconcerting for our loved project of mothering and caring for our dear boys over there, but patience, perseverance and again perseverance prevailed. After weeks of effort on the part of the War Victory Commission, after conferences and again conferences with the authorities in Washington and New York, the happy solution was reached, whereby the G. F. should co-ordinate with the Y. M. C. A. and send over a unit of our clubwomen who would provide the soldiers with the social life and diversions which they would



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A High Class Store

Robinson's IS NOT
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SEVENTH AND GRAND

have if taking a vacation at home and the men would live as guests under as complete freedom as army regulation permitted. The ruling of Gen. Pershing that all recreation work be handled by organizations already established for service overseas, necessitated our working under the agency of the Y. M. C. A., which saved us the overwhelming labor and responsibility of securing and furnishing the houses. We retain our individuality, as indicated by the band worn on the sleeve of the uniform bearing the initials "G. F. W. C. Unit," and by our having charge of two leave areas in each of which are placed fifty clubwomen. We are financing two workers from every State, beside our special matrons, so from our ninety-six workers, every man will find some clubwomen from whatever part of the country he calls home. Savore was decided upon as the first leave area because it is noted as one of the most famous recreation places in the world. Aix-les Bains, Chambrey and Challes-les-Saux have exceptional hotel accommodations which have been secured for the American soldiers. The districts in the French Alps have advantages of mountain scenery and provisions for bathing and water sports in the lakes. Our G. F. Unit goes to these parts and thus our vision is attained, our work unhampered and our activities directed toward the desired purpose. The two representatives from California are Miss Teresa Cogswell and Miss Helen Wisler, both of whom possess poise, personality and experience of camp work, with unquestioned ability. In wishing them Godspeed and success in their endeavor to inspire the men to a wholesome outlook and temper against the monotony of awaiting demobilization and days void of the thrill of action and conquest, we quote from the letter of the President to her federated daughters on the eve of sailing. Mrs. Cowles says in part:

DEPARTMENT OF LEGISLATION AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

It has been said many times that the greatest gift of womankind to humanity is that of Ideals; that women are the builders and moulders of a nation's ideals because of the part they play in the impressionable years of child life, and a nation becomes great, powerful and humanitarian in proportion as its mothers are intelligent, true and pure minded.

From this perspective it is indeed difficult to comprehend the influence women have held indirectly in American legislation, even before they had the ballot or represented the populace at the legislature in the final enactment of law.

Many of us do not realize that there is what is called a social mind or public opinion about every subject of moment, which consists of as many private, individual opinions as there are people who consider the given subject and that this social

While we keep the club fires burning, the overseas unit continues to carry on, with an enthusiasm equal to the period during actual conflict. After the armistice was signed, General Pershing cabled for five hundred additional workers and our unit forms a hundred of that number.

"They need you now," said a far-sighted experienced man, in one of the recent conferences. The boys hold a triple vision, "God, Country, Margaret." A girl just being there is of incalculable good because she stands for Margaret." During the week of conference for these overseas workers in N. Y., I found a ready re-adjustment to new international conditions. In their community singing they quickly paraphrased the camp songs. One of the favorites was: "Carry on, carry on, so the boys will be happy and gay,

For the girls are coming, the girls are coming,

The girls from home are on the way.

Carry on, carry on, so the boys will be cheerful and glad,

For the girls are coming, the girls are coming,

So the boys far from home won't be sad.

Carry on, carry on, 'tis now we are needed over there,

For the boys are waiting, the boys are waiting,

The boys who have done their share."

All that has been donated by the clubwomen of the land through the War Victory Commission is fulfilling the purpose they had at heart and probably this period of reaching the boys is of even greater importance than six months ago. The zero hour for the soldier is when he is lonely. Days of waiting are days of character strain. May the girls maintain the balance.

LILY L. G. HUBERT,

State Chairman, War Victory Commission,
G. W. F. C.

consciousness plays an important part in legislation. That as the public interest grows in a topic and more and more people express their views and become more positive and convinced in their different attitudes these individual opinions gradually divide themselves off into larger groups or currents of thought and in the conclusion end up in siding with one of two great factions or viewpoints of thought opinion which constitute the public consciousness or social mind about that subject.

Now if the subject or idea has grown naturally in the social mind and has really reached its conclusion we will find one side taking a positive stand, teaching that a certain thing should be done or inaugurated in a certain manner in order to attain a certain result which would be beneficial to society. The other side will be found insisting the result should not be achieved

for the benefit of society, or, if so, in a totally different manner.

Ultimately the positive side convinces enough people that their theory is right to enable them to be strong enough to put the question before the entire citizenship for their decision as to whether or not the theory shall be adopted as a universal compulsory custom or law for the regulation of society. If the majority, either voting directly, as individually by the referendum or indirectly, as through their legislators, decide in favor of the positive element introducing the measure, it becomes a law, but if they do not, it is lost.

Sometimes the subject matter up for public discussion is so elemental or radical in its proposed changes that it takes a long time for the opinion current to win enough adherents to its side to enact it into law and has to be proposed to the people again and again before it is finally adopted. An instance of this is the development of the idea of equal property rights between husband and wife here in California. It has been up-hill work, but year by year more and more people are coming to accept the idea as the fairer and juster way and finally this opinion current will express the will of the majority and the legislature will enact the principles of this public thought into law.

Other instances of public opinion growth are those of prohibition, child labor, woman suffrage, eight-hour day and women on juries, and kindred movements, and during the last five years the entire world has witnessed a clear example of the growth, development and final conclusion of a false political idea operating in the form of thought or opinion current in the social mind of the world. A group of selfish, ambitious men in Germany deliberately promulgated, taught and forced upon their immediate community an unnatural, false, tyrannical system or ideal of government, which protected by a Bureau of Psychology, spread its ramifications over, and its doctrine was felt to some degree, perhaps, in every hamlet of the globe. But for centuries humanity had been slowly bringing itself to believe that a democratic form of government was the more humane, just and right, and that the most natural thought or attitude of society towards itself was that of peace and brotherhood, mutual confidence and fair play, and when a thought opinion current arose and drew strength unto itself through false, deceptive teaching, heralding in a doctrine of privilege to the few, militarism, frightfulness, the right of might and of autocracy, the entire political world or social mind soon divided itself into two great thought currents of opinion and a terrific argument arose as to which should dominate the world thought, the democratic or autocratic idea.

Every bit of legislation, every step of human progress, every law of our country, every custom or public habit of thought has been evolved in just this manner

HATS

THAT WEAR
FLOWERS
DIFFERENTLY

—FOR SPRING
HATS OF BEAUTY
HAVE BEEN WONT
TO WEAR FLOW-
ERS BEAUTIFULLY.

—AND IT IS NOT
THE FACT THAT
THESE NEW HATS
ARE WEARING
FLOWERS, IT IS THE
WAY THEY ARE
WEARING THEM
AND THE KIND OF
FLOWERS THEY
ARE—

—AS WELL AS THE
KIND OF HATS
THEY ARE THAT
MAKES THEM
THIS TOPIC OF AB-
SORBING INTEREST

—BIG OR LITTLE
AND LOVELY.

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Los Angeles

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State Chairman, War Victory Commission,
G. W. F. C.

consciousness plays an important part in legislation. That as the public interest grows in a topic and more and more people express their views and become more positive and convinced in their different attitudes these individual opinions gradually divide themselves off into larger groups or currents of thought and in the conclusion end up in siding with one of two great factions or viewpoints of thought opinion which constitute the public consciousness or social mind about that subject.

Now if the subject or idea has grown naturally in the social mind and has really reached its conclusion we will find one side taking a positive stand, teaching that a certain thing should be done or inaugurated in a certain manner in order to attain a certain result which would be beneficial to society. The other side will be found insisting the result should not be achieved

for the benefit of society, or, if so, in a totally different manner.

Ultimately the positive side convinces enough people that their theory is right to enable them to be strong enough to put the question before the entire citizenship for their decision as to whether or not the theory shall be adopted as a universal compulsory custom or law for the regulation of society. If the majority, either voting directly, as individually by the referendum or indirectly, as through their legislators, decide in favor of the positive element introducing the measure, it becomes a law, but if they do not, it is lost.

Sometimes the subject matter up for public discussion is so elemental or radical in its proposed changes that it takes a long time for the opinion current to win enough adherents to its side to enact it into law and has to be proposed to the people again and again before it is finally adopted. An instance of this is the development of the idea of equal property rights between husband and wife here in California. It has been up-hill work, but year by year more and more people are coming to accept the idea as the fairer and juster way and finally this opinion current will express the will of the majority and the legislature will enact the principles of this public thought into law.

Other instances of public opinion growth are those of prohibition, child labor, woman suffrage, eight-hour day and women on juries, and kindred movements, and during the last five years the entire world has witnessed a clear example of the growth, development and final conclusion of a false political idea operating in the form of thought or opinion current in the social mind of the world. A group of selfish, ambitious men in Germany deliberately promulgated, taught and forced upon their immediate community an unnatural, false, tyrannical system or ideal of government, which protected by a Bureau of Psychology, spread its ramifications over, and its doctrine was felt to some degree, perhaps, in every hamlet of the globe. But for centuries humanity had been slowly bringing itself to believe that a democratic form of government was the more humane, just and right, and that the most natural thought or attitude of society towards itself was that of peace and brotherhood, mutual confidence and fair play, and when a thought opinion current arose and drew strength unto itself through false, deceptive teaching, heralding in a doctrine of privilege to the few, militarism, frightfulness, the right of might and of autocracy, the entire political world or social mind soon divided itself into two great thought currents of opinion and a terrific argument arose as to which should dominate the world thought, the democratic or autocratic idea.

Every bit of legislation, every step of human progress, every law of our country, every custom or public habit of thought has been evolved in just this manner

HATS

THAT WEAR
FLOWERS
DIFFERENTLY

—FOR SPRING
HATS OF BEAUTY
HAVE BEEN WONT
TO WEAR FLOW-
ERS BEAUTIFULLY.

—AND IT IS NOT
THE FACT THAT
THESE NEW HATS
ARE WEARING
FLOWERS, IT IS THE
WAY THEY ARE
WEARING THEM
AND THE KIND OF
FLOWERS THEY
ARE—

—AS WELL AS THE
KIND OF HATS
THEY ARE THAT
MAKES THEM
THIS TOPIC OF AB-
SORBING INTEREST

—BIG OR LITTLE
AND LOVELY.

Third Floor

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Los Angeles

through a growing current of public opinion. Someone, through an exalted ideal above that of their fellow men caught a vision of a better way for society to regulate its conduct,—a more perfect way of conforming its man-made chart into alignment with and supplementary to natural or archtypal law, the fundamental law of existence. They spoke this idea and by degrees it grew in favor in public opinion. Sometimes at first it was laughed at, scorned and ridiculed, and history even records persecutions of early adherents of ideas that society later adopted as fundamental, but in the degree that the idea was practical and carried truth and conviction, it lived and grew, even though it had to be cloaked in various forms to suit its present needs. The more naturally and normally it developed the more substantial and useful it became to humanity after its adoption. So in the political growth of a country, laws that are evolved as the result of a sudden spurt of feeling, under pressure of mob spirit or emotional urge, or that are "pushed through" the legislature by personal influence and for the benefit of selfish interests and not as the result of natural growth through a steadily mounting public opinion, soon become obsolete, are unenforced and lie dead on our statute books because they are soon impractical and retrogressive in effect, lacking the spirit and energy of the public thought and necessity back of them.

It is apparent the more altruistic, intelli-

gent and high-principled the nature of the opinion current is in the beginning, just that much more far-reaching, beneficial and fundamental will its effect be in its conclusion when it is finally crystallized into law, and if we are to have laws representative of a peace-loving, honorable, intelligent people, we must teach ourselves to become capable of creating and evolving constructive and high-principled political ideals. This is why President Wilson has asked the American people to especially study civics, government and political science and economy. And if the clubwomen of the state are to have a part in the making of sane, safe, constructive legislation, they must begin at the very foundation of things and cultivate and give intelligent opinions regarding political matters in their immediate communities,—they must have a knowledge of social construction enabling them to distinguish between the false and true, the destructive and constructive ideas that are presented before them, to cast out that which is bad and hold fast to that which is good.

The proper study of Political Science in clubs should give the members a fundamental grasp of how society governs itself, an understanding of its organizations and institutions, to see it as a principle, method or system, the application of which to the affairs of society results in a government.

If just one person lived on the earth there would be no occasion to consider political science, but the instant another



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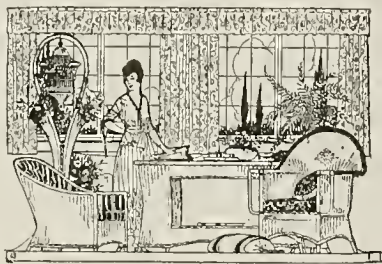
arrived the question of rights, privileges, relations and duties arises and the more people there are and the more diverse their interests, occupations and conditions the more complex does the governing question become. And as society finds itself divided into groups as climatic, geographical, racial or commercial environments arise, the rights, privileges, relations and duties of each group to the other and to the individuals therein need to be clearly defined and stated of record so that the principles laid down may become permanently established among the customs of society.

I do not believe that clubwomen in the past have fully realized just how human and elemental matters of government, political science and legislation are,—just how closely they are bound to the every-day existence of each individual and business transaction even to the buying of a package of pins or the privilege of living in a home unmolested and without fear of the inhabitants of an adjoining district. Woman is ever interested in public welfare,—the human equation, and has ever been ready to devote herself wherever it touched even to the giving up of her personal liberty, and civilization has much to thank her for her bestowal of special care and training on the youth of society during their helpless and impressionable years, as through this sacrifice of her personal liberty each succeeding generation has been able to advance a little more than the preceding one and evolve a more comprehensive, a little more perfect ideal or principle of the management of their common affairs. The mother of civilization taught ideals of justice, liberty, truth and fair play to her young, which, growing, overcame the wilderness of ignorance, defeat and superstition and culminates today in organized society, appreciation of individual rights, equal protection and opportunity to justice and liberty,—a world wide system of commerce and fellowship. It is obvious that the study of those social activities that go to make up this organized condition of affairs so concomitant with civilization is not so foreign and unelemental to woman-kind as would at first seem, but is the direct result of her exercise of the most womanly and feminine of attributes of what has always been known as "woman's sphere." And are the women of today going to desert their high privilege of womanhood, can we do less than uphold and maintain the high standard of social ideal the motherhood of the past paid so dearly for?

It is high time the clubwomen of the state came to their senses regarding their attitude towards political science and legislation as a club activity and worked for a woman's whole duty as a citizen really is. They should be able to see in the fact of the raising, equipping and training of an army of their sons to such a plane of efficiency as could break a yoke of despotism

fast crushing and destroying a nation, that it is a matter of intensely human interest for the laws of the nation to be such as to protect and equip these soldiers in the best possible manner, and that the officials elected to carry out the wishes of the people in the raising and expending of the funds be capable, honest men. And that the officials who collect and adjust our taxes, who handle the funds by which our children's education is purchased are intelligent and efficient. Is it vital for them to know whether the judge who interprets our laws, divorces our neighbors and settles the custody of their children is unbiased, capable and just in his reasoning and decisions; that society buys and pays for a system of news publication and distribution that it cannot believe—pays for the truth, receives lies, slander and vaporings of "free press"?

Are the women awake to the fact that society has two great co-operative groups of people whose purposes are clearly defined and established in every county and village of the state. That we have the men co-operating together through their Cham-



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bers of Commerce, labor unions, producers' leagues and trade organizations for the purpose of competing commercially, and then the women co-operating together in educational and semi-social organizations for the benefit of public welfare (for what else does the California Federation of Women's Clubs, the W. C. T. U., the Mothers' Congress, Parent-Teachers' Associations, Legislative Council and Red Cross organizations stand) and that these two great human organizations have hitherto looked with suspicion and oft times with contempt upon the aims and well meant activities of the other, and no organized attempt been made to even consider a meeting place or combination of forces. Now to pull together toward any goal, a better acquaintance, one organization with the purposes, problems and possibilities of the other, is absolutely imperative, and a meeting place through the common understanding and practice of the knowledge of government, political science and legislation can be found for these two great human activities that will batter down many of the barriers that have impeded human progress for centuries.

And it is vital that a better understanding be reached for motherhood has been anxiously looking for a remedy of that condition of affairs outside the home influence that has been causing her young son or daughter, taught and grounded with so much care and sacrifice in those principles of human conduct indigenous to every family or home life wherein a woman governs to come reeling back to her shelter crushed, distraught or disgraced after a short contact with the outside world. Because of this great contrast between the public, masculine sense of morality, social economy, business and ethics and that of the woman's standard as expressed in home management before humanity could be truly successful it has had to learn two standards of social conduct based on widely different theories and the human waste has been tremendous. And every mother knows that the rebellion on the part of young manhood and womanhood because of this needless adjustment and difficult adaption has always been one of the greatest causes of social unrest, crime, failure, poverty and ignorance the world has had to contend with.

MORE MONEY FOR THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

Two bills appropriating a larger amount of revenue to the elementary schools of the state have been introduced in the legislature. One is the state bill calling for \$17.50 per unit of average daily attendance, an increase of \$2.50 per unit; the other is a companion measure asking for approximately an equal increase from the county, although the terms of the latter bill are based upon a different unit, namely, \$600 per statutory teacher or \$20 per unit of attendance.

It is necessary to support this second

Woman has thrown open the door of her influence wide that the light by which her offspring have grown so wonderfully true and brave might pierce the outside gloom and help them find a way to happiness, peace and success, only to see it eclipsed by a glow that distorted the path, blinded their eyes and made evil to appear good and pitfalls safe places to their vision, and she has promised that whatever the cost this condition of life must be abated, and has sworn to make happiness, peace and success not so unattainable through a better and larger understanding of human-social conditions and the causes, regulations and necessities governing them.

The organized women should lead in this work, and that the legislation they will evolve should be truly humanitarian, expressive of democratic ideals and a solid step of progress for the coming generations, the preceding thought current or opinion should represent the intelligent, earnest consideration of every member of the co-operative groups in the state and if possible, every citizen. And there is no excuse for a club belonging to the Federation not having a voice in their country's legislation and not having an intelligent interest in its political development when all they have to do is take up and use the opportunities of the Federation organization.

Now a great number of clubwomen have been interested in legislation in the past in this state and they have left the impress of that activity of record among the laws of their land. And because they evolved them naturally and intelligently they will remain clearly defined steps of human progress for coming generations to follow. It is a privilege of which any woman may be thankful, that of having given her very best judgment and wisdom in the formation of the public opinion that called forth and showed the necessity of definitely stated rules or laws regarding social conduct, and the clubwomen of California can feel assured that they are making true human history when they lend every support to the enactment of the three measures of the Woman's Legislative Council now before the legislature.

CAROLINE KELLOGG,

Chairman of Political Science and Legislation.

bill along with the first, as State Superintendent Wood has pointed out, otherwise, according to the terms of the present law relating to counties, the county could merely diminish its apportionment in proportion to the increase in the state apportionment, and nothing would be gained.

The increase of \$2.50 in state money is smaller than the school people had hoped it would be possible to obtain, but it seemed better to rest content with \$17.50 this year, with the definite intention of asking for an increase to \$20 two years hence, as \$20 is

the amount that everyone who knows the needs of the elementary schools considers the state's fair share toward their support.

The clubwomen of the state have shown an intelligent interest in the plight of the elementary schools in poor communities and have put the weight of their great influence behind these bills. They realize that the case is urgent, that the welfare of democracy itself is involved. It is not possible within the limits of this brief statement to give many facts in the case, but a few illustrations of the present lack of the most elementary educational opportunities in hundreds of districts in California that are too poor to raise a special tax, would create astonishment and dismay in almost any one not acquainted with the facts.

AN INDUSTRIAL FARM FOR WOMEN

The proper treatment of the delinquent woman and girl is a problem that is occupying no small share of the attention of the enlightened men and women who are beginning to realize how much the future welfare of our nation depends upon the proper solution of this problem.

The medical examination of our young men in the military draft and of women arrested for vagrancy has revealed conditions to which we can no longer close our eyes, and as the men have been treated and taught the terrible consequences, so must the women also be treated and taught.

As our young men are returning from the camps and the restrictions and control of army and navy authorities are removed, we will do well to remove from their path as many snares as possible and the delinquent girl and woman is their greatest menace. The present method of arrest followed by a fine and suspended sentence or a few weeks or months in one of our wretched city or county jails, turns the women back into the streets no whit better morally but in deed forced to ply her trade the harder in order to pay her fine. Most of these women have never had a fair chance in life for education, training or a decent home have been denied them, and many are mentally deficient as well.

Poverty and broken homes, weaknesses inherited from drunken and vicious parents have been their lot from childhood. They

There are many districts where the present minimum apportionment of \$550 must pay all the expenses of the district, including the teacher's salary for the year! The only hope for such districts lies in these bills.

During the legislative recess every assemblyman and senator should be approached by clubwomen and business men of his own community with reference to these bills. There is but three weeks for this to be done. The teachers' organizations are doing all they can, but the argument is much more forceful when presented by persons not employed in the schools as well. Will every club please put its committee on education to work upon this most vital matter immediately?

WILHELMINA VANDE GOORBERG,

L. A. District Chairman of Education.

are the victims of environment and heredity, and society owes them whatever reparation is possible in the way of medical care, healthful surroundings, scientific education, both vocational and academic, to train them, if possible, to lead self-respecting, self-supporting lives. There are several hundred such women in this state, and society should be protected by having them restrained, and they in turn should be protected from society and from themselves. Several states have industrial farms that are more or less successfully coping with this problem and we women of California through the Woman's Legislative Council and with the cordial support of the State Board of Health, the National and State Military Welfare Commission and all Law Enforcement Leagues, are presenting to the present legislature a bill for the establishment of a State Industrial Farm for Women, the text of which was printed in the January Clubwoman.

The intention is to give the best possible care and training to these unfortunate women, hoping to rehabilitate many and to restore them eventually to freedom as self-respecting members of society, able to earn an honest and respectable living.

Letters to the legislature urging the establishment of this farm will do much towards securing it, and we bespeak your individual interest and co-operation.

MRS. CHESTER C. ASHLEY.

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PACIFIC ELECTRIC RAILWAY

ON THE MEASURE FOR ELEMENTARY SCHOOL APPROPRIATION

Ida M. Blockman, President of the Berkeley Center of the California Civic League

I have been asked to express my opinion of the bill endorsed by the Women's Legislative Council providing more money for the elementary schools.

It is a deplorable fact that a very small proportion of the children of the state ever go beyond the first eight years of school life. At present the state is furnishing, all told, only \$120.00 towards the education of each child for this whole period. The Legislative Council bill asks that the State apportionment be raised from \$15 to \$17.50 per school year for each child. This would make \$140 for the whole elementary educational period. Even this seems to me to be a pitifully small amount when we consider that it will be the State's whole contribution towards educating a great majority of its future citizens, towards educating those perhaps, who are to be its financiers and lawmakers, those who during the succeeding generation are to determine its policies either wisely or foolishly.

There is a shortage of school funds all over the State, where good teachers and an up-to-date plant are provided. The poorer counties and the small country schools are particularly unfortunate. They cannot get efficient teachers because they cannot afford them and their buildings and other equipment are totally inadequate. On this account many, many rural schools throughout the State are extremely and lamentably primitive.

I am afraid that this additional \$2.50 a pupil will not yet be enough, but it will help appreciably. Let us, therefore, get behind this bill and push with every ounce of strength there is in us.

THE THREE MEASURES OF THE WOMEN'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF CALIFORNIA

Mrs. Clement H. Miller, Chairman of Legislation, Alameda District

...It is recorded by Solomon that "To do justice and judgment is more acceptable to

the Lord than sacrifice," and that "Every purpose is established by counsel."

That which was practicable under the old Hebraic regime may well be applied to the present day situation in regard to the status of the women of California toward the three initiative measures created and supported by the Women's Legislative Council, and which have been presented to the club women of the State for consideration, namely, Equal Property Rights, Increased Appropriation for Schools and the Rehabilitation Measure.

While the text of these measures is not yet available for critical analysis, the idea of the application of concentric energy and concerted endorsement is one that appeals to the judicial mind as the logical and proper way to accomplish what the Legislative Council set out to do.

The first measure named is the matter of equity; the second a necessity, and the third an experiment, which is perhaps debatable from various viewpoints, but all the more important for that very reason, the treatment of which it would be well to watch carefully lest the addition of undesirable amendments may render it ineffective.

While there may exist a difference of opinion in regard to the propriety and expediency of these measures, it may be assumed that California club women are beneficent enough to put personal opinion aside and to give their undivided and concerted support to these measures, if for no other purpose than the moral effect it would have on the community.

Many women are intensely partisan and not always amenable to what others of opposite convictions might ungraciously term "reason." It is suggested that now is the opportunity to put aside political differences for the benefit of the psychological training obtained therefrom by giving the right of way to the women who are behind this proposed legislation, and in exemplification of Solomon's proverb that "In multitude of counselors there is safety."

URGE ESTABLISHMENT OF CHILD HYGIENE BUREAU

The National Children's Year Program urges the establishment of a Child Hygiene Bureau in connection with State Boards of Health. To accomplish this purpose for California, the following Bill is before the Legislature of 1919:

An Act to provide for the establishing and maintenance of a bureau of child hygiene under the direction of the State Board of Health, prescribing its duties and powers and making an appropriation therefor.

The People of the State of California do enact as follows:

Section 1. The State Board of Health shall maintain a bureau of child hygiene

which in addition to the duties and powers hereinafter prescribed shall have charge of such matters and shall have such powers as may, from time to time, be referred to and delegated to it by the State Board of Health. Said Board shall appoint a Director of said bureau who shall be a duly licensed and practicing physician and whose salary shall be fixed by the State Board of Health. The State Board of Health may also employ and fix the compensation of other additional professional and clerical assistants and such compensation shall be paid from the funds provided for the maintenance of the bureau of child hygiene.

Section 2. This bureau shall have power

under the direction and supervision of the State Board of Health to investigate conditions affecting the health of the children of this state and to disseminate educational information relating thereto. It shall be the duty of said bureau to advise all public officers, organizations and agencies interested in the health and welfare of children within the State of California.

Section 3. The sum of \$20,000 is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated to be expended over a period of two years by the State Board of Health, in carrying out the provisions of this act. All claims against this appropriation shall be audited by the State Board of Health. The State Controller is hereby directed to draw his warrants for such sums aggregating the amount of this appropriation and the State Treasurer is directed to pay the same.

This Bill was introduced into the Senate by Senator William J. Carr, of Pasadena, and into the Assembly by Mrs. Anna L. Saylor, of Berkeley. The Bill is the culmination of the work of the Children's Year Committee of the Women's Committee of the Council of Defense. It starts with the endorsement of the Women's Committee of the Council of Defense, and also of the State Board of Health.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the State Council of Defense, held January 8th, 1919, the following declaration by resolution was introduced by President Benjamin Ide Wheeler, of the University of California, and seconded by Mrs. Herbert A. Cable:

"The Executive Committee hopes that means will be provided for continuing through the State Board of Health, or otherwise, the work so earnestly and effectually done by the Women's Committee of the State Council under the Children's Year."

The demand for such a Bureau is shown in the enthusiastic support of the Children's Year Program by the women of California. Such a Bureau will guide and standardize much work which is done by the volunteer organizations of to-day, more or less spasmodically. The permanent Children's Health Center and the supervision of Public Health Nurses dealing with child problems, will be part of the work of the Bureau. Its work will be educational, in no way compulsory, but meets a need of the women of the State, as mothers and teachers, which to-day is met only by the lay press. The medical profession should set the standard and be the leader in education for health, and this Bureau requires medical leadership.

DR. ADELAIDE BROWN,

CHILD WELFARE

In March, 1916, California held its first Baby Welfare Week. At this time Child Welfare was not considered of sufficient importance to entitle it to a separate department in the California Federation of

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Women's Clubs; it was simply a section under Industrial and Social Conditions, considered along with Education and Labor.

When, in 1916, our Club women asked our City Fathers for an appropriation to finance our first Baby Welfare Week, we were told that "it would be money thrown away"; that "we could not succeed in interesting a handful of people." However, we persisted and finally received five hundred dollars, although we were told at the time "that nothing would ever come of it." Today, Child Welfare is considered one of the most important Departments of the Federation, and Baby Welfare Weeks are a yearly institution in almost every community in California. This is progress.

During the National Children's Year, our Club women have been indefatigable in assisting the Women's Committee of the State Council of Defense in carrying out the National Program, and as our Clubs reach into the farthestmost corners of the State, our help has been indispensable.

During our three years' activity in Child Welfare work, we have felt strongly the need of a central office, whose business it would be to provide instruction for mothers, suggestions, plans, speakers, charts, exhibits, etc., for all women's organizations requiring these aids, and to conduct educational campaigns throughout the State, regarding the physical defects of childhood, which may be corrected by intelligent care.

No one realizes more fully than your State Chairman the number and variety of requests that are received during the year, and that, although the spirit is willing, it is impossible for one busy woman satisfactorily to attend to them all.

To meet this urgent need, a Bill providing for a Child Hygiene Bureau has been presented to the California Legislature.

Let us, as a united body of women, whose primary interest is the welfare of the child, arise in our might and sponsor this Bill. Let us write to these two legislators, telling them of our interest; let us also write to the legislators of our own particular community—the men and the women who represent us, and who are interested in our wishes—telling them that we want their help in making this Child Hygiene Bureau a permanent institution in California.

Don't wait till to-morrow; do it to-day and our Child Welfare Department will have established a permanent monument as the result of our three years of labor.

LOUISE B. DEAL,

State Chairman of Child Welfare.

EDUCATIONAL BILLS IN CHARGE OF ASSEMBLYWOMAN

The educational bills in the assembly will be handled with discrimination and ability by the committee on education, of which Assemblywoman Hughes has been made

chairman. The choice of Mrs. Hughes for this position was a most fitting one. The organized forces of the women of the state are behind the measure providing for more revenue for the elementary schools, but they ought also to familiarize themselves with, and use their influence in behalf of two other highly important school measures. We refer to the child registration law and school attendance law. These measures are being earnestly supported by State Supt. Will C. Wood and the State Board of Education, and the club women of the state should cooperate in helping put them over.

WOMEN TEACH FARMING

War conditions resulted in attracting a large number of women to agriculture and the Women's Land Army has been an important factor in California in meeting the patriotic demand for a larger production of food. Women more over are not only finding their place on the farm, but they are fitting themselves to teach agriculture in the high schools and are being accepted for that work. In order to train teachers for the schools which are availing themselves of the provisions of the Smith-Hughes bill for the aid of vocational education, the State Board of Education, in conjunction with the State University, is maintaining classes at the Davis Farm School and will have a short course at the Citrus Experiment Station at Riverside the coming summer. Women as well as men have enrolled in these classes and have been given positions in the schools and elsewhere by reason of the increased efficiency they have attained by this work. All the teachers who take this training are required to have a farm project and the women have met this condition without hesitation.

The following list of the women enrolled in these classes for teachers of agriculture and the positions filled by those who have completed their training will be found of interest.

Total number of women enrolled to date, 22.

Mrs. E. B. Lewis—Courses taken: Vegetable gardening, poultry, poultry raising. Present location: Pomona.

Miss Mabel McClure—Courses taken: Vegetable gardening, poultry, farm mechanics, animal husbandry, project in poultry, horticulture, farm crops. Present location: Managing own farm, Modesto.

Mrs. M. McManus—Courses taken: Farm mechanics, animal husbandry, horticulture, viticulture, farm crops, teaching methods, farm management. Present location: Assisting in school garden work, Sacramento.

Mrs. Florence Morrin—Courses taken: Horticulture, viticulture, dairying, farm applications of science, farm mathematics, farm management, teaching methods, vegetable gardening, methods in vocational education, poultry. Present location: Assist-

ing husband in Smith-Hughes work, Roseville.

Miss Alice McAlmond—Courses taken: Farm applications of science, farm mathematics, farm management, teaching methods, vegetable gardening, poultry. Present location: Teaching science and agriculture, El Centro schools.

Miss Maybelle Metzger—Courses taken: Agricultural botany, methods, vegetable gardening. Present location: Teaching science and agriculture, El Paso, Texas.

Miss Mabel Nelson—Courses taken: Methods of teaching, vegetable gardening (two weeks private instruction). Present location: Teaching agriculture in high school, Redding.

Mrs. L. M. Paden—Courses taken: Vegetable gardening, poultry, farm mechanics, animal husbandry, horticulture, viticulture, farm crops, farm mathematics, tractor course, farm science, farm management, teaching methods, soils. Present location: Still attending at Davis, paying expenses by operating cash register, working in library, and operating project of two-fifths acre cabbage.

Miss K. Reed—Courses taken: Farm management, farm science. Present location: Teaching regular subjects and garden work in elementary schools, San Francisco.

Miss Ruth Smead—Courses taken: Farm mechanics, animal husbandry, horticulture, viticulture, farm mathematics, farm management, teaching methods, farm crops, forging. Present location: Teaching science and agriculture, and in charge of 20 acres of school farm, Brentwood.

Mrs. F. A. Woodman—Courses taken: Vegetable gardening, farm mathematics, farm science, poultry. Present location: Taking work in Oakland, preparatory for summer school.

Miss Catherine Wood—Courses taken: Farm science, farm mathematics, farm management, agricultural botany, methods of teaching, vegetable gardening. Present location: Supervisor of agriculture, San Diego. (Salary raised account S. S. work at Davis.)

Miss Beulah Coward—Courses taken: Vegetable gardening, methods of teaching, poultry. Present location: Supervisor of elementary agriculture, South Pasadena. (Salary raised account S. S. work at Davis.)

Mrs. Catherine Clements—Courses taken: Agricultural botany. Present location: Assisting on farm, R. F. D., Los Angeles.

Miss Ruth Eaton—Courses taken: Farm mathematics, farm science, methods of teaching, vegetable gardening, farm mechanics. Present location: Science work, high school, Monrovia.

Miss Edith Anthony—Courses taken: Methods of teaching, vegetable gardening, poultry husbandry. Present location: Agriculture and botany, High School, Berkeley.

Mrs. L. Fulton—Courses taken: Vegetable gardening, poultry, farm mechanics, animal husbandry. Present location: On farm, Turlock.

Miss Bernice Galgier—Courses taken:

EVENTS OF INTEREST IN LOS ANGELES

Los Angeles has entertained and enjoyed many distinguished artists—singers, instrumentalists, authors, and lecturers—thanks to the foresight and integrity displayed by the local impressario, L. E. Behymer. The first visitor for the month of February will be Irvin Cobb, the popular American humorist, on Friday evening, February 14. All who were fortunate enough to have heard Cobb when he was here two years ago will welcome this opportunity of enjoying his recent experiences on the fronts of France and Flanders.

Pablo Casals, the famous Spanish violoncellist, will be heard in recital on Saturday afternoon, February 15. This artist has the reputation of being the most superb interpreter of this difficult instrument.

On February 19 and Sunday afternoon, Feb. 23, the French Government will send the French Army Band to this city. The personnel of the Band includes sixty prize-winning musicians, every one of whom has seen active service, been wounded and decorated for bravery.

The peer of all pianists, Josef Hofmann, will be heard in recital Thursday evening, Feb. 20. The program will be devoted to compositions by American writers, an innovation, which this great artist inaugurated recently at his Carnegie Hall, N. Y., recital.

Isaac Marcossom, the distinguished American writer on international topics and financial conditions, will give his interesting resume of the results of his ten trips abroad during the titanic struggle just closed, on Friday evening, Feb. 21. His interviews with Generals Foch and Pershing, Clemenceau, Lord Northcliffe, and other diplomatic leaders, make his talk, like his writings, authoritative and worth while.

Anna Case, the beautiful American soprano, who has enjoyed success in opera and concert, will be heard for the first time at Trinity Auditorium, Tuesday evening, Feb. 25. Gilbert Spross will provide the accompaniments, which is an additional attraction.

The last artist of the month will be Cantor Rosenblatt, Thursday evening, Feb. 27. This gifted Jewish tenor has been one of the few sensations of the Eastern music season. Tickets for each of these events may be secured at Trinity box office. Mail orders, accompanied by self-addressed, stamped envelop, and ten per cent for federal tax, will be carefully filled. Telephone orders will be kept twenty-four hours.

Farm science, farm mathematics, farm management, methods of teaching, vegetable gardening. Took own Ford apart and repaired it while at Davis. Present location: Now with U. S. Dept. Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. E. G. Collins—Courses taken: Short course poultry husbandry, farm blacksmithing, farm carpentry, methods of teaching, soil, vegetable gardening, tractor course. Project in pork production. Present location: Now attending Davis.

Mrs. L. M. Lawston—Courses taken:

Short course in general agriculture, tractor course, farm blacksmithing, vegetable gardening, soils, farm carpentry, project in onion seed, one-eighth acre, onions for market, one-half acre. Present location: Now attending Davis.

Mrs. Helen Curt—Courses taken: Short courses in poultry, tractor work. Present location: Now in Los Angeles, expected to return, soon.

Women and men are admitted on exactly the same basis, in the teacher-training courses at University Farm, Davis.

OUR NORTHERN NEIGHBORS

The following letter received by Miss Anne M. Mumford, State Corresponding Secretary from Canada, will be of interest to California club women.

Fort Saskatchewan, Canada,
Dec. 5th, 1918.

Dear Miss Mumford: Your letter with enclosed copy of the California Federation of Women's Clubs has just reached me. Thank you so much for your interest and kindness in sending them.

In each of our nine provinces we have an organization, non-political, non-sectarian, whose motto is For Home and Country. These organizations are known by different names in the different provinces, for instance in British Columbia, Alberta, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Ontario they are called Women's Institutes; in Saskatchewan and Quebec they are called Homemakers' Clubs, and in Manitoba the Home Economics Society.

I should say that about 80 per cent of the membership is composed of rural women. Almost all institutes are located in small towns and rural communities. The membership fee is 25c a year. Both dominion and provincial governments give grants for women's work, and these monies are distributed through the Women's Institute.

The work of the various Institutes is suited to each locality. Sometimes it is

erecting and maintaining doctor's and nurses' headquarters where our prairie women may receive proper care when the babies come; sometimes it is starting a circulating library where folks are book-hungry; sometimes it is among girls of foreign parentage; always it is Red Cross and work for our men overseas and those returned. Many of our women have given as many as three, four and five men—several have given more and for many—oh so many—the armistice came too late to save at least one of them and for the sake of our boys asleep in Flanders fields our women are anxious to do much to put the returned and returning men upon their feet again in civilian life.

In this province alone we have over 8000 members; many are university graduates, some are quite uneducated; some are wealthy, many are just making a start in this new north country with consequent privations. All meet on the common ground of womanhood, each giving of her best for the benefit of all. There is always something to be learned and always an opportunity for service.

We in Canada look to the women of the United States as the Big Sister in Women's Club work, from whom we may receive guidance and inspiration.

With best of good wishes,

Cordially yours,

(MRS. A. H.) MARION M. S. ROGERS.

COUNCIL OF DEFENSE

Women's Committee of the State Council of Defense of California

A meeting of the Central Committee of the Women's Committee of the State Council of Defense of California was held at the Alexandria Hotel, Los Angeles, on Tuesday, January 28th. This was an all-day meeting and during the day the attendance reached to over one hundred women, representing the County and Department Chairmen, heads of organizations and other war workers of the Women's Committee.

The meeting was called to discuss whether there was a reason for continuing the work of the Women's Committee.

In opening the meeting, Mrs. Cable stated that, as the State Council of Defense would go out of existence on the 31st of

January, the Women's Committee, as a part of the State Council, would also cease its existence on that date.

The discussion at the meeting covered the question of whether the work that the National Council of Defense was asking the women of the different States to carry on was of value and could be put into effect throughout the State in any other way than through the machinery of the Women's Committee.

Those taking part in this discussion were:

Mrs. J. F. Sartori, of Los Angeles County.

Mrs. Robt. Garner, of San Bernardino County.

Mrs. A. J. Lawton, of Orange County.

Mrs. Henry DeNyse, representing Riverside County.

Mrs. Shelley Tolhurst, member of the State Council of Defense.

Mrs. Frank A. Gibson, Chairman of the Department of "Maintenance of Existing Social Agencies."

Mrs. Mila Tupper Maynard, Chairman of the Department of "Educational Propaganda."

Mrs. J. T. Anderson, Chairman of the Los Angeles City Unit.

Mrs. Marta D. Carr, Chairman of Pasadena City Unit.

The consensus of opinion of these women was that there was work to be done in the post war period and that the machinery of the Women's Committee throughout the State should be held together in some form, so that when necessity demanded it could be stimulated and used to carry out the requests of the Government. No action was taken looking to any formal committee or organization.

The attached "Suggestions for National Reconstruction" were adopted and ordered sent to the Senators and Congressmen from California.

The afternoon session was devoted to a presentation of the work of "The Children's Year" Committee by Dr. Adelaide Brown, the chairman, and of the presentation of the bill for the establishment of a Child Hygiene Bureau under the State Board of Health.

Dr. Ernest Moore talked on the proposed legislation for the conversion of the Los Angeles State Normal School into a Teachers' College under the University of California. He showed the advantage that it would be to Southern California to have this connection with the State University and described the greater advantages that could be offered for the training of teachers under such an arrangement. The meeting endorsed the proposed legislation.

The following resolutions were then offered and unanimously adopted:

"The members of the Women's Committee of the State Council of Defense, appreciating the great service rendered by its chairman, Mrs. Herbert A. Cable, in the program of war work to which the Committee was pledged, the efficiency of the organization, the wisdom and justice of her policy, the high idealism of her aims, and her generous use of time and energy, hereby record their profound gratitude for those services, believing that their value will not cease with the period of war activities, but will remain as a permanent contribution to the welfare of all women."

"Realizing the importance of the Committee of Nine Members for Soldiers' Replacement and Readjustment whose activities will vitally affect the welfare of all the people of the State; and appreciating that the economic and individual status of women is involved as a logical sequence in that of the returning soldiers and sailors:

"We, the members of the Women's Committee of the State Council of Defense of California, urgently request that a fair proportion of women be placed upon that Committee."

This resolution was ordered sent to the Governor.

NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION SUGGESTIONS

To the California Senators and Representatives in Congress:

The burdens of war have fallen heavily upon women. They have not hesitated nor faltered, but have contributed loyally and enthusiastically and patriotically their intelligence, their strength and their time in winning the war. Now, that the armistice is signed and the horrors are past, the women of the world are keenly alive to the fact that they have never been consulted about the making of wars, nor the formulating of the peace terms which mark the end of war. In this post-war period when many serious problems of reconstruction face the nations of the world, we wish to inform you of some of the things which we, as your constituents in California, believe in:

1. A League of Nations, through the formation of which we hope for justice and lasting peace for the world. The war just ended was waged for the end of all wars. This purpose can be accomplished only by the agreement of all nations to certain gen-

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eral principles governing International relations.

2. An International Court of Justice. We believe this is necessary. Just as the Supreme Court of the United States is necessary, in order that the individual States may have a neutral place for the presentation of Inter-State difficulties, so the individual Nations of the world need an International Court where questions in dispute may be presented and discussed before war is resorted to.

3. Full recognition of the principles of self-determination and recognition of the rights of all people to full membership in any League of Nations. The cause of most wars has been the arbitrary division of small nations; such, for instance, as the case of Alsace Lorraine, which has been a pawn between France and Germany. The same is true of the Balkan nations, which, despite language and nationality, have been added to, or taken away from, different countries without the consent of the people.

4. Government ownership of munition plants, with the elimination of private profit from the manufacture of munitions of war. With a League of Nations, there will probably be gradual disarmament, but whenever it is necessary to provide munitions of war, we believe it should be entirely under the control of the Government.

5. We believe that Government support should **not** be given to private investments in foreign lands. Disturbances in Mexico have been largely due to the conflicting interests of the capitalists of the various nations who have striven for financial ascendancy. People who have invested in Mexico did it, knowing the turbulent nature of the country, and it seems unfair that the whole nation should be asked to be a part in their private risk.

6. We believe in universal physical training for boys and girls, which shall not be limited to military training for High School boys. The many cases where men were rejected for military service because of physical defects show that before any military training can be effective, it must be based on physical training. Healthy girls and women are as essential to the nation's strength as are well-developed boys and men.

7. We believe in Federal prevention of child labor. Since the United States Supreme Court has declared the Child Labor Law unconstitutional, there is a measure before Congress to put a tax on goods manufactured for inter-state commerce by child labor. Whatever will free the children of this nation from the burdens of work, give their jobs to adult workers and restore to the children their birth-right of recreation and education, should be enacted by the Federal Government.

8. We believe in a National Department of Health, for Disease Prevention: rural hygiene, water supply and sewage disposal;

infant and child hygiene and industrial hygiene, and milk and food control. The present public health service is only a bureau in the Treasury Department. There should be a Secretary of Health with a seat in the President's Cabinet.

9. We believe in a National Department of Education which would provide for immigrant education, education of illiterates, the improvement of public school education, especially in rural schools, Public Health Education and Recreation, and the preparation and supply of competent teachers. The present national Educational Service is in the Interior Department and is only a bureau. It should be a department with a Secretary of Education who is part of the President's Cabinet.

10. We believe there should be a change in the citizenship laws affecting women. At present the woman takes the citizenship of her husband. She should be regarded as an individual. It was a great hardship and humiliation to women who were American citizens who, during the period of the war, were registered as alien enemies because they had married foreigners of countries at that time at war with the United States. A woman who marries a foreigner and is left a widow must make application to have her citizenship restored. We further believe that the requirements of citizenship should be made uniform throughout all the States of the Nation.

11. We believe that as prohibition has become a national measure, some attention should be given to replacing the saloon with a substitute that will furnish a center of recreation and amusement for the leisure time of those who have no social life which takes the place of the sociability of the saloon.

12. We believe that Woman Suffrage should be granted by an amendment to the Federal Constitution, thus giving to all the women of the nation the rights and privileges of citizenship.

We hope that you believe in these principles and we feel certain that you will give serious consideration to the subjects which will be brought to your attention as matters of readjustment and reconstruction in these changing times.

Women's Committee of the State Council of Defense of California.

BERTHA L. CABLE, Chairman.

(Mrs. Herbert A. Cable)

JEAN C. SIMONS, Secretary.

(Mrs. Seward A. Simons)

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OUR LOST LEADER

(From the "Blue Bulletin.")

The death of Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, coming as it did at an age when she was as venerable for her years as honorable for her service, cannot be mourned as untimely for her; but at this juncture when American educators have to meet the educational conditions of a changed world, it is surely untimely for us. We have lost a great leader just when we most keenly need her.

It cannot be doubted that her counsel, coming from a wisdom derived from a ripened experience, would have been helpful for our guidance in the ways that lie before us; while the energy and the courage her example and her inspiration would have given us would have strengthened us in many a difficult task and emboldened us to more fearlessly attack many an opposing obstacle.

Her service as a teacher in one department or another extended over a period of fifty years. She came to the fullness of her powers and her opportunities comparatively late in life, but maturing slowly, she preserved her vigor and her unquestioned leadership to the end. Even in retirement during these later years she was a light and a power among us with an influence felt throughout the United States and not without its effect in foreign lands.

The accidents of a political struggle in which she was engaged on behalf of the schools and the school teaching profession in Chicago gave her a renown that made the fight against her more beneficial to her

than hurtful. Those that attempted to discredit her in her home city elevated her in the estimation of the whole country. Her local contest proved to be a part of the good fight for education everywhere; and while other women eminent in universities and colleges were her equals in earnestness and in learning and in devotion to education, it was her fortune to be in the forefront of the battle and by braving its worst affronts to have the chief credit for the victory women have achieved for education and the American school.

We shall miss her leadership, but the inspiration of her memory remains to us. We shall maintain the standard she set up; we shall go forward on the road where she led; we shall win victories not less honorable than hers; we shall advance education beyond what she dreamed of; but always we shall remember what we owe to Ella Flagg Young.

MARGARET S. McNAUGHT.

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A TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF MRS. ALICE FREDERICKS

**EULOGY ON THE LIFE OF MRS.
FRANK F. FREDERICKS, GIVEN
DURING THE FUNERAL SERVICES
BY MRS. EDWARD DEX-
TER KNIGHT**

(Mrs. Frank F. Fredericks passed away January 20th, 1919.)

During moments of supreme inspiration, Ella Wheeler Wilcox wrote:

"Our lives are songs, God writes the words
And we set them to music at pleasure;
And the songs are sad or gay or glad,
As we choose to fathom the measure.

We must write the music, whatever the song,

Whatever its rhyme or meter,
And if it is sad, we can make it glad—
And if sweet, we can make it sweeter.

One has a song that is gay and strong,
But the music he writes is minor;
And the sad, sad strain is replete with pain,
And the singer becomes a repiner.

And the song of another has through the words

An under-current of sadness,
But he sets it to music of ringing chords,
And makes it a pean of gladness.

So, whether our songs are sad or not,
We can give the world more pleasure,
And better ourselves by setting the words
To a glad triumphant measure."

A love for this gem of thought was one of the things which this dear friend and some of the rest of us had in common, and none of us interpreted these lines more beautifully than did she.

Many assembled here today had the privilege of intimate acquaintance with Mrs. Fredericks during the earlier years of her life; some knew her in connection with church work, and can testify as to the spirituality which permeated her being; but it was during the years of her close identification with the woman movement that her finer qualities reached full bloom, and to the club women who were her close friends and intimate companions was given a glimpse of the inner shrine—of the heart and mind which made possible the full, rich life crowned with achievement—which only those nearest and dearest to her shared.

Every life is a message—a warning or an inspiration sent by God, and the life of this loved co-worker was a message of consecration and of service.

Blessed by Nature with intelligence and ability, and favored by fortune with opportunity and material things and the leisure which follows in their train, she might have given herself up to the fleeting delights which some of us call social life, but she loved life with its lights and its shades, its joys and its sorrows, its sunshine and rain

and all its glorious possibilities. She loved humanity with its strength and its weaknesses, its endowments and its needs.

Although it had not been given to her to rear a family of children, she had a great mother heart which enfolded the children of the race, and one of her last calls was for the Chairman of her Child Welfare department.

During the period of her widowhood, she might indeed have set her music to a minor strain, but instead she sought the silver lining to the cloud, and passed her days ministering to others who were in sorrow or in need, and bringing the message of cheer to others who mourned. Gloom and darkness had no place in her life; grief was something to be overcome, sorrow a cloud to be quickly dissipated, and rocks of difficulty things to be promptly surmounted.

It was my privilege to travel about the State with Mrs. Fredericks and everywhere her resourcefulness, her tact and her ability to put herself into tune with her surroundings made her the welcome guest whose departure is hailed with regret. Her supreme service came when the poor and the unfortunate were stricken with the malady which finally severed the bonds of her earthly life. After having nursed members of her family and friends, she went into the congested districts of our city and offered her services. She was able to converse with the foreigners in their native language. No task was too homely, no sacrifice too great, no service too menial, and many sufferers arose and called her blessed because of her tender ministrations and skillful nursing to which they owed their lives.

Although small of stature, she was large of purpose; although somewhat frail of physique, her energy was as indomitable as her courage.

She loved the bright and the happy things of life—music, poetry, art, color. Her song was the song of gladness and of promise and of hope. The message of her life is a message of cheer and of optimism.

She said once, "I want to die in harness," and her wish was granted. She was active until the Maker called her to a higher life.

Fellow Club women and other dear friends who feel that friendship's chain has been unalterably severed, she would say to us, "Carry On."

"Look up and not down,
Forward and not back—
Lend a hand."

As we pay our last earthly tribute of devotion to a loved leader let us say, "Thy Will be done." Let our prayer be one of thankfulness for the privilege of friendship which has been—for the rich memories, the heritage and the vision which are ours, and let us consecrate ourselves anew to the service which was her life; to the completion of the tasks which she left unfinished, for this is a living monument; and let us

be comforted by the thought so nobly expressed in that beautiful hymn:

"LIFE EVERLASTING

Whoso liveth for the world,
Serving, strong and true,
While the boundless power of God
Pours forever through.

They whose work hath filled our hearts
With courage, love and cheer,
With words that teach ten thousand lives
To bring earth's heaven near.
They are part of Human Life—
Ours in heart and head,
They are part of the Living God—
They are never dead."

By Mrs. A. P. Black

It has been my privilege not only to be closely associated with Mrs. Fredericks in Federation work in days past, but also to enjoy the boon of her sincere and kindly friendship.

In this hour of our deep sorrow at her sudden passing beyond the veil, I count it a further privilege to offer a word of tribute and loving appreciation of the sterling qualities which made up her personality.

I am glad to do this, but it is not easy to convey in a few words the expression of so active a life. For when was service more freely given, time and energy more ungrudgingly spent, or a call for aid heeded more devotedly?

Here surely was a cheerful giver; and do we not know that she was loved of God? For through and around all her service were reflected that love and kindness that filled her work with blessing, and gathered to her side numberless friends attracted by the warmth of her tender heart.

And now, though we are deprived of her ministry and have only the remembrance of her happy presence, we are yet thankful for the example and power of her consecrated life.

We know that with her all is well and our grief is only for our own loss. The friend we mourn is still within her Father's kingdom, living in that presence in which there is fulness of joy and at whose right hand there are pleasures forever more.

A further tribute to Mrs. Fredericks, by Mrs. Annie Little Barry. Mrs. Barry has for many years been active in the California Federation.

"Mrs. Frank Fredericks was a high type of citizen in its broadest meaning. She was a loyal and affectionate friend. A woman of large sympathy, interested in all kinds of folks. She led a very busy active life and it is comforting to think that she served to the last. I am thinking of a very sweet letter Mrs. Fredericks wrote a friend a few

months ago in which she expressed herself on the subject of death in these words: "I never thought I should learn to look on death as I now do. I believe death to be a sweet privilege to enter a higher life, and that when our loved ones are taken we must know that it is right, that it is for the best. We must learn to have no regret at death." Her friends will miss her. We loved her but "there must be no regret."

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT

Mrs. Frank Fredericks—(Alice A. Fredericks)

Whereas, Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom has called our beloved President, Alice A. Fredericks, from this earthly life to life eternal; and

Whereas, The San Francisco District of California Federation of Women's Clubs has suffered an irreparable loss; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we express to the bereaved family our sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That knowing how hard it will be to fill her place in continuing the many activities for the good of our clubs and of our State, we, in appreciative affection, will endeavor to "carry on" the work she has begun.

MARIANNA BERTOLA,
Chairman,
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DISTRICT NEWS

LOS ANGELES DISTRICT Mrs. H. S. Duffield, Press Chairman

Following the lead of the district president, Mrs. Mattison B. Jones, who called a Council of Presidents and a joint session of State and District Boards the first week in January, practically all of the clubs in the district resumed activities with the advent of the new year, in spite of the fact that influenza continued rampant in certain localities.

A triple celebration of the three festive days of the year marked the beginning of the year's work for the Twentieth Century Club of Sawtelle, January 4th, when the president, Mrs. Ellen French Aldrich, entertained the members with a genuine Thanksgiving feast followed by Christmas and New Year's day observances.

The coming of age of the Wednesday Morning Club was another gala event fittingly celebrated, January 22nd. Among those who assembled to offer congratulations on the twenty-first birthday anniversary of the organization were representatives from the federated clubs of the Los Angeles District and members of the district board. An elaborate luncheon was served, followed by a most enjoyable program of music, recitations and songs. Mrs. Charles A. Holland is president of the club.

In most clubs the war service committees are resolving themselves into reconstruction committees and specializing on Americanization and child welfare work, and, in some cases, as instanced by the Woman's University Club, vocational work. This is in line with the campaign inaugurated by the National and State boards immediately following the signing of the armistice and enthusiastically endorsed at the Los Angeles District Council of Presidents, January 7th, when Mrs. Herbert A. Cable and Mrs. O. Shepherd Barnum were the principal speakers.

In disbanding its Red Cross Auxiliary, the Whittier Woman's Club conferred decorations on a number of its members whose activities during the last year were regarded by the club as worthy of special distinction. The last regular meeting of the club marked the close of the fifteenth year of its existence.

A class in citizenship and Americanization has been organized by the Woman's Club of Hollywood under the direction of Mrs. Francis A. Blackburn. The Red Cross Auxiliary of this club is still "carrying on" with sewing for civilian relief and the making of refugee garments.

The Inglewood Woman's Club held its reciprocity day January 29th, having for soloist on that occasion John Smallman, baritone. This club has an Americanization

department with Mrs. John Brewer as chairman.

Community singing, with Mrs. Bessie Bartlett Frankel in charge, will be featured at the next regular monthly board meeting and a number of interesting events are being planned for the all-day Conference, February 27th. A parliamentary drill, led by Mrs. I. W. Gleason, precedes the Conference program.

A calendar of reciprocity days is given as follows: Van Nuys Woman's Club, February 12th; Echo Park Mothers' Club, February 14th; South Side Ebell, February 20th; Wa-Wan Club, March 5th; Browning Club, March 14th; Whittier Woman's Club, March 19th; San Fernando Ebell, Pacoima Woman's Club and Civic League, jointly, April 4th; Boyle Heights Entre Nous Club, May 21st.

THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT

Verna Gates Hosfelt, District Chairman

It was a rare treat that was afforded the club women of Corona a short time ago when Miss Katherine Bryan, secretary of the Riverside Y.W.C.A., gave an excellent talk on the widening field for the Y. W. C. A. as it has developed there, partly as the result of increasing industries and partly on account of the proximity of March Field. The Y. W. rooms in Riverside have been used as hostess house for the aviators and despite influenza conditions the work has gone steadily on. A luncheon and talk by the county president featured the meeting of this active club of Corona on January 28th, when there was a large attendance.

Santa Ana Clubwomen are making preparations to attend the big County convention which is being planned for the early spring at Placentia.

Some idea of the real work that is being accomplished by the Sixth Economics Section of the Ebell Club of Santa Ana is gained when it is known that this section has been given a little four-year-old fatherless lad of France to support.



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Travel Section Number Two of the Santa Ana Ebell Club has raised sufficient funds to support a fatherless child in France and the money has been sent for this purpose.

An important Board meeting of the San Bernardino County Federated Clubs was held in the Blue Room of the Redlands Contemporary Club last week, when plans for the meeting of the nominating committee were made. The committee will meet at the home of Mrs. D. W. Willets at the same time that the regular board meeting will be held in Colton—the third Tuesday in March.

Mrs. Florence Dodson Schoneman, president of the San Bernardino County Federated Clubs, is taking a week's rest at the home of friends at Ocean Park.

The Saturday Afternoon Club of Banning has been the recipient of a very beautiful Navajo rug recently. The gift came on the fifteenth anniversary of the founding of the Club and was presented by Mr. C. D. Hamilton, who purchased it from the Banning Chapter A. R. C. The rug was especially woven for Senor Antonio Armijo at Cadia, Arizona. The wool for it was raised on the ranch of Chief Ci-Ci-Tzo of the Navajos, and the work of coloring and weaving was done by the three women of his household, who worked almost continuously for a year and three months to complete the rug. It is black, white and gray in color, and of typical design. It is said to be the largest

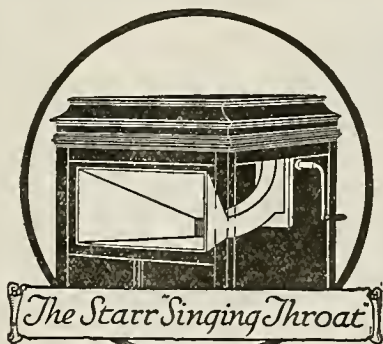
Navajo rug ever made, being 12x18 feet in size and weighing 90 pounds. Senor Armijo gave it to the Red Cross, whose coffers are \$250 the richer from its sale. The Saturday Afternoon Club House has been headquarters for Red Cross work and lectures in Banning ever since the founding of the Chapter and, thanks to Mr. Hamilton, the rug will serve as a beautiful reminder of the splendid work done by club women and others of the community during the world war.

MRS. R. H. COOMBS,
Press Chairman S. A. C.,
Riverside County, Cal.

SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT

Mrs. W. C. Morrow, Chairman

The San Francisco District was plunged into mourning on Monday, January 20, 1919, when its beloved president, Mrs. Frank Fredericks entered into life eternal. Few knew of her illness, and the news came as a violent shock to the Federated Clubs of Northern California. Mrs. Fredericks was ill only ten days, and fell a victim to influenza after successfully nursing many cases back to health during the first period of the scourge. She was a woman of indomitable will and courage, and when the first period was at its height and urgent calls for nurses and other help was made she leased her charming apartment at Stanford Court and went to the Bellevue Hotel in order to be free to devote herself to caring for the sick and needy. She did not choose an easy post. With her knowledge of



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languages she volunteered for work in the Italian Quarter, releasing overworked nurses from night duty and caring for the household and its patients, as well as ministering to their other needs. No task was too menial, no duty too severe, but that she threw herself into it with her whole heart and soul. Her forceful character, her knowledge of human nature and her experience of some years spent in Europe, made her welcome to the poor people whom fear and ignorance had made panic-stricken. Her wonderful adaptability, her cheerfulness, her wisdom and her ever-ready purse worked miracles in the ravaged homes where conditions were lamentable. Mrs. Fredericks never faltered, but continued her ministrations until the epidemic waned.

When it flared again she visited an old friend, not knowing that influenza was in the house. Weakened by the long strain of nursing, her devotion to her many duties and her activities, none of which she permitted herself to neglect, she fell an easy victim and her frail body succumbed. Those of her friends who knew of her illness vied with her anxious relatives in prayers for her recovery, and it seemed for a few brief hours that those prayers were granted, but it was not to be. The woman who had devoted her life, her strength and her wealth to help humanity was called of God to higher service. Mrs. Fredericks died as a soldier dies on the field of battle. She was at her post until stricken, and even from her

bed of pain she conducted her affairs and arranged many details. Her last call was to Dr. Mariana Bertola, her chairman of Child Welfare. But before Dr. Bertola's professional duties released her, the brave spirit had passed. She had rallied in the morning, and her sister, Mrs. I. A. Vail, felt encouraged to leave and go to Hollywood, where a loved daughter and grandchildren were ill. Before Mrs. Vail reached Hollywood Mrs. Fredericks had suffered a relapse and was beyond human aid.

Mrs. Frank Fredericks was a woman of remarkable character and personality. Fragile, petite, and delicate, she possessed a will of iron and a strength of character that was most unusual. Gifted, cultured, lovable, wealthy, and with a heart that embraced the whole world, she might have chosen the life of ease which her circumstances, rearing and training permitted. But she was unselfish, thoughtful, kind, and she took all this wealth of personality, of character, and worldly goods, and consecrated herself to a life of service.

She did not choose the rich and influential. She loved her kind and was blood-brother to all. Hers was no idle talk of brotherhood, equality and sacrifice. She practiced. She did not preach. Untiring in her efforts for the uplift and betterment of her fellow beings, she worked far beyond the limits of her strength. Denied children, she became mother to many. She was a patroness for a number of homes for



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little children and all activities for their welfare.

She was indefatigable in her work as District President. She brought to this important work all her concentrated powers that she had used when president of clubs and other organizations. She visited every club in her district during her terms of office. She took the same keen interest in the club of Indian women as in the most cultured club in her district. So valuable and efficient was she that no change in administration was made last year, and she was elected unanimously to serve again. She was spoken of strongly as Mrs. Herbert Cable's successor to the State Presidency.

From Humboldt on the north of Monterey on the south she will be sincerely and deeply mourned by all who came in touch with her wonderfully magnetic charm. She was beloved by all of her chairmen on her Executive Board. Mrs. Fredericks was a talented, well read, musical, woman, a linguist, a strict parliamentarian, a wise presiding officer. She was a power for good in the community. She was chairman of the County Council of Defense, a member of many clubs and organizations, to all of which she gave careful and conscientious attention. She was president of the President's Assembly for two years, a president of To Kalon, Forum, and The Tea Club. She was a member of the San Francisco Musical Club, a member of the Woman's Auxiliary of the San Francisco Art Association and many philanthropic and charitable institutions. Patriotic, efficient, loyal, she was a power in the various branches of War Work and War Relief. She gave generously to every cause—Liberty Bonds, Red Cross, War Savings Stamps, Belgian Relief and the thousand and one activities she was called upon to assist. She gave up her motor car that she might be able to give more to her country. She was a woman of large affairs, and managed her ranch near Saratoga, looked after her own business interests, her home, her church, her charities. She leaves a void that will be hard to fill. As District Chairman on her board the writer has worked with her and for her in perfect harmony. She was always ready with a word of generous praise and appre-

ciation. Nothing apparently ever disturbed her poise. She will be greatly missed, and her memory will be as the fragrance of white flowers in the hearts of her friends, and rosemary for remembrance will be hers.

The funeral took place from Gray's Chapel, and the place was filled with beautiful flowers. Memorial wreaths with butterfly-like orchids, roses, carnations and delicate spring flowers were by her side in great profusion. Every organization and club of which she was an honored member sent its tribute of flowers. Every club and the District Board met and passed resolutions, and a delegation of clubwomen, churchwomen and friends filled the chapel to overflowing. The services were simple. The Reverend Harvey S. Hanson, Acting Rector of Trinity Church in the absence of Dr. F. W. Clampett, recited with reverent simplicity the beautiful ritual of the Office for the Dead. A quartette of men sang Tennyson's beautiful requiem, "Crossing the Bar." Mrs. Edward Dexter Knight delivered an exquisite and appropriate eulogy, and at its close and during the singing of that sad farewell hymn, "Good-night, I'm Going Home," her friends filed by the flower-laden casket and took their last look at their beloved leader. Amid the flowers she loved so well the cortège, slowly passed through the guard of honor of her women friends, and the last journey to Woodlawn Cemetery was begun. There all that is mortal of our friend lies amid the flowers, the singing of birds, the circling of doves,

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beside her husband in the vault she had erected for him.

"Splendid she passed, the great surrender made,

Into the light that nevermore shall fade.
Deep her contentment in that blest abode,
Who waits the last clear trumpet-call to God."

Dear comrade, friend and valiant soldier,
Hail and farewell!

"Lord, all-pitying, Jesu blest,
Grant her Thy eternal rest."

Amen.

NORTHERN DISTRICT

Mrs. E. E. Earle, Sacramento, Chairman

With regard to what the local club women are doing in recognition of the legislative work of the women of California during the sessions of the Assembly, we make the report that the Women's Council of Sacramento inaugurated weekly receptions for the Assemblywomen and the various women lobbyists during the first session of the legislature, which adjourned Jan. 25th.

The Women's Council, under the able leadership of Mrs. Frank B. Gillett, is composed of delegates from about fifteen different organizations of women in Sacramento.

These receptions were held on the mezzanine floor of the Sacramento Hotel each Thursday evening and gave an opportunity to the local women to meet the Assemblywomen and to enjoy open discussion of proposed legislation.

These receptions will probably be repeated when the second session convenes, which will be Feb. 24th.

The four Assemblywomen are: Mrs. Elizabeth Hughes, Oroville; Mrs. Anna L. Saylor, Berkeley; Mrs. Grace S. Dorris, Bakersfield, and Miss Esto Broughton, Modesto.

Mrs. A. E. Carter and Mrs. Hester Griffith, president and vice-president of the Women's Legislative Council, were also honored guests.

A very interesting session of the Executive Board of the Northern District, C. F. W. C., was held Saturday, Jan. 11th, at the Sacramento Hotel.

Owing to the epidemic of influenza still raging, many of the presidents of the various clubs throughout the district were unable to be present, but those who were there were more than enthusiastic.

The President, Mrs. G. E. Chappell, gave a very interesting talk on club work in general, and in particular spoke about the desire of the clubs throughout the State to become interested in betterment of the position of the army nurses. At the present time army nurses are not entitled to any ranking whatever, and their salaries are very meager, very inadequate to meet the increasing requirements of an army nurse. To ameliorate their conditions in all ways, the clubwomen are putting forth their best efforts.

Mrs. G. Goss, President of the Placer County Federation, also President of the Sheridan Club, spoke of the splendid work the clubwomen of Sheridan are doing. No stated club meetings have been held because the women are busily engaged in caring for the victims of influenza, and families. Several times the little clubhouse at Sheridan has been opened for funerals, thereby sanctifying the word "clubhouse," there being no other place available.

Several of the club presidents reported on the work of their various clubs—not holding regular meetings but clubwomen devoting time and energy to alleviate the sufferings of the patients of the influenza.

The matter of the program for the coming Convention to be held in March in Chico was taken up.

Dr. Ethel Waters, who filled the place of Miss Katherine Reilly, who was unable to be present on account of illness, gave a splendid talk on "Social Service Work."

Mrs. Chappelle entertained Dr. Waters and several of the clubwomen at a most delightful luncheon, preceding the afternoon session.

Among the clubwomen present at the meeting were: Mrs. A. L. Miller, Marysville, Chairman of the N. D. Music Dept.; Mrs. Wm. Quast, Roseville, 2nd Vice-President; Mrs. G. Goss, Sheridan, President



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Placer County Federation; Mrs. March, Chico, 4th Vice-President and President Chico Art Club.

Mrs. Geo. M. Purnell has been appointed Chairman of the Program for the coming Convention.

ALAMEDA DISTRICT

Mrs. W. H. Whitworth, Oakland, Chairman

"The Three Measures Selected by the Legislative Council of California," by Mrs. Frederick G. Athearn, President of the Twentieth Century Club of Berkeley, California.

The three bills selected by the club women reflect credit to their judgment. They proclaim to an inquiring public the answer to the oft-heard question, "What would women do with political power if they secure it?" They are working together to secure for the greatest number the greatest possible amount of betterment in a few measures. They have selected measures that are far-reaching in their effect without being radical, that are preventive as well as corrective, that are remedial without being sentimental, that seek to improve conditions for women and children without militating against the interests of men.

The Community Property Bill seeks to extend to the wife the same amount of "say" in the disposition of their community property which the husband now enjoys.

Increasing the income of our elementary schools will not only improve educational facilities, thereby improving the quality of citizenship, preventing juvenile delinquency, and lessening the necessity for corrective and penal institutions but will provide a "living wage" for members of an underpaid profession. With better salaries we may be able to attract to the profession many who are seeking other lines of work where conditions and pay are better.

Any effort to rehabilitate those termed "delinquent women" will help not only the women themselves to make a new start but will help to minimize the social evil problem.

SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY DISTRICT

Mrs. W. L. Potts, Fresno, Chairman

The district mourns with our President, Mrs. W. A. Fitzgerald, at this time the loss of her mother, who passed away during the latter part of January, and extends to her its heartfelt sympathy.

Again the club life has been interrupted in the San Joaquin Valley by another flareup of the influenza epidemic. Meetings of all sorts were tabu and clubs just had to cancel one program after another.

Our sympathies go out to the presidents of the clubs who had such splendid plans for January. It seems as if the popular "c'est la guerre" of 1918 could easily be paraphrased to "c'est la flu" for use in 1919.

The Parlor Lecture Club of Fresno is considering the adoption of a new constitution. The Philanthropic Department members are working hard to help the Welfare Department of Fresno in its efforts to supply milk, food and clothing to the poor who are recovering from the influenza.

We are extremely proud of the five women members of the Grand Jury of Fresno county who have been serving since January, 1918. All are members of the Parlor Lecture club of Fresno. Their names follow: Mrs. H. H. Alexander, one of the Directors of the club; Miss Breeze Huffman, Secretary of the Grand Jury; Miss Marguerite Humphries; Dr. Flora Smith, District Chairman of Child Welfare, and Mrs. George H. Taylor, Past President of the Parlor Lecture Club.

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HOW OLEOMARGARINE IS MADE

With the whole world calling for the conservation of fats, Oleomargarine has come into its own. The coming months will witness the largest consumption of Oleomargarine in its history.

The Internal Revenue Laws define Oleomargarine as follows:

"A mixture of Oleo Oil and Neutral, frequently with the addition of a vegetable oil (usually Cottonseed Oil) the whole being churned with milk, then salted and worked like butter. Sometimes a small amount of butter is added."

From this official description of what Oleomargarine really is we recognize the used in its manufacture. The more important items will be discussed in detail.

Oleo Oil, Neutral, Peanut Oil, Cottonseed Oil, Milk, Butter, Salt

Oleo Oil—This is beef fat, the quality that surrounds a good juicy porterhouse steak. It is just this grade of fat that is carefully selected and converted into Oleo Oil. First it is cut up in small pieces and through a rendering process the rich, nutritious oil is pressed or extracted.

Neutral—This is high grade pure leaf fat. It is rendered absolutely odorless and tasteless. Neutral that is selected for Oleomargarine is not only the purest but the very best to be obtained.

Peanut Oil—This is a high grade oil made from crushed Spanish peanuts, so highly refined as to be absolutely deodorized and tasteless. The peanut oils used in the churning of Oleomargarine are the same grade sold in retail stores as salad oils.

Milk—The milk used in churning Oleomargarine is secured from the most modern dairies and fully pasteurized according to State Laws, Food Dairy Commissioners and health departments.

Oleomargarine is manufactured or churned as follows:

First—The milk used is pasteurized and ripened. Throughout this process an absolutely uniform temperature must be maintained, the heat must not be too high or else the milk will be overdone, lose its characteristic flavor or if the temperature is not high enough the bacteria will not be killed,

consequently, throughout this ripening process extraordinary precaution must be maintained or else the very first step will spoil the complete batch.

Second—The next step is melting and mixing the various fats and oils. This is done in steam jacketed tanks with paddles on the inside that continually revolve, completely agitating the liquid. When these oils are thoroughly melted, they are run into the churn with the cultured milk.

Third—The third step is the churning of the milk and oils together. Through this process special care is exercised to see that a certain temperature is maintained. During this operation the churning must be stopped at the exact moment the emulsion has reached the proper stage: at this point the oils and cultured milk are now in the closest possible contact with each other.

Fourth—The last step is to crystallize this emulsion. This is done by running the emulsion into a tank of water that has previously been chilled to a certain temperature. When the emulsion comes in contact with the chilled water it instantly solidifies into a mass resembling butter in grandmother's dasher churn. It is then dipped out by the aid of a large piece of cheese cloth, held at each end by men with gloved hands and placed in wooden carts where it is run into a room and allowed to ripen.

In the ripening room the bacteria in the milk continues to work and thus produces a butter flavor that is absorbed by the fat from the milk.

After this ripening process is complete, it is then placed in the butter working tables which revolve, forcing out the excess water and milk. The salt is worked in at this time.

After the mixer has worked out all excess milk and water, and the salt thoroughly distributed, it is removed to the room in which it is made into prints.

Here the Oleomargarine is spread out in a layer of proper depth and workmen with wooden butter prints force through it a mould of the particular size and shape called for. These workmen, or butter moulders, pass the prints on to a table where they are weighed, wrapped in parchment paper, and then inserted into the printed carton.

The United States Government officials and prominent food experts have endorsed Oleomargarine. Both admit that it is just as wholesome as the best butter and superior in flavor and keeping qualities to the cheaper grades of butter which retail at a higher price. In fact, some food experts make the claim that if there is really any difference in nutritive value between the two spreads for bread, Oleomargarine has first choice, for it is free from water and absolutely pure.

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California Federation of
Women's Clubs

Composed of over 40 000 Members



March, 1919

Vol. XI. No. 6



*Rich, Aromatic, Delicious
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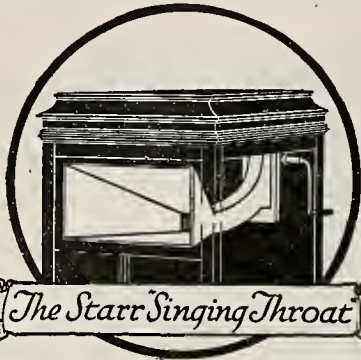
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CONTENTS



Editorial Notes.....	7
State President's Letter.....	8
Heroes of Freedom	9
General Federation	
Gavel Made From Lincoln Elm Tree.....	10
North Carolina Club Women Organize for Mid-Biennial Council.....	10
Impressions of Conference Held in San Francisco in Favor of League of Nations	12
Symposium on Industrial and Social Conditions	
Industrial Problems of Reconstruction.....	12
Industrial Welfare of Women.....	14
The Y. W. C. A. After-War Problems.....	17
An Ideal Packing Plant.....	19
Women and After-War Problems.....	20
The Women's Legislative Council of California.....	20
A Substitute for the Saloon.....	22
Women in Politics	
Woman Appointed State Industrial Commissioner in New York.....	23
Wisconsin Grants Votes to Women.....	23
Frau Kempf Speaks in Meeting.....	23
Michigan Women Given Representation.....	24
An Appeal From National Department of Labor to Mrs. Cable.....	24
Cut of Ideal Packing Plant.....	25
Melting Pot.....	26
District News	
Northern	27
San Joaquin Valley	27
San Francisco	29
Southern	30
Los Angeles	32





Two picturesque views of the Friday Morning Club House

EDITORIAL NOTES

MY TRYST WITH LIFE**Rose Toothaker Milliken**

You had a "rendezvous with Death,"
But I my tryst with Life must keep.
I cannot mourn, I must not weep;
Life calls to me
And I must take
My place, wherever that may be.

It may be Life will lead me on
To great things you have left undone,
And I shall strive, with courage true,
To reach the goal,
Not do in part
But to achieve the glorious whole.

So when at last my hour shall come,
And Death and I go hand in hand
To meet you 'cross the shining strand,
I shall not fear
To tell you how
Your work has been completed here.

ARE WOMEN PEOPLE?

Under the above headlines is published in the War Work Bulletin of the Y. W. C. A. an account of a meeting at which one of the national secretaries spoke on the military value of woman's work in the war.

When she told of the work of the British W. A. A. C.'s, those 20,000 young girls who enlisted in the British army for the duration of the war, the enthusiasm of her audience was unbounded. The picture of the war-weary French women, who left home and babies to work in munition plants night and day, brought tears to the eyes of the audience. There was a thrilling moment when she told of what American women did here at home; and when she drew a word-picture of the perils of the nurses and of the signal corps girls at the front, who shared the same dangers and difficulties as the men, and never shirked, there was a burst of applause.

She was followed by a preacher who closed the meeting with prayer. He asked God for the protection of our sailors and soldiers, those in service, and those who had come home; for all the brave men who had given so much

to the winning of the war. Then he said "Amen" and sat down.

Not a word about the women!

The women helped to win the war. Without the aid of the second army it could not have been won. But has the tradition that war is men's work become so strongly established in men's minds that what the women have done, and what they are still doing, will go down in history as something too trifling for consideration?

If this is true, and if men are fettered by such a mediaeval tradition, they should break its bonds at once. The hour has struck when the importance of women in industry, both in time of war and in time of peace, cannot be ignored.

PURE MILK LAW IN DANGER

Mrs. Bradford Woodbridge, Northern District Chairman of Legislation, has sent out an S. O. S. call to the club women of the State in regard to the danger threatening our pure milk law. Every woman should be alive to this menace to the health of her family. Write your assemblyman and senator protesting against Senate Bill 596 (Dennet). In this bill milk heretofore classified as unfit for human consumption is removed from that classification. During the war imitation milk has been sold under the guise of "Food Conservation." Senate Bill 264 and Assembly Bill 534 aims to prevent the substitution of vegetable fats for butter fats in milk products. Club women should endorse this measure.

RESOLUTION ON LEGISLATIVE BILLS

"Resolutions in support of legislative bills should be sent to the speaker of the house, the president of the senate, to the men in charge of the bills, and to the individual or club's own assemblymen," according to Miss Caroline Kellogg, State chairman of legislation.

STATE PRESIDENT'S LETTER

Dear Club Presidents:

The event of the month has been the Congress of the League of Nations that was held in San Francisco, February 19th and 20th.

If one had judged only by the women delegates it would have been easy to imagine it was a Federation convention, for everywhere were club women. I am sure every woman attending was a club woman whether she was there as a club appointee or not. The State Federation had thirteen delegates in attendance and the District Federations many more.

It was a club woman, Mrs. Philip N. Moore, past president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs and president of the National Council of Women, who was the only woman member and speaker of the distinguished party representing the League to Enforce Peace, and the women's clubs of San Francisco vied to do her honor.

The City Federation of Women's Clubs, under the capable leadership of Dr. Cora Sutton Castle, president, gave a luncheon in honor of Mrs. Moore at the Fairmount Hotel, to which was invited the women of San Francisco and visiting delegates.

The Laurel Hall Club, Jessica Lee Briggs, president, presented Mrs. Moore as honor guest at the annual breakfast of the club at the St. Francis Hotel.

Mrs. Robert J. Burdette was hostess to an intimate circle of friends and co-workers of Mrs. Moore at the Palace Hotel.

It was an opportunity and a privilege to welcome to California and to receive the message of Mrs. Moore at this time on the subject of greatest interest to the peoples of the world today, a permanent peace for all nations.

As we listened to her we realized that once more we could safely trust to this woman of vision, of courage and of high patriotism to point the way as she has so often and so faithfully pointed the way during many years of service.

And we said in our hearts: "Thank God for the leadership of such women."

The message and the purpose of the congress as it was revealed through six intensely interesting and vital sessions will be given in another article in this issue of the magazine.

The February State Executive Board meeting was held in San Francisco, Tuesday the eighteenth, in joint session with the presidents and executive boards of the Northern, Alameda and San Francisco Districts.

The meeting was held and luncheon was served at Hotel Bellevue and the attendance and interest and enthusiasm of the members proved that the Federation is rallying to the call of service during the days of reconstruction as it responded to the duties and demands of war, with the strength and courage and conviction which the responsibilities and accomplishments of the past two years have added unto us.

On my way home from San Francisco it was my privilege to meet in the same delightful way with the board members and club presidents of the San Joaquin Valley in Fresno, Friday the 21st, where after long weeks of the reign of King Flu, club work is being renewed with a determination to round out a successful club year in spite of the handicap at the beginning of the year.

At Visalia on the 22nd I met with the Tulare County Women's Committee of the State Council of Defense, who have voted not to demobilize, but to "carry on," and who by a study of pending legislation, continuance of the public health and child welfare work in the county, and by co-operation with the Y. W. C. A., Red Cross, church and club activities are planning to serve the community "in peace as in war."

Convention plans are "in the air," and I hope you are planning to send full representation to both district and state conventions, and, if possible, to have a representative at the General Federation Council meeting to be held in Asheville, North Carolina, May 27 to 30.

Convention dates are as follows:

Northern District—March 26, 27, 28, Chico.

San Francisco—April 9, 10, 11, Watsonville.

Alameda—April 8, 9, 10, Martinez.

San Joaquin—April 23, 24, 25, Reedley.

Los Angeles—April 7, 8, 9, Hollywood.

Southern—May 12, San Diego.

State Convention—May 13, 14, 15, San Diego.

The amount of dues and the payment of dues is a vexed question for both clubs and the Federation, and this year the difficulties and handicaps of financial uncertainties furnish no small problem in our club work.

But we hope that you realize that the Federation problems are as great and its expenses as increasingly heavy as those of individual clubs, and if the Federation of which you are a part is to answer efficiently and adequately to the increasing demands and opportunities of organized women, it must have your financial as well as your moral support.

In general, a club should consider it an unwritten law and a moral obligation to pay dues on the membership listed in the directory, which is our statement to the public of our united strength and importance.

Clubs resigning from the Federation should also consider it an obligation to resign in good standing, that is with dues paid to date.

"Faithfulness in little things" applies to our financial obligations as well as to our moral and spiritual growth.

BERTHA L. CABLE, President.

HEROES OF FREEDOM

A bulletin entitled "Heroes of Freedom," prepared by the State Commission of Immigration and Housing of California is at hand. Its purpose is to aid in the work of Americanization among school children through the study of heroes of the past. Club women will find it helpful in suggesting programs on Americanization. The following letter of transmittal explains more fully the purpose of this bulletin:

His Excellency, Wm. D. Stephens, Governor of California.

Sir: At this momentous time when great men of all lands are gathered in conference in Paris, and thought is focused on new world understanding and conditions, we have the honor to present as our small contribution to this universal effort, a bulletin on Heroes of Freedom—heroes of all lands. This publication is designed to combat race and national prejudice, and to make, through education and understanding, for national unity—it is a plan to aid teachers in their task of making worthy and broad-minded Americans.

The program was prepared by Mrs. H. K. W. Bent, The Family Tree of America was written by Mrs. Roger Sterrett, and the excellent bibliography prepared and presented to the commission by Miss Marian Horton of the Los Angeles Public Library.

Respectfully submitted,
COMMISSION OF IMMIGRATION
AND HOUSING OF CALIFORNIA.

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SEVENTH STREET AT OLIVE

GENERAL FEDERATION

GAVEL MADE FROM LINCOLN ELM TREE

A unique symbol of her distinguished office as head of the club women of America has just been received by Mrs. Josiah Evans Cowles of Los Angeles, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. It is a gavel made of wood from the elm tree planted by Abraham Lincoln in front of the Lincoln homestead at Springfield, Ill., in 1857 or 1858. Its handle is eight inches long and the head three inches and a half. In the head is a setting of mother-of-pearl. It is the handiwork of W. H. Duffield, signer of an affidavit also sent Mrs. Cowles attesting the genuineness of the piece.

The gavel was a gift to Mrs. Cowles from her cousin, Charles E. Nixon, a writer of Chicago and son of Dr. Oliver W. Nixon, long editor of the Chicago Inter-Ocean. It has figured in many historical gatherings and will be used by Mrs. Cowles in future meetings of the G. F. W. C.

NORTH CAROLINA CLUB WOMEN ORGANIZE FOR MID- BIENNIAL COUNCIL MAY 27-30

On January 15th and 16th in Asheville there was a notable gathering of all the forces expected to successfully swing North Carolina's first General Federation meeting next May. Foremost in this coterie were the City Commissioners of Asheville and the Chamber of Commerce, the Rotary and Country Clubs and other men's organizations, who joined with the women of Asheville and the state in inviting the General Federation of Women's Clubs to experience the delights of a session in "The Land of the Sky."

The officers of the local council board were elected and the duties and appointments of the necessary committees distributed. The prevention of an early preparatory meeting means that decision must be clear cut and final, committees must immediately take to heart and hand the responsibilities of

their share of the total success which North Carolina expects to make of the gatherings which will comprise the leading spirits and intellectual forces of the women power of the country.

Mrs. James M. Gudger, Jr., was elected chairman of the local board on arrangements and is most interested in the coming of the Council. Mrs. Clarence Johnston of Raleigh, our own efficient State president, represents the North Carolina Federation as its first vice chairman. The officers and chairmen are as follows: Mrs. James Gudger, Jr., chairman; Mrs. Clarence Johnston, first vice chairman; Mrs. S. E. Bolton, second vice chairman; Mrs. W. B. Northrup, treasurer, and Miss Elizabeth Bernard, recording secretary.

Committees—Badge, Mrs. Chester Brown, chairman; Bureau of Information, Mrs. E. C. Chambers; Baggage and Transportation, Mrs. J. H. Wood; Credentials, Mrs. T. A. Carsgrove; Decoration, Mrs. C. C. Lanz; Excursion, Mrs. J. P. Coston; Finance, Mrs. C. C. Hook, Charlotte; Halls, Mrs. H. A. Durham; Hospitality, Mrs. Charles A. Webb; Hotels, Mrs. J. C. Ernst; Music, Mrs. J. G. Stikeleather; Printing, Mrs. Frank Weaver; Press, Miss Maude Waddell; Promotion, Mrs. E. F. Reid, Lenoir; Social, Mrs. Charles M. Platt; Souvenir Guest Book, Miss Louisa G. Williamson; State Hostesses, Mrs. Palmer Jerman, Raleigh; Luncheon, Miss Bessie Rumbough Safford, Hot Springs; Ushers and Pages, Mrs. Caney Brown; Mount Mitchell trip, Miss Julia A. Thorns, president of North Carolina Forestry Association.

Besides the business of the meeting a large number of interesting and brilliant social functions were arranged for the visiting club women. A luncheon will be tendered to the Board of Directors and other distinguished guests previous to the opening session on Tuesday evening, May 27, after which a reception will be given to which all visiting club women will be invited. An automobile trip is planned for one afternoon to Sunset Mountain

and a drive through Biltmore, the beautiful estate of the late George Vanderbilt. A 5 o'clock rose tea at the Country Club situated at the foot of the mountain where Grove Park Inn is located, is another pleasant event.

The so-called play day on Saturday after the adjournment of the council is well worth the postponement of a board meeting, as an all-day trip is planned up Mount Mitchell. This peak is 16 miles east of Asheville and rears its craggy head 6,711 feet above sea level. Up the jagged sides of the lofty pile, following a route which was formerly traversed by the more adventurous tourist on foot, there winds a railway 23 miles in length, which has its terminus upon the very crest of the peak, its tracks traversing one of the loveliest sections imaginable.

A tentative program with suggestions as to topics and speakers has been submitted and approved by the presi-

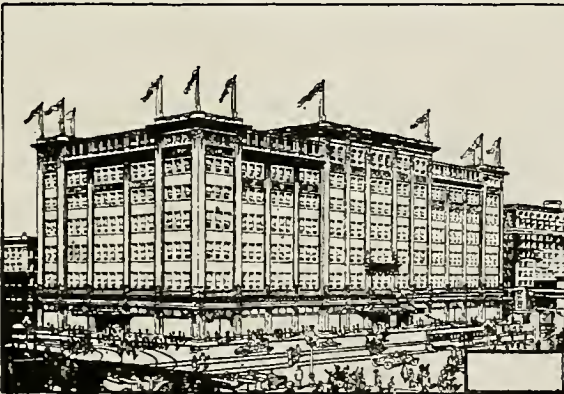
dent, Mrs. Cowles, and in the March issue of The General Federation Magazine we shall hope to present it in full.

The one regret that has been expressed is the fact that North Carolina is entertaining the Council instead of the Biennial, and that the sessions last only three days instead of six. There is no limit to the hospitality extended and we want to see our club friends from every section of the country, yea from Shanghai, too.

LAURA HOLMES REILLEY,
Chairman of Program.

LOS ANGELES DISTRICT BULLETIN

The March Bulletin of the Los Angeles District Federation of Women's Clubs is the second of the monthly bulletins to be issued by the district. It is full of information regarding club activities. Mrs. Mattison B. Jones, president of the district, is to be congratulated.



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SEVENTH AND GRAND

IMPRESSIONS OF THE CONFERENCE HELD IN SAN FRANCISCO JANUARY 19 AND 20 IN FAVOR OF A LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Mrs. Seward A. Simons

This conference was one of the most remarkable that I have even known. I can never be too grateful for the opportunity of attending it. As Mr. Taft said, it certainly was an "All Star Cast."

Led off by Mr. Taft, whom the other members of the party called "The Sun," by whose reflected light they shone, the other Stars in this galaxy were: President Lawrence Lowell of Harvard University, the Reverend Henry Van Dyke, former Minister to Holland; Mr. Henry Morgenthau, former Minister to Turkey; Mr. Filene, a successful business man of Boston, well known for his active interest in social and civic welfare; Mrs. Phillip North Moore, President of the International Council of Women. These names alone stand for the highest intellectual interests in the United States. They represent the leaders of thought. This thought was concentrated on a League of Nations, through which we hope to make an end of wars; it furnished a program of speaking which it would be difficult to excel. Mr. Taft set the keynote of the occasion by his broad vision and non-partisan attitude. He spoke in glowing terms of the service that President Wilson was rendering to the world by going to Europe in the interest of a League of Nations. Mr. Taft presided at all six meetings of the conference, charming every one with his good humor, with his happy introductions of the speakers, and more than all, by his absolute earnestness in his advocacy of the League of Nations.

The program of the various sessions was well arranged, as the different subjects of the program show, Democracy and the League of Nations, its effect on business and labor, the necessity of a League of Nations from an international point of view, and so on.

One very remarkable thing about the conference to my mind was the enormous audiences who listened intently and closely to every word said. Probably during the six sessions between thirty-five and forty thousand people were reached in the Civic Auditorium. Many others were reached by individual speakers, as the different members of the party were kept busy addressing other audiences, even while the sessions were going on. This interest of a very general public indicated to me that the majority of common people are against war, and their enthusiasm and support, indicated by their applause, showed that they were in favor of a League of Nations, and that they were hopeful that the cataclysm of war with its horrors might never again be experienced by the world.

There were delegates at the congress from fifty-one counties of California, as well as from Nevada and Arizona. Delegates were also present from many different organizations, among which were the California Federation of Women's Clubs, represented by Mrs. Cable, the President, and Mrs. Schloss, and a number of other delegates.

SYMPOSIUM ON INDUSTRIAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

INDUSTRIAL PROBLEMS OF RECONSTRUCTION

By Helen Fraser, Author of "Women and War Work"

To realize the peace problems of Britain in industry it is necessary to know what kind of supreme effort in man power for fighting and in work for production it made during the war.

The British Empire raised over eight million men for its fighting forces, and about six million of these men were men of British Isles. England and Scotland and Wales gave 1 in 7 of population; Ireland, 1 in 27. America to reach the same proportions, would had to have over fifteen million men. Women poured into work during the war in large numbers, so large that

seven and a quarter million women were working for money in Britain during the war. Before the war the figures were just over five million.

One million women were making munitions of war.

Demobilization is the first great problem to be tackled; 900,000 men will be kept for army of occupation and armies abroad; the rest are being demobilized at the rate of about 30,000 a day. On demobilization a British soldier receives all back pay, 28 days pay and furlough allowances, a gratuity of £5 (\$25.00) for each twelve months of service and proportionate amount for each month, an unemployment insurance card, entitling him to insurance if unemployed of \$7.25 a week

(29 shillings); his sickness insurance book, free traveling to his home, a suit of civilian clothes (if he does not desire suit, he receives \$12.50), his great-coat (or \$5 if he does not wish it) and his tin hat (trench helmet) as souvenir. They are demobilized according to a plan drawn up by Ministry of Reconstruction and Ministry of Labour, which gives men needed to start peace industries first chance of demobilization, along with those whose employers are waiting for them. The National Employment Exchanges are responsible for helping to find work for the others.

The woman munition worker on demobilization receives a bonus according to number of months worked, as soldier does, free travelling to her home, and unemployment insurance at the rate of \$6.25 a week and the National Employment Exchanges (Women's Sections) look after their employment also.

This is a period of great re-adjustments. Britain is now burdened with an enormous war debt, it has cost about 700,000 of the pick of its manhood and its industries for four years have been practically all concerned with war production and necessities. It needs raw materials before it can produce and it needs time to get its industries back to a peace footing. Tens of thousands of women must work who would not normally have done so, because of the death of so many men. The government's plans are all-embracing. They will take over probably permanently the control of railroads and transportation. They are lending to local councils, city and county, half of the money needed to erect about 500,000 houses, which are urgently needed. No houses have been built except a small number for munition workers, since 1914. Everything needed for houses must be made, furniture, hardware, china, all sorts of commodities, and there is employment there for very large numbers of men and women.

The government is going to put through land legislation and enable the returning soldier who wishes to do so to go on the land. We have put under

“RIGHT

—ABOUT
FACE”

—AND HAIR.

—AND BECOMING
AS THEY CAN BE—
THESE

SAILORS

—THESE HATS ARE
NEW AND CALLED
“BANDEAUX” BY
AUTHORITY—

—SOMEWHAT ON
THE ORDER OF IN-
VERTED “POKES.”

—ONE WOULD
HARDLY BELIEVE
THEY COULD BE SO
RIGHT—BUT THEY
ARE—

—WITH WINGS, OS-
TRICH, FLOWERS,
RIBBON—AND
MANY COLORS—
—3RD FLOOR.

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Los Angeles

cultivation four million additional acres and a large number more of men can find work on the land and many of the women who have worked on the land in the war will remain at that work. The large estates have been sold in a large number of cases and many more farmers own their own land.

The interests of women in this reconstruction period are being protected by various women's organizations, including the trade unions, S. U. S. S. and Lady Chadda's Industrial League.

Women also vote now in Britain, having received the vote last year, and are able to influence legislation very directly. Women have been on 37 government committees during the war and have attained a very high place in every field of effort. The only profession not yet opened to women is the legal profession and we believe that will soon be open. We have now policewomen, over 700 of them being in government employment. More girls than before are going into the medical profession. We have 2500 women medical students at our universities this year, three times as many as before the war.

During the war we passed a great educational act which improves all our educational facilities very much. We improved our child welfare legislation also and succeeded in lowering our infant death rate from 108 per 1000 to 97. We are establishing a Ministry of Health, in which women are vitally interested, and which we believe will do great good. We have great tasks ahead but we believe that having sacrificed and suffered so much together to win this war that we shall carry the same spirit into the peace work and men and women together will build a country fit for heroes to live in, as Lloyd George defined his desires. We shall go to our task remembering those who gave everything that we might live in freedom and security. Our freedom has been bought with a great price. "Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet, Lest we forget, lest we forget."

INDUSTRIAL WELFARE OF WOMEN

By Mrs. Katherine Philips Edson, Executive Officer California Industrial Welfare Commission.

This has been a year fraught with great opportunities and great obligations for the workers of the nation and of the state. California has had fewer labor disturbances of a serious nature than any other state doing as great an amount of war work. The Pacific Northwest has been almost an armed camp, its lumber industry being practically tied up at the beginning of the war and its shipbuilding industry being the scene of various revolts and radical strikes.

San Francisco and Oakland have had the most productive shipyards in the United States.

Why have California workers not been carried into the extreme group of radicals of the labor movement who are causing so much anxiety in various parts of this country? The answer is two-fold:

First, California's labor movement is not a new thing. Labor unions have fought their fights, have won their recognition for existence and are a part of the organic life of the communities of which they are a part. Leaders of a constructive type are permitted to develop and the fighting leader has



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given way to the statesman type. They know that with the power they have now also goes a great responsibility to their community. Therefore, when Seattle strikers asked San Francisco organized labor to refuse to handle any material or do any work until their demands had been granted, the San Francisco Labor Council refused to have anything to do with a sympathetic strike and urged the Seattle men to go back to work. It was this action that prevented the extreme and radical members from gaining possession of the labor organizations of the Western Coast. It was not employers who broke this strike and prevented its infection spreading to all the Coast, but the leaders of organized labor. They are today the strongest bulwark the nation has between radical anarchism and a prosperous, happy and busy people.

The second reason is because California, by its progressive labor legislation developed during Governor Johnson's regime, has removed many of the injustices, hazards and irritations from which the workers suffered. We have one of the best Workmen's Compensation laws in the Union, administered through the Industrial Accident Commission. This includes a safety department splendidly conducted which has revolutionized the conditions of factory life. The worker receives two-thirds of his wages while unable to work because of an industrial accident.

The Legislature in 1911 passed one of the best eight-hour laws for women in the United States. This, with the Child Labor law, which is to be extensively amended this season, the collection of wages law, free employment bureaus and other laws having to do with the protection of the workers have been effectively administered through the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The Immigration and Housing Commission have not only endeavored to protect the immigrant from exploitation throughout the State, but have been by far the most effective agency to prevent disturbances of aliens which largely grow out of ignorance of our

language, customs and laws. Through their interpreters they have reached every national group in which trouble was brewing and through them brought an understanding between the immigrant worker and his employer that has done much to stabilize our industrial life. Not the least of their effective work has been the improvement effected in the camps of the itinerant worker. In the mining, lumber and agricultural industries and construction camps a tremendous advance has been made towards comfortable living conditions.

The Industrial Welfare Commission has to do solely with women and minor children of both sexes. The duties of the Commission are to fix minimum wages, based upon the cost of proper living, the hours of labor in those industries not under the Eight-Hour law and the proper conditions of employment such as sanitation and comfort.

These orders have all the effect of those made by the Legislature, but can be made to fit each individual industry and can be changed and amended when experience shows a need for



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such action as the living cost changes.

The Commission has made orders in ten of the largest industries in the State covering practically over 95 per cent of the women workers in the State. The only industries not under the orders are printing and bookbinding, hotels and restaurants, telegraph and telephone. These last two being under Federal control, could hardly be touched at this time. Also the wages paid by the companies operating them are practically equal to or above the minimum established by the Commission. The present minimum wage of \$10.00 per week for 48 hours work is effective in all of the industries of the State with the above exceptions.

The Commission was delayed in fixing minimum wages because the constitutionality of this legislation was questioned and was before the United States Supreme Court from October, 1914, to April, 1917. At this time the Oregon law, which is similar to California's, was upheld and in the following July the Commission fixed a minimum wage of \$10.00 per week in the mercantile industry of the State. The effect of this order is most interesting as the following table shows:

MERCANTILE INDUSTRY

Cumulative per cent of women receiving:		
	Under \$9 Per Week.	Under \$10 Per Week.
1914	40.6	52.6
April, 1916, 5 mos. before order went into effect.....	27.5	40.8
Sept., 1917, when order became ef- fective	14.7	20.2

This 20.2 per cent are licensed apprentices on a guaranteed progressive learners' scale, \$8.00 being the beginning wage for an adult apprentice. Apprentices, including both adult and minors, are limited to 25 per cent of the total female employees in an establishment. The increase in actual wages received being approximately \$660,000 for the year.

The next action was taken in the Fish Canning Industry and has not proven as effective as expected. It is an industry in which higher than the

going factory scale was being paid.

In January the Commission's orders became effective in the laundry industry of the State. The result of this order of \$10.00 per week was an increase in wages between September, 1917, and January, 1918, when the order went into effect, of \$236,000, only \$17,500 of which was in San Francisco where the trade union organization of the workers has resulted in a scale of wages more nearly commensurate with the cost of proper living.

The following table is interesting in showing the result of the Commission's orders:

LAUNDRY INDUSTRY

Cumulative per cent of women receiving:		
	Under \$9 Per Week.	Under \$10 Per Week.
In 1914.....	46.6	59.2
Oct., 1917, 3 mos. before orders were effective...	29.3	56.3
Jan., 1918, when or- ders became ef- fective	12.4	22.1

This 22.1 per cent are licensed apprentices on a guaranteed progressive apprentice scale. Only 25 per cent of total female labor force can be paid less than \$10.00 per week.

Minimum wages were first fixed in the Canning Industry in 1916. This was before a constitutional basis for such action was decided, so the wages, both time and piece, were made by agreement between representatives of the workers and representatives of the Cannery League.

A beginning was also made in shortening the excessive hours of labor. These orders have been amended twice. In 1918 the rates were from 15 to 60 per cent and, in a few instances, 100 per cent increased over those paid in 1915. Not less than \$250,000 was added in wages to the women working in 1918 more than they would have received in working at the 1917 rate.

The actual effect of these orders has been an increase during 1918 of over \$1,140,000 in wages paid.

The Commission, like the Immigration and Housing Commission, is unsalaried; but unlike the above Commis-

sion, a per diem of \$10.00 is allowed for actual service. This amounts to less than \$20.00 per commissioner per month exclusive of the executive commissioner.

Nevertheless certain newspapers and organizations have tried to delude the people of California into thinking such work as above described was wasteful and extravagant. Their constant allusion to the "forty fat commissioners" has no doubt deluded many well intentioned people. A decided effort is being forced in this session of the Legislature to effect a consolidation of these and various other State departments under director heads. It is a most dangerous and undemocratic method of action, and will lead to a truly bureaucratic system that will undo all the voluntary public service given without cost to the State today by dozens of our finest citizens who have been proud and happy in serving their State.

Let us watch this effort at economy and efficiency, and if it develops into a scheme to build up a powerful bureaucracy which will do away with the whole-hearted and disinterested public service so freely given today in California, and if it develops as a subtle method for undermining the progressive and protective legislation so carefully built up these last eight years, it will be for the organized club women of this State to appeal to the Governor to veto such legislation which we have every reason to believe he would do.

THE Y. W. C. A. AFTER-WAR PROBLEMS

By Katherine C. Bryan

The Industrial Woman has been in America for many years, but her problems have not created popular concern until this period of reconstruction.

In 1910 the labor census showed 6,286,271 women over ten years of age in gainful occupations. During 1917 and 1918 two million more were necessary for the successful carrying on of the war. This sudden influx of women workers forced home the fact that the problems of the Industrial Women must be faced and solved. Every na-

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tion knows that its woman power must be conserved, that the welfare of the nation depends upon it.

The Young Women's Christian Association, as a national organization, has had an industrial program for some years. In 1910 at a World Conference of the Young Women's Christian Association, a study of industrial problems was made, with a general outline as follows:

a. "Investigation of physical and economic requirements of working women."

b. "Study of the means of amelioration which legislation and private endeavor offer for conditions under which women live and work."

c. "A careful examination of organizations among working women."

The following year, 1911, the Association decided to create public opinion in the matter of the necessity of the minimum wage and fair hours of labor.

Later, women were trained into Industrial Extension Secretaries to handle definitely this branch of Association work. Physical directors, recreation leaders, club workers, employment secretaries, together with the Industrial Secretary, worked for the employed girl. (Two-thirds of all industrial women are between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one.) A comprehensive balanced program, workable and successful, has been the result.

In addition to the actual work with girls, it is also a very definite part of the Association program to help develop, through publications, lectures and courses of study, a public opinion that will seek the protection of women, their safety, health and moral welfare, and that will promote education upon the following subjects:

Eight-hour day,

One day rest in seven,

Minimum wage,

Equal pay for equal work,

Collective bargaining as expressed in trade unionism,

Health and moral hazard to workers,

Our social responsibility for education and legislation,

Place of woman on labor program,

Abolition of night work for women.

During this war period the Association has been meeting the physical needs of the industrial girl through her gymnasiums, recreation centers, swimming pools, and organized and supervised play. The girls' leisure time has been directed so that her life might be as normal as possible in an abnormal time. Through the residence department of the local Association, or an emergency building, the housing of the girl has been cared for. Cafeterias have supplied well-cooked, nourishing food at nominal prices. Clubs and educational classes have been carried on for her development.

It has been the particular task of the Y. W. C. A. to keep up the morale of our women workers at home and abroad during this time of stress, and she has handled the work admirably. And this work must go on, for it supplies a great need.

Now comes the big test of her efficiency—the successful demobilization of women from war-time to peace-time occupation.

In some instances, since the signing of the armistice, single factories have discharged from five hundred to a thousand girls without a bit of warning. It created a veritable panic among those who suddenly faced loss of wage and even want. Under such conditions they readily accept positions with poor working conditions and low wage, which in turn will react upon the wage scale for returning soldiers.

Peace-time morale is altogether as important as morale during time of war. We have found that it rests upon good food, health and normal recreation. These in turn depend upon the opportunity of work and living wage.

The Industrial Woman must have a knowledge of her own economic value. With the spiritual awakening which has come to women, a sense of sisterhood has been born—a sense of obligation for the welfare of each other has come.

A let-down of industrial standards at this time will result in the weakening of the nation.

The Young Women's Christian Association wishes so to aid, direct, co-operate with the girl in industry that she may be developed to the highest point of efficiency, physically, mentally, morally and economically; that she may become the highest type of American citizen.

AN IDEAL PACKING PLANT

By Mrs. W. L. Demling, State Chairman of Industrial and Social Conditions.

To one looking for ideal working conditions, a trip to "The Golden West Citrus Association's" plant is well worth while.

Surrounded by orange and lemon groves, with a wonderful view of foothills and mountains beyond, the two packing-houses (one for oranges, the other for lemons) and office building are in Tustin, Orange County, and belong to one of the many non-profit-making, co-operative associations that market their fruit through the California Fruit Growers' Exchange.

Almost the same process is used in every packing-house, though the greatest difference as to cleanliness, comfort and efficiency may be found. In all there must be the weighing, washing, drying, sorting, grading for size, and at last the stamping, wrapping and packing. The cover is placed on the box, strapped and nailed by machinery so carefully adjusted that never by any chance is the fruit crushed.

At the entrance there is an arrangement of doors that prevents tiresome waiting for one truck to unload before another can pull up to the platform. The fruit is washed by a machine that does not necessitate anyone becoming wet. In fact, the fruit is not touched by hand except at sorting tables and when wrapped. At the wrapping table, where most of the women work, an ingenious device saves them from any strain of lifting. The boxes are raised from the basement and placed close at



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Greetings

TO THE

*California
Federation*

OF

Women's Clubs

JOHN J. HERNAN

Manager

hand. When a new box is needed it is placed on a carriage so made that the lightest touch upon a lever turns and tilts it to the angle most convenient for packing and saves any reaching or bending. When the box is filled the carriage is swung around and the box slipped to the edge of a live belt close by and immediately is on its way to the cooling room in the basement, where the fruit is chilled to the proper temperature before being packed in the car destined for the Eastern market.

The first impression on entering either office or packing-houses is the spaciousness and the facilities for getting light and air. In the packing-houses light is obtained by a system of skylights which gives perfect light in every part of the building, with no glare and no shadows. The windows are fitted with shutters that form awnings, which shut out the glare of the most sunshiny day.

Separate rest rooms for men and women are completely fitted for comfort and cleanliness. Indeed, the comfort of the workers seems to have been the aim of the management to the same degree as they have made the plant efficient.

Especially apropos to the time is the brand of "The Golden West"—the largest, most imposing fruit bearing the name and picture of a Colonel U. S. A., the next in size having that of the Captain, and the third that of Cor-

poral. To the uninitiated as to the expert this must signify not only is the fruit the best that can be found, but that it is a uniform brand, each rank uniform as to color, size, perfection and pack.

No wonder the women of the neighborhood arrange household duties in order to work in the packing-house during the season. Work is planned so that those who wish may work but four or five days each week. Wages and hours are the standard, but the convenience and efficiency of the plant offer a premium to workers that keeps the waiting list filled.

WOMEN AND AFTER-WAR PROBLEMS

Luther C. Steward, president of the National Federation of Federal Employees, writes concerning the after-war program:

"The after-war problem as affecting women in all kinds of employment is especially serious. Women are traditionally looked upon as temporary workers and there is danger that they, more than men, will be forced out of their positions or else be compelled to underbid men in order to retain employment. Therefore, we should urge a campaign of organization, especially among women, for only by organization will it be possible to maintain equitable relations between wages and cost of living and to prevent the lowering of labor standards in other ways."

THE WOMEN'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF CALIFORNIA

Mrs. A. E. Carter, President

There is a wise old adage, "Know thyself," so for the benefit of our membership, the general public, and our legislators—of whom we are demanding the passage of three measures—we are giving a list of the organizations which are included in the Council:

1, Avenue Ladies Club, Ventura; 2, Averill Study Club, Los Angeles; 3, Berkeley Center, Berkeley; 4, Birth Control League, Oakland; 5, Business Women's Club, Oakland; 6, Business

Women's Civic Club, Los Angeles; 7, California Badger Club, Los Angeles; 8, California Civic League, San Francisco; 9, California Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations; 10, California Federation of Women's Clubs; 11, Faculty Women's Club of Los Angeles; 12, Friday Morning Club, Los Angeles; 13, Ladies' Aid, Vermont Square M. E. Church, Los Angeles; 14, Lakeview Club, Oakland; 15, Laurel Canyon Woman's Club, Hollywood; 16, Oakland Center; 17, Oakland High

School Parent-Teacher Association; 18, Pasadena Woman's Civic League; 19, Placentia Club, Fullerton; 20, San Francisco Center; 21, School Women's Club, Oakland; 22, Stockton Woman's Council; 23, The Ebell Club, Fullerton; 24, The Ebell Club of Santa Ana Valley; 25, The Ebell Club of Los Angeles; 26, The Presidents' Club of Alameda County; 27, Wednesday Morning Club of Los Angeles; 28, Woman's Club of Southern California University; 29, Women's Club of Venice; 30, Woman's Court Committee of Los Angeles; 31, Woman's Christian Temperance Union; 32, Woman's Republic; 33, Woman's Citizen Club of Hollywood; 34, Woman's City Club of Long Beach; 35, San Diego Women's Civic Center; 36, Florence Crittendon Home; 37, Oakland Club; 38, Alameda County Educational Association; 39, Sacramento Council of Women.

Following is the text embodying the main changes of the Community Property Law as introduced by the Council:

172. Each spouse has the same and equal rights in and to the management, control, conveyance and disposition of the community property; but neither spouse may, without the written consent of the other, lease, convey, encumber or dispose, except by testamentary disposition, of only his or her individual interest in the community property, or in any portion thereof, to a third person; and neither spouse shall, without the written consent of the other, have any power to make a gift of any of the community property, or to dispose, except by testamentary disposition, of any of the community property without a valuable consideration therefor. Each spouse is presumed to be the agent of the other for the purpose of managing, controlling, conveying or encumbering community personal property which is in his or her immediate possession or control; and this presumption is conclusive in favor of a purchaser, pledgee, or mort-

gagee, in good faith and for fair value.

1401. Upon the death of either husband or wife, the community property is distributed as follows, to-wit: Subject first to the law regarding homesteads, to the family allowance, to the payment of debts lawfully chargeable against the community property and to the expenses of administration, one-half of the community property goes to the surviving spouse, and the other half is subject to the testamentary disposition of the deceased spouse. In the absence of such disposition by the deceased spouse, the entire community property goes, without administration, to the surviving spouse.

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A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE SALOON

The annual report of the Commission of Immigration and Housing says:

In a late report to this commission, made by a foreign-speaking agent on his return from a long visit to the camps of California, he concluded by saying:

"Seasonal labor in the mines and logging camps is very bitter against prohibition. Not so much on account of the 'booze,' but because it does away with meeting places where the men may spend their leisure time. At five o'clock work is over for the day and soon after six supper is finished. It is yet too early to go to bed and the men must have a place to sit, and some recreation. The discontent they show in anticipation of the time when the saloon shall be closed is very apparent, and growing. Is it possible for the commission to make any recommendation for a substitute for the saloon?"

On July 1st all saloons will be closed and thousands of men in California will be without their usual gathering places. This condition is serious and worthy of prompt attention of both the state and the nation.

The commission asks for constructive suggestions.

On February 25th Ole Hanson, the Governor of Washington, writes:

"The itinerant worker receives less than any other person on earth. He works hard, he wears poor clothing, he sleeps in cheap lodging houses, he eats cheap meals, he is exposed to all kinds of weather and he has no home, wife or children. Potentially he is an outcast. He knows this. He knows that society has not done for him what it should do. He loses his vote usually because of frequent journeyings. There is no joyousness in his life. He has never learned how nor had time to play.

"When liquor was sold in the Northwest he drowned his sorrows and discouragement in drunkenness. There is

no liquor now. With \$50 in his pocket, he comes to town and lives a month. The I.W.W. agitator mixes with him, is one with him; in fact he buys the agitator's literature. In sordid dens beneath the sidewalk he spends the social part of his existence debating, in his half-baked way, political economy. Society passes him by. It has cast him and his aside.

"He becomes, therefore, a foe to society. The agitator is his friend. Society is their common enemy. The seed is sown and passes from one to the other. What the harvest will be none can tell.

"Personally, I believe that something must take the place of the saloon and that quickly; that great reading rooms and amusement halls, etc., must be opened, that better living conditions must be brought about in all camps, and that the workers must be provided with reading matter stating the facts and not perverted conceptions.

"Society has neglected the great masses of itinerants. These itinerants are now society's menace. Add to these itinerants a few thousand Russian Bolsheviks, a few intellectual Socialists, a half-dozen red trade unionists, and you have a reasonably critical situation.

"Great public works must be inaugurated immediately by city, State and nation. These should be financed on long-time bonds. Great areas of land should be developed and sold at cost to the actual user. Every encouragement should be given to the settlement of land and development of our farms. The antagonistic alien must not be allowed to enter this country. If already here he should be deported.

"Our country is great enough to be just and just enough to be great. It is only bad management on our part if men willing to work are forced to become idle. We have plenty of great big things to do. Let us do them and employ all our available labor.

WOMEN IN POLITICS

WOMAN APPOINTED STATE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSIONER
IN NEW YORK

The vote—36 to 14—confirming Gov. Smith's appointment of Miss Frances Perkins as a member of the New York State Industrial Commission was unexpectedly large. The fact that 13 republican senators lined up with the democrats in favor of confirmation is significant not only of unwillingness to yield to the party bosses but of a broadening view regarding the participation of women in public affairs. This position, which pays \$8000 a year, is probably the most important one to which a woman has been appointed in New York. Miss Perkins is secretary of the consumers' league and has been active in the interest of women in industry. Her appointment has been criticized on the ground that it would give labor undue representation on the commission. But the commission is not a capital and labor affair; its point of view is supposed to be simply that of the public interest. The new member's eligibility is unquestionable.

WISCONSIN GRANTS
VOTES TO WOMEN

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 12.—Wisconsin has granted women the right to vote at presidential elections. The senate today by a vote of 27 to 4 passed the house bill to this effect.

FRAU KEMPF SPEAKS
IN MEETING

American woman suffragists would have been proud of one of their most notable protagonists in Bavaria, Frau Dr. Kempf, who emerged from the noisy, boisterous, often disorderly meetings, of the provisional national council with as fine a record for constructive, level-headed work as any man or woman who attended them. She drew unqualified praise even from the opponents of suffrage, made the troublemakers and roisterers look petty by her even dignity—and waited until the last day of the session before telling them her opinion of them.

In an address that calmed even the noisy element, Frau Kempf laid down the program she and other women, now that they may vote, want to see enacted. It includes participation by women in all branches of government; participation especially in social work, trades inspection, living condition policies, and social hygiene.

Women ask, she further said, the equality of women with men teachers, educational possibilities for girls in all existing schools, expert training for women workers, the influence of mothers in the schools, the admission of women as judges, lawyers and jury members, assurance of the right of women to influence the upbringing of the family, economic independence of wives.

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PACIFIC ELECTRIC RAILWAY

Frau Kempf condemned the enforced celibacy of women officials, demanded better treatment for illegitimate children and their mothers and removal of the regulation of the social evil.

She demanded to know how the state is planning to meet the obvious social dangers attendant upon the release of thousands of women now that the men have returned to take their places with the consequent lack of work.

MICHIGAN WOMEN GIVEN REPRESENTATION

The Michigan Democrats in State convention at Lansing nominated four women candidates to State elective of-

fices and gave women one-third of the representation in State central committee.

The four women nominated to State offices are: For Regents of the State University, Mrs. Effie Gaylord Houston, Ludington, and Mrs. Emma Comstock, Boltwood, Grand Rapids.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction, Mrs. Mary Hinsdale, Grand Rapids.

For Member of the Board of Education, Miss Josephine Fitzgerald, Port Huron.

AN APPEAL FROM NATIONAL DEPARTMENT OF LABOR TO MRS. HERBERT A. CABLE

The Department of Labor, since the first of the year, has been engaged in a campaign to stimulate building as a means of absorbing the surplus labor of men released from Army service and of encouraging general business activity after the war. This practical constructive effort on the part of the Government has received the support of the newspapers of the country, of Governors, Mayors and other officials. Congressmen have indorsed the national movement, and there is a widespread desire to start at once building projects deferred during the war and new enterprises which will employ men of many trades.

In view of the constantly increasing number of the unemployed, it is imperative that no time should be lost. For this reason we are making an appeal to you, as President of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, to give official sanction to this campaign and to urge district presidents and individual clubs to make this movement their special concern at this time.

It is possible for the women's clubs to hasten road building and the construction of public works. The clubs will have a voice, also, in the building of memorials, many of which will be authorized within the year. The Muni-

pal Art Society of New York has prepared a list of thirty-two types of memorials, including community houses, museums, gateways, libraries and schools and every town in the country will be interested in some project that pays tribute to the young soldiers sent to France to fight for their country. The Own-Your-Own-Home part of the campaign should be the concern of every community.

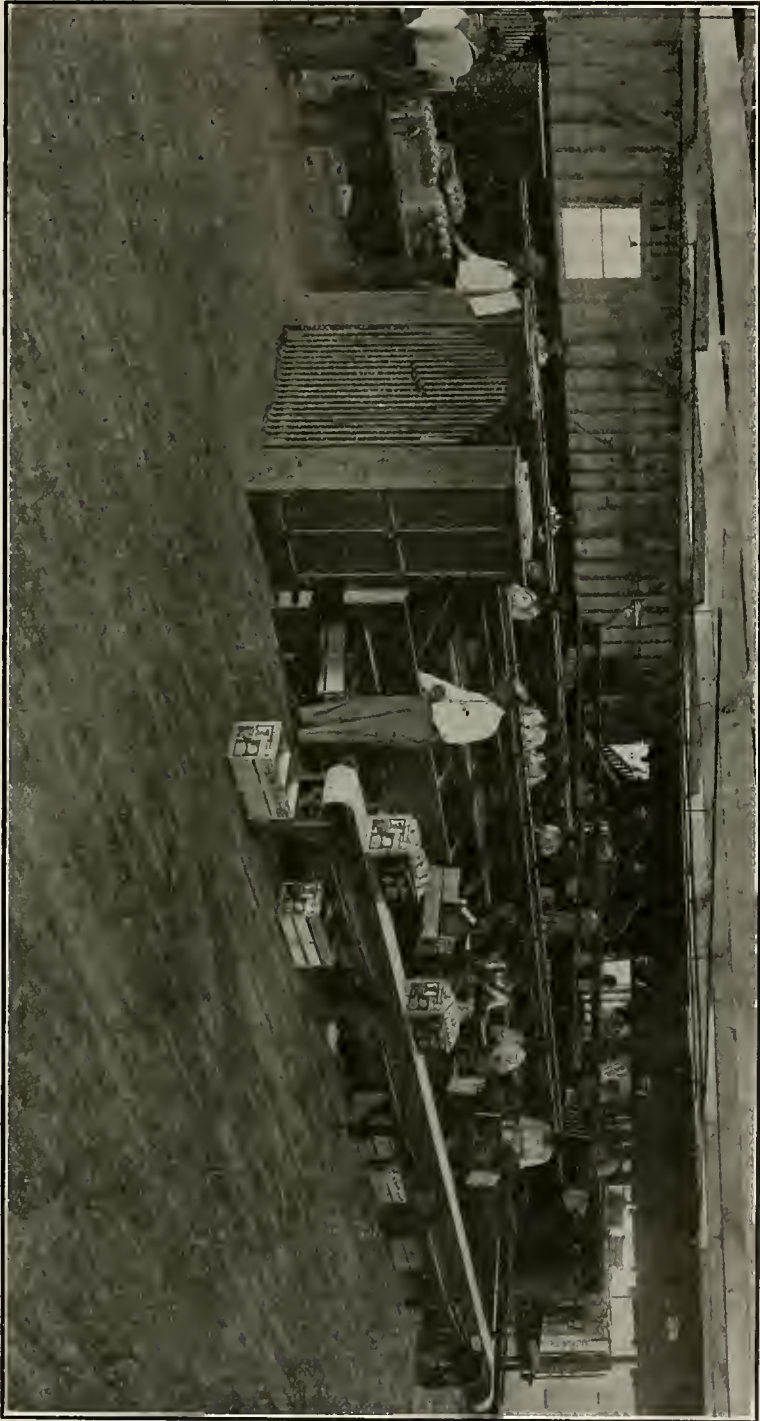
If the clubs should do nothing more than merely to mould public opinion in favor of building without delay their aid would be invaluable, but they have demonstrated that they can bring about the greatest practical results in whatever they undertake. State and district presidents can do much by calling the attention of local newspapers to the campaign and thus securing wide publicity.

As every day's delay is serious at this period, the assurance of your co-operation at the earliest possible date will be appreciated.

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THE TREE

By Joyce Kilmer

(Who Gave His Life in France)
I think that I shall never see
A poem lovely as a tree.

A tree whose hungry mouth is prest
Against the earth's sweet owing breast.

A tree that looks at God all day
And lifts her leafy arms to pray;

A tree that may in summer wear
A nest of robins in her hair;

Upon whose bosom snow has lain;
Who intimately lives with rain.

Poems are made by fools like me,
But only God can make a tree.

It is said of the friendship between Theodore Roosevelt and John Burroughs that each taught the other "two new birds." "He taught me," says John Burroughs, "two new birds, Bewick's wren and one of the rare warblers; and I taught him two, the swamp sparrow and one other which I now forget. I asked him if he had ever seen the little gray gnat-catcher in the vicinity. . . . He took me to the place, a little run with some wild plum trees on the bank, and instantly said, 'There it is now!' And sure enough, there was the tiny bird in the field near by."

We love these intimate stories of our great men, and we are glad to know that our most typical, and perhaps our greatest present-day citizen was of this lovable nature. We admire him and are proud of him for the great statesman and naturalist that he was; but we earnestly protest against the changing of the name Sequoia National Park to Roosevelt National Park. And we believe that Mr. Roosevelt would himself be against it.

Sequoia means primarily California and California, in this one instance at least, means the United States of America. There are no such trees anywhere else in the world. No other name, however illustrious, could take the place or fulfill the meaning of Sequoia.

It would save the world a great deal of confusion and the kindly folk in it a good deal of trouble if some great man would start the fashion of having his name comp- righted before he died.

A thought that is well-nigh unthinkable is, for instance, to take a summer outing to

Wilson Valley, and see El McAdoo and Hoover Falls!

Then, indeed, would there be cause for the mountains to skip like goats and the little hills like sheep and run down into the sea together, not suggesting what Yosemite Valley itself might do.

The women of San Francisco had the pleasure of entertaining Mrs. Phillip North Moore as their distinguished guest during the League to Enforce Peace Convention. Mrs. Moore's was the only woman's name among the illustrious list which composed the Taft Party.

San Francisco first became acquainted with Mrs. Moore, as did California generally, at the 1912 Biennial, at which time she was the presiding officer of the General Federation of Woman's Clubs. It was at that time that she won our admiration, respect, and a very warm spot in our hearts. It was at that time, too, that Mrs. Moore began to know and to love California and our California women.

One of San Francisco's prominent club women, one who is also prominent in the business world of the city, Miss Margaret Mary Morgan, has been appointed by the Y. W. C. A. to represent the western states as one of four women on a commission to China. This commission sailed from Vancouver on the Empress of Asia, February 27th.

Miss Morgan's part in the commission is to make a survey of the Chinese women in industry.

A similar commission has been sent to South America. This is in preparation of a wider field of the Y. W. C. A. work.

Mrs. Annie Little Barry and Mrs. Rose V. S. Berry have also received important posts in the work of the Y. W. C. A. Mrs. Berry's field includes Utah, Nevada and Arizona. She is State Chairman of Art of the C. F. W. C., and is sub-chairman on the General Federation Board.

Have you noticed when it rains how gay the streets of your town are? They are alive with red, purple, green, and blue umbrellas, and brightly-dyed coats. It is one of the prettiest of sights! If you haven't noticed, take a look before the dry season is upon us. The day of happy thoughts and colorful ideas is with us. No more ugly black parachutes, no more dull mackintoshes, no more galoshes! Even those gaudy fish-skin-looking garments of the latest mode aren't unpleasing.

IRIS FLOWERS

My mother let me go with her
 (I had been good all day),
 To see the iris flowers that bloom
 In gardens far away.

We walked and walked through hedges
 green,

To where we saw a garden gate
 Beneath the farthest hill.

She pointed out the rows of "flowers";
 I saw no planted things,
 But white and purple butterflies
 Tied down with silken strings.

They strained and fluttered in the breeze,
 So eager to be free;
 I begged the man to let them go,
 But mother laughed at me.

She said that they could never rise,
 Like birds to heaven so blue.
 But even mothers do not know
 Some things that children do.

That night the flowers untied themselves
 And softly stole away,
 To fly in sunshine round my dreams
 Until the break of day.

—Mary McNeil Fenellosa.

DISTRICT NEWS

NORTHERN DISTRICT

Mrs. E. E. Earle, Chairman, Sacramento
 The Executive Board of the Northern
 District held its meeting Saturday, Febru-

ary 1st, at Sacramento Hotel. Women from various clubs throughout the district were present, and a decidedly interesting session followed the calling to order by the District President, Mrs. G. E. Chappel. Mr. M. B. Pratt of the State Board of Forestry gave an interesting talk on Senate Bill No. 266, providing for the prevention and suppression of forest fires. He also explained Senate Bill No. 244, relative to the establishment of a state nursery. This was unanimously endorsed by the Northern District Board.

Nominating committee to name officers to be elected at the coming convention of the Northern District to be held in Chico in March was appointed. Mrs. P. B. Goss as chairman, with the following members, was appointed: Mesdames Bradford, Woodbridge, Roseville; A. M. Bolton, Marysville; B. F. Walton, Sacramento.

Much interest is centering in the election in the Northern District this year. Many of the clubs already have their lists of candidates ready, and since much of the old political method of slate fixing has been done away with, the women are looking forward with keen anticipation to election day.

SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY DISTRICT

Mrs. W. L. Potts, Chairman, Fresno
 A red letter day in the club world of the San Joaquin Valley was Friday, February



BRADFORD'S TABLE-QUEEN

—Such a flavor, such a quality, such a goodness as
 you will find only in "the matchless loaf" from the

Bradford Baking Company

21st, when the San Joaquin Valley District Federation was called to order by the President, Mrs. W. A. Fitzgerald, who presided with her usual charm. Representatives from the various clubs were in attendance and we were honored to have as our guests Mrs. Herbert A. Cable, State President, and Mrs. Rose V. Berry of the Art Department. Mrs. Berry spoke of the importance of the war art posters during the war and also of the splendid work of the Y. W. C. A. and the importance of the Americanization work. It was a wonderful privilege to hear Mrs. Berry. She is one of the most forceful and interesting speakers we have had the pleasure of hearing.

Resolutions were passed by the board regretting the death of Mrs. M. J. Hain, prominent club woman of Coalingo. Last year Mrs. Hain held the position of State Chairman of Home Economics. She devoted herself to war work and nobly volunteered to nurse during the influenza epidemic, and contracted the disease, which was the cause of her death.

The Executive Board of the S. J. V. F. W. C. passed a resolution opposing the changing of the name of the Sequoia National Park to Roosevelt National Park, as has been proposed. The Parlor Lecture Club of Fresno, the Lindsay Club and the Woman's Club of Stratford passed similar resolutions.

An important event was the decision of holding the spring convention at Reedley on April 23, 24 and 24. Mrs. Eyman, President of the Reedley Club, conferred with Mrs. Cable in regard to the coming convention.

Mrs. Cable spoke to an interested number of club women of Fresno on the afternoon of February 21st, urging them to keep up the spirit shown during the war activities and not sink back into pre-war lethargy.

Mrs. Zumwalt of Tulare represented the Woman's Club of Tulare at the National Congress for the League of Nations held in San Francisco. Mrs. W. A. Fitzgerald and Mrs. G. E. Williams were present from Fresno. The Turlock Woman's Club held an interesting meeting featuring Child Welfare.

The Parlor Lecture Club of Fresno has had several interesting meetings during the month. Mrs. Fay Zenola McClaren gave a splendid interpretation of "Bought and Paid For." Both the Music Department and Home Department featured their annuals.

The Coalinga Woman's Club held election of officers. The next club meeting, March 5th, will be "California Day." It will also be Reciprocity Day for the club. Mrs. W. A. Fitzgerald, president of the San Joaquin Valley District Federation, has been invited as guest of honor.

TRIBUTE TO TWO PROMINENT CLUB WOMEN

The Coalinga Woman's Club has suffered an irreparable loss in the death of two of its most devoted members, Mamie Hain and

Mary Jones. The influenza epidemic exacted its toll and we mourn their taking away.

Mrs. Mamie Hain was known all over the state, and while Coalinga is proud of the honor of claiming her, we feel the kinship of all the clubs of the state who knew her, and mourn for her. Mrs. Hain rose from local chairman of Home Economics to District and, finally, to State Chairman of that section of club activities. During the war she was also chairman of the local Women's Committee of the Council of Defense, and worked day and night in the interest of food conservation and home economics. She was high in the work of the State Food Board, and aided the Government in every way possible. Locally she organized community classes in the study of food conservation, and was instrumental in procuring lecturers from the State University, and in creating interest in university extension work.

Mrs. Hain was sent as a delegate to the National Biennial Convention of Federated Clubs held last year in Hot Springs, Arkansas, and was one of the California hostesses during the session. During the influenza epidemics Mrs. Hain gave of her time, her knowledge, and her strength, and literally laid down her life for her fellow beings, for it was while caring for the

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stricken ones that she herself contracted the disease which proved so fatal.

Mrs. Jones was one of our youngest members, but one who made friends everywhere through her joy in living and her bright and happy spirit. It was rightly spoken of her that she "brought sunshine with her wherever she went." Mrs. Jones was an ardent Red Cross worker; the past year almost her entire time was given to the work. She was chairman of the garment workers, but was always ready and willing to help whenever requested. Her capacity for work was amazing, and her cheerfulness never faltered. She took great interest in civic affairs, and was a faithful, earnest member of the club.

The following resolutions of respect were offered by the undersigned committee and spread on the records of the club:

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to remove from our midst our beloved associates, Mary Jones and Mamie Hain, whose taking away we deeply deplore; and,

Whereas, Our beloved friends have been devoted and faithful workers in our club; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this club extend to the sorrowing husbands the sincere sympathy of its membership.

"After a while, when the hearts that are broken

Have been touched by the Healing Hand,
And we hear the word come softly spoken,

After a while we shall understand.
The world may sound no trumpets, ring no bells,

The Book of Life the shining record tells."

(Signed) ANNIE CHENEY,

LOLA FEARON,

Committee.

SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT

Mrs. W. C. Morrow, hairman, San Francisco

Mrs. . D. Flowers, the Corresponding Secretary of the Kosmos Club of Ukiah, has sent a letter to the District Chairman expressing the regret of the club members in the passing of Mrs. Frank Fredericks. Mrs. Flowers speaks of the love the club women of the northern counties had for their late president and tells of the inspiration and uplift that Mrs. Fredericks brought with her in her visits to them. Mrs. Flowers extends the best wishes of the Kosmos Club to Dr. Bertola, who has been chosen as president, and pledges the loyalty of the members.

Dr. Mariana Bertola, the newly chosen president of the San Francisco District, has been indefatigable in her efforts to adjust matters since assuming the great responsibility. Meetings have been called and much executive work accomplished. Many of her committees have been appointed and are fast getting into work order.

Mrs. Herbert Cable presided at the session of the State Board meeting at the Bellevue Hotel, San Francisco, on Tuesday, February 18th. The session lasted all day and was a satisfactory one in every particular,

Mrs. Cable making new friends by her winning personality. At the luncheon which followed the morning session Mrs. C. M. Haring, State Chairman of the Home Economic Department of the California Federation of Women's Clubs, spoke on the home. She warned women to conserve food.

Laurel Hall Club held its annual breakfast at the St. Francis on Wednesday, February 19th. The affair was remarkable inasmuch as it enjoyed the distinction of having many notable women present. Mrs. Philip North Moore, President of National Council and member of the League to Enforce Peace, was in town as a member of Mr. Taft's party, and was a guest of honor. She spoke a few trenchant sentences. Dr. Aurelia Rheinhardt, President of Mills College, made a stirring address. Mrs. Herbert A. Cable, President of the California Federation of Women's Clubs and Chairman of Woman's Division State Council of Defense, also spoke a few words, as did Miss Margaret Mary Morgan, member of the National Y. W. C. A., who left for China on Saturday, February 22nd. Dr. Mariana Bertola, Mrs. Edward Dexter Knight, Dr. Cora Sutton Castle, President of The City Federation, Mrs. A. W. Scott, President of the Forum Club, Mrs. Louis Hertz and many other club presidents. During the luncheon a selected orchestra played popular music, and at the close of the luncheon The Players Club presented a one-act play, "Just North of Hades." It was a very clever bit

**WILSON'S
CERTIFIED
OLEOMARGARINE**

AND

**NUT
MARGARINE**



of sarcasm and was excellently well done. Spring flowers adorned the tables, and the colors of the Allies were on the president's table. Miss Jessica Lee Briggs, the President, presided and introduced the speakers with a few well-chosen words. Everyone was made to feel at home and the affair was a brilliant success.

On Wednesday, February 26th, the Forum Club, of which Mrs. A. W. Scott is President, gave up the afternoon to "In Memoriam" for Mrs. Frank Fredericks, who was at one time a president of the Forum.

The Forum Club luncheon was a pleasant affair with a strong patriotic setting. Problems of the Peace Table were discussed.

Mrs. Henry C. Bunker, the affable President of the Pacific Coast Women's Press Association, has almost entirely recovered from her recent and distressing accident. She was able to preside at the meeting on the second Monday in February.

The City Federation had a luncheon at the Fairmont during Mrs. Philip North Moore's visit, and Mrs. Moore was an honored guest. Dr. Cosa Sutton Castle presided.

AN EXPRESSION OF REGRET FROM A UKIAH CLUB

Members of the Saturday Afternoon Club who were present at the last club meeting on Saturday afternoon voted unanimously that expressions of regret over the passing of Mrs. Alice Fredericks, late President of the San Francisco District, California Federation of Women's Clubs, be entered on the minutes of the club's records. Mrs. J. G. Thomas read a brief eulogy on the passing of the noted club leader whose personal efficiency was so well known here and whose untimely and heroic death was a distinct loss to California club circles. Mrs. W. D. L. Held and Mrs. Maxwell were appointed a committee to convey these expressions of regret to the "California Club Woman," the official organ of the Federation.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT NOTES

By Verna Gates Hosfelt,

Chairman

Fully one hundred club women were

seated at the luncheon table at the Nichewaung Hotel, in Redlands, on February 20th, when the Board meeting of the Southern District was held. It was a meeting redolent with new thoughts and ideas and was made all the more pleasant by the presence of Mrs. C. C. Arnold, who was the guest of honor.

The luncheon was preceded by a beautiful "House-Blessing," by Mrs. Clarence Hubert Johnson, of San Bernardino, and as soon as the last course had been served, Mrs. J. J. Suess, president of the Southern District, who acted as toastmistress, introduced the speakers. Mrs. Arnold brought an especially timely message, as she appealed to the Club women to use their best efforts in this reconstruction period when the opportunities for accomplishing wonderful results are so marked.

Mrs. Suess then introduced Mrs. Mattison B. Jones, president of the Los Angeles District, who gave an excellent talk on "The Truth About Club Work." Mrs. Jones did not mince matters, but went into the most intimate details concerning the problems of the club workers, and especially the club presidents, who take their offices filled with ideals and plans to carry them out only to meet with numerous hindrances which occasion no end of worry to those in charge. Giving the slogan of the Y. W. C. A. "Now for Our Girls." Mrs. Suess then introduced Mrs. Evelyn B. Keck, of San Francisco, who was formerly general Y. W. C. A. secretary. Mrs. Keck took up in succession the



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various departments of work in which the Y. W. C. A. is engaged in this reconstruction period.

Mrs. Florence Willets then claimed the attention of the ladies while she read a resolution endorsing the "League of Nations." This was duly adopted and a copy was ordered sent to the United States Senate:

A message of loving sympathy was then drafted and voted sent to Mrs. E. R. Brainerd of Los Angeles, state chairman of the Woman's Liberty Loan, who has just lost her son. Short talks were given by Mrs. Henry De Nyse, of Riverside, and Mrs. Florence Dodson Schoneman, both of whom are always warmly welcomed by the club women.

The meeting was one of the most successful sessions of the year, and it served as a sort of reunion of the club women of the district after their months of lessened club activities.

During the session of the regular board meeting of the San Bernardino County Federated Clubs, which will be held in Colton on the third Tuesday in March, the nominating committee will meet at the home of Mrs. D. W. Willets.

Nineteen years of active club work have just been passed by the Santa Ana Woman's Club and the important event was appropriately celebrated with a birthday party.

Imperial County Federation of Women's Clubs met on Saturday, Feb-

ruary 1st, at El Centro. The reports of the Club presidents showed that the club women of Imperial Valley had not been slackers. They had been active in all forms of war work and in local relief for the sick during the epidemic of influenza.

The address on Americanization, by the Rev. Benjamin Darnielle, and the Travelogue, "Singapore to Paris," by Mrs. W. O. Johnson, were the two principal features on the program.

The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Warren Currier, Holtville; Vice-President, Mrs. I. L. Glasby, Calexico; Recording Secretary, Mrs. H. L. Fulton, Brawley; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. R. W. Ritter, Holtville; Treasurer, Mrs. Vaughn Francis, El Centro; Auditor, Miss Dorothy Marion, Imperial.

California History and Landmarks were the subjects discussed at the Brawley Woman's Club on Saturday, February 8. The members answered roll call with Landmarks of the Valley.

Miss Olga Nofziger gave a paper on California history. Mrs. Holmes E. Ramsdell talked of "Landmarks" and a poem was read by its author, Mrs. D. C. Huddleston.

Club activities are at high tide at San Diego, and many clubs are making up for lost time on account of the influenza.

The Mothers' Club of San Diego endorsed the resolutions of the General

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Los Angeles, Cal.

Federation of Women's Clubs regarding a league of nations at its last regular meeting. At this same session Mrs. R. F. Taffel, recently of Phoenix, Ariz., gave an interesting paper entitled, "Patriotism in Terms of Woman's Civic Responsibility."

The San Diego Club Department of Economics and Civics met Monday afternoon, February 9, at the Clubhouse. The meeting was presided over by Mrs. Frank W. Lane. A variety of subjects was included in the interesting program, among them being a talk on England by Mrs. C. H. Bartholomew; a paper on "Home Cleaning and Its Process," and "Parliamentary Law," discussed by Mrs. Frank Warren Moore. Mrs. Ida Morgan gave a talk on "Salads and Salad Dressings."

LOS ANGELES DISTRICT

Mrs. H. S. Duffield,
Press Chairman

On the long list of "achieved results" to be placed to the credit of our district president, Mrs. Mattison B. Jones, the establishment of official headquarters should stand well to the fore. Modest as it is, it has become a very live center of organized effort—a clearing house, as it were, for the big and little clubs alike, the former bringing to it in the spirit of service, inspiration and helpful suggestions, born of their larger experience and opportunities; the latter drawing from it a revivifying influence and enlarged vision. It is the meeting place of the many department conferences that have featured this year's work; there executive sessions are sometimes held, and, there, too, committees find it convenient to gather for the discussion and formulation of plans. A telephone has been installed for the use of workers and visitors, and the following federation secretaries have volunteered to "keep house," each giving one day a month of her time: Mrs. G. T. Hanley, Mrs. Ray Smith, Mrs. H. D. Final, Mrs. E. P. Street, Mrs. S. B. Watson, Miss Eda S. Dessau, Mrs. W. A. Galentine, Mrs. Mar-

gery A. Ford, Mrs. C. B. Morse, Mrs. S. O. McFadden, Mrs. D. Z. Garner, Mrs. T. W. Roberts, Mrs. Edna Phillips, Mrs. W. I. Clendenon, Mrs. Jay F. Herring, Mrs. S. C. Hichborn, Mrs. G. H. Crane, Mrs. John Everson, Mrs. F. W. Wilkinson and Mrs. H. J. Coger. Club members who have not as yet found their way thither are invited to visit the office, 618 Chamber of Commerce Building. A cordial welcome awaits each and every one.

Indications point to one of the largest gatherings in the history of the district at the district convention at Hollywood, April 7, 8 and 9. The capabilities of the Hollywood Woman's Club as hostess have been proven, and no anxiety need be felt that it will not live up to its well-earned reputation on this occasion. The program building is also in experienced hands, and it is safe to predict that a new note will be sounded and a new standard of excellence will be realized.

The drama and stage society of the Wa-Wan Club gave an excellent accounting of itself recently when it presented two one-act plays, by Florence Pierce Reed before a Gamut Theatre audience.

An effort is being put forth by the Van Nuys Woman's Club to provide itself with a club home, which, when realized, is to be a real community center, according to the plans of its president, Mrs. Carl Barkla.

Under the leadership of its president, Mrs. C. I. Ritchie, the Highland Park Ebell Club has accomplished a prodigious amount of war work during the past year. Various phases of local relief work has likewise been carried on and an interest maintained in the study sections.

Mrs. Lillian B. Spannagel, president of the Long Beach College Woman's Club, is directing a very definite patriotic work in looking after the needs of the returned soldiers and sailors.

"I'M-THRU-ENZA" GERM

With the cessation of hostilities, a new epidemic has appeared. It is known as "I'm-thru-enza," and very peculiarly its ravages are confined to war workers only.

The initial symptom is a sense of lassitude—a feeling of "What's the use? It's all over. Why should I do war work?"

Steps are being taken to isolate the germ—also those who are carrying it. The epidemic is not widespread; nevertheless its advance must be stemmed.

"Cold feet" is a marked symptom. Another indication of the presence of the germ is forgetfulness (that the boys are still over there..

The victim, as a rule, cannot concentrate the mind (on war work). The sight becomes impaired (can't see solicitors for war relief funds). The ears become affected (can't hear the appeals of the world for food).

Heart doesn't beat as it used to, and in advanced stage that organ seems turned to stone.

A vaccine consisting of equal parts of tincture of I-won't quit and good American spirits, a dash of patriotism and a pack of pep is effective.

—Quoted by Mrs. H. A. Cable.

AMERICANIZATION**WORK NEEDED**

In a recent issue of The California Liberator appears an article by State Bank Commissioner Charles F. Stern, in which is described the following conditions in Sonoma and Marin Counties: "Travel for miles along the State highway through the holdings of the Italian-Swiss Colony—the Asti Vineyards—and you travel through a Little Italy, a replica of agricultural Switzerland. You travel through communities where English is not spoken, where the ideals of America are unknown, where living standards are those of the Peon labor of Europe."

And the sad comment is that it has taken a war, the most fearful in the history of the world, to arouse us to a sense of the danger to our Republic of such conditions as are described by Mr. Stern.

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Send 10c for a sample copy, or \$1.00 for a year's subscription.



THE GOAT WORLD PUBLISHING CO.
Box 8C Baldwin Park, Cal.

ELIZABETHAN FESTIVAL PLANNED

An Elizabethan festival, aimed at introducing folk dancing in California communities as a simple and universal form of recreation and entertainment, is planned for the summer session of the University of California in Berkeley, according to Samuel J. Hume, director of the Greek theater. The festival will include all of the traditional figures, Jack-in-the-Green, the Wild Worm, St. George, a group of and many others.

It will be under the direction of Theodore Veiham.

WOMEN INTERNS FOR HOSPITAL

Beginning June 1, 1919, and for the first time in the history of the University of Pennsylvania, women physicians will be accepted as interns in the University Hospital. The only restrictions being that there shall be but two women physician interns at one time and that both shall be medical graduates of the University of Pennsylvania.



Oriental Incense

**3 Boxes 3 Varieties
Sent by Mail for \$1.00**

The burning of fragrant incense is an ancient Oriental custom now very popular in America. In the home its fragrance suggests purity and luxury. In the apartment it dispels the odor of cooking. In the sick room it refreshes and soothes. People who travel find it delightful for creating a fragrant atmosphere in the strange room. Its charm is fascinating. A stick a day keeps the flies away.

Just clip out this advertisement and pin a dollar bill to it, or send only your name and address with \$1.00 enclosed. We will send you by Parcel Post 3 Boxes; 3 Varieties—Egyptian Lotus, Arabian Spice, and Orange Flower. References—Any Los Angeles Bank.

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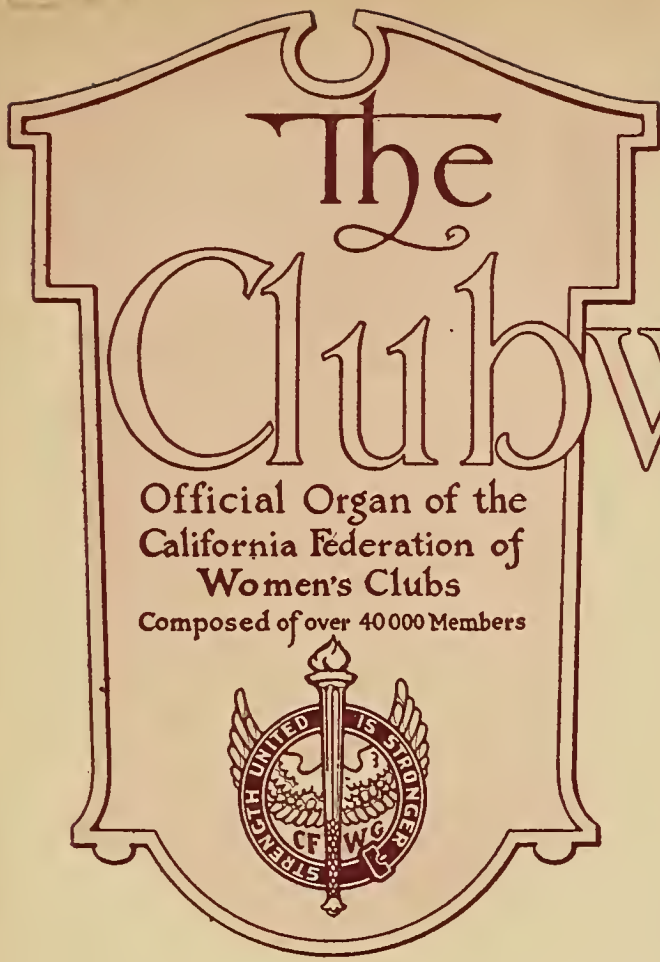


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We especially ask that club members be loyal to The Clubwoman—make a point of trading with our advertisers.

The merchant appreciates your business, and your co-operation in this will make a powerful magazine possible.

2224
Mrs. J. L. Gillis,
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Sacramento, Cal.



Clubwoman

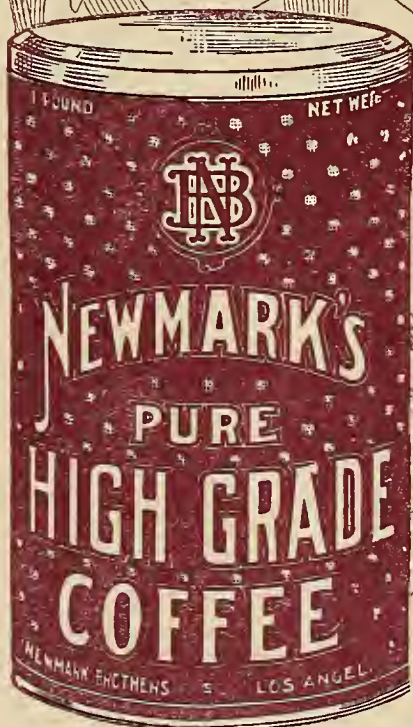


April, 1919

Vol. XI. No. 7



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is the only Phonograph which uses neither metal nor veneer in the tone chamber, all parts of which are made of solid pieces of silver grain spruce, the wood used for centuries in violin and in piano sounding boards.

Hear the Starr before you buy. If inconvenient for you to call we will gladly give you a demonstration in your own home. p

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CONTENTS



Editorial Notes.....	7
State President's Letter.....	9
General Federation.....	10
California Conference of Social Agencies.....	11
Department of History and Landmarks :	
On the Road to San Diego.....	13
Birthplace of California.....	14
Department of Literature :	
Reading List for April.....	16
Department of Country Life :	
Good Roads Everywhere.....	18
The Farm Bureau and Women.....	19
The Melting Pot.....	22
District News :	
Southern	23
Los Angeles.....	24
Northern	25
San Joaquin Valley.....	26
San Francisco.....	27
Women's Reconstruction Program.....	29
The Roosevelt Memorial Fountain.....	30
Home Department.....	31
Reconstruction for Women.....	33





The "Patio" at
"Ramona's Marriage
Place."



"Ramona's Marriage
Place" (exterior) as
it appeared when
visited by Helen
Hunt Jackson.



Old Mission, situ-
ated in Mission
Valley, San Diego,
California.





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We especially ask that club members be loyal to *The Clubwoman*—make a point of trading with our advertisers.

The merchant appreciates your business, and your co-operation in this will make a powerful magazine possible.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Proud of Record of California's First Assemblywomen

By E. P. Clarke

Chairman State Board of Education.

I have been much interested in seeing something of the four women members of the assembly in action and want to say that the women of the State have reason to be proud of the first representatives of the sex to sit in the Legislature of California. They are showing capability of a very high order and are commanding the respect and confidence of the leaders and veteran members of the assembly to a remarkable degree. I attended a public hearing on an educational measure a few nights ago in the Assembly chamber, which was presided over by Mrs. Hughes of Oroville, Chairman of the Committee on Education. She certainly makes an ideal presiding officer, alert, courteous and able. She puts business through her committee in a way that wins the highest praise. The other women members—Mrs. Saylor of Berkeley, Mrs. Doris of Bakersfield and

Miss Broughton of Modesto—are also “making good” in most unqualified manner. Miss Broughton is a tiny, girlish thing, but when she asks a question in committee, she shows a real legal mind (she is an attorney and I should guess a good one). She presided one day in the Assembly in a most acceptable manner.

It is a striking and gratifying evidence of progress in California that these women pioneers in the field of legislation are accepted in their new positions by the men who are their associates with every evidence of equality and respect.

A LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

Mrs. Katherine Phillips Edson, just home from the St. Louis Jubilee of the National Woman's Suffrage Association, where she represented California women, reports the following:

The National American Woman's Suffrage Association created within itself a house of voters to be known as the National League of Women Voters.

Every State Suffrage Association becomes automatically a member of the league when the State gets either full or presidential suffrage. In those States where women vote and where the suffrage organizations have not been kept intact, memberships in the National League of Women Voters may be had through individuals or through existing organizations.

The organization is strictly non-partisan and in no sense a woman's party. Its primary purpose is the solidarity of women to promote by National and State Legislation better conditions for women and children, educationally, in civil rights, and particularly the conditions governing women and children in industry.

Mrs. C. H. Brooks of Kansas has been made president of the Voters' League. California women are organizing to be a part of it, their quota of the national budget needed to carry on the work being pledged \$1000.

A STUDY IN HOME ECONOMICS

"Woman's Responsibility in the Home and Community" is the title of a little book compiled by Mrs. Clarence M. Haring of Berkeley, State Chairman of the Department of Home Economics.

To make Home Economics interesting is a worthy task, but to embody in it the real art of Home Making is an achievement. Mrs. Haring has accomplished both. The book is dedicated to our President, Mrs. Herbert A. Cable, "who has through her confidence given the inspiration for this second publication of the Home Economics Department, California Federation of Women's Clubs, 1918-1919."

The preface gives the purpose and hope for service of this book by its author. In closing she says, "If this little book is able to give our club a vision of larger responsibilities for the year 1919 and of opportunities for participation in broader community service, it will have accomplished its purpose."

The "Greeting to Clubwomen" from Ralph P. Merritt, in which he gives

credit for much of the success of the State Food Administration to the devoted service of the club women of the California Federation, was published in the February Clubwoman.

It is Mrs. Haring's good fortune to be able to present a foreword by Dr. Thomas F. Hunt, Dean of the College of Agriculture, University of California. Dean Hunt treats of the "Economic Conditions at Home and Abroad; A Forecast of Supply and Demand."

Mrs. Haring divides her subject into four parts. The first treats of "Post-bellum Opportunities for Club and Community Service." The second, "The Work of the Homemaker Magnified by the War"; the third, "Practical Courses for Club Women," and the fourth plans for serious individual or class study for club women. It is the best and most comprehensive guide to the study of Home economics for club women that has so far been compiled.

Paul Elder and Company are the publishers of the "Little Book," and this insures its artistic and perfect make-up.

NOTICE TO CLUB PRESIDENTS

If any club has not received its Nominating Ballot write at once to Mrs. L. B. Hogue, Ventura, asking that another ballot be sent. All Nominating Ballots must be in the hands of the Nominating Board—Mrs. L. B. Hogue Chairman—by April 15. There is no time to lose. Attend to this matter now.

SAVED FROM THE RUMMAGE

"Oh, John," sobbed Mrs. John, "I've done something awful, and I'm almost afraid to tell you—but I must! I made a most awful mistake this morning and sent your new dress suit to the rummage sale instead of the old one, and when I found out what I had done and ran over to get it back it had been sold."

"That's all right, Mabel, dear," said John amiably. "I stopped in at the sale myself and bought it back for 35 cents."

STATE PRESIDENT'S LETTER

Dear Club Members:

Convention engagements have begun! The opening gun was fired when the Northern District convened at Chico, March 26-28, and the Los Angeles District, Alameda District, and San Francisco Districts will follow in rapid succession, the second week of April.

The San Joaquin Valley District will continue the firing from the 23rd of April, all of which will lead up to the "great drive" of the State Convention to be held in Coronado in May.

At this time the Southern District, the San Diego County Federation, the State Executive Board, speakers of renown, and representative club women from all parts of the State will join forces to make the May "engagement" the greatest in the history of the California Federation, where we may "advance the line" of all good work.

If there are any who are pessimistic concerning club work, I hope they will attend these conventions.

There was encouragement and inspiration in every session of the Northern District Convention. The attendance was splendid and there was an undercurrent of deep and earnest realization of the problems of the day, and a quickened sense of personal responsibility that surely means "Regeneration," which was the keynote of the convention program.

And what a welcome the club women of Chico bestowed upon their guests. "Southern hospitality" surely has its exemplification in "Northern California."

A few of the official guests were housed at the "Oaks," a beautiful new hotel, but for the most part, the delegates were entertained in the homes of Chico, and it was an entertainment that did not make of you a guest, but a member of the family for the time being.

One of the pleasures offered to the delegates was a ride through a charming bit of mountain scenery, waved friendly greetings as we passed by the outspread arms of the beautiful oak

trees, whose scarred and gnarled branches but attest their long and faithful years of growth and service; nodded to shyly by the "shooting stars," "Johnny-jump-ups," wild lillies, and dainty maidenhair ferns; attended all the way by a glistening, gleaming, merry, musical mountain stream, which finally led us to Richardson's Springs, a famous health resort, where we marvelled anew at the wondrous way in which Nature affords healing to the sufferings and sorrows of men.

For as the mineral springs offer health and strength to the body so, too, does the beauty of God's "out-of-doors" and the quiet, the grandeur, the endurance of His "everlasting hills" offer peace and promise to the mind and spirit.

The luncheon tendered the delegates by the clubs of Chico, and the breakfast served at the State Normal School by the Department of Home Economics further evidenced the hospitality of Chico and the co-operation of the community in such hospitality.

May I at this time express my deep appreciation of all the courtesies extended to me at Chico.

Most sincerely,

(Mrs. Herbert A.)

BERTHA L. CABLE.

EASTER CORSETS

Whether one wishes to pay
\$25 or \$2.50 we are prepared
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GENERAL FEDERATION

Letter to the State President From
Mrs. Josiah Evans Cowles, Pres-
ident of the General Federa-
tion of Women's Clubs

My Dear State President:

Ere this you will have received the authorized statement from Mrs. G. W. Plummer, Secretary of the Executive Committee, respecting our official organ, the General Federation Magazine.

It is my desire to add a personal appeal for this hand-maid of the Federation, which can be such a power in helping to unify and strengthen the work of our organization. It cannot properly function without adequate support.

First: It must have money with which to meet promptly financial obligations, thus maintaining credit in the business world. Advertising and subscriptions are the only sources from which to draw.

One State has fully redeemed its Biennial subscription pledge. Cannot others do likewise before the Asheville Council meeting? Those Presidents who made no definite pledges will surely wish their constituent clubs to be kept in as close touch with the Federation as are clubs of other States. They should try to secure at least one subscription per club.

Many States have quarterly or monthly journals, copies of which are courteously sent me. It occurs to me that these State publications have it within their grasp to render admirable co-operative service by printing in each issue a standing notice of the General Federation Magazine. Can this not be speedily arranged?

Second: It must receive from our club leaders vital messages that will be suggestive and inspiring to club women. Accounts of work accomplished should be brief and to the point. They should carry that subtle power that holds attention and arouses emulation.

Share your achievements with fel-

low workers in distant States. Do not be over-sensitive if your contributions are edited. This is a necessary process; space and style must be conserved; the editor alone gets the preview, and strives to present each month a number that is above carping criticism.

The Asheville Council meeting will be the most important of its kind in our history. Do not fail to attend and take part in the deliberation concerning the future of our work. It will require the combined wisdom of all loyal club women to prepare for the period of reconstruction and prosperity now facing our country. Remember, State Presidents compose the Advisory Council, and I shall depend upon you to give of your best.

Looking forward to greeting you, the last week of May, in "The Land of the Sky."

Sincerely yours,

IONE V. H. COWLES,
President.

Mrs. John Dickinson Sherman, Chairman Conservation Department of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, has been appointed by Secretary Franklin K. Lane, Department of the Interior, as Special Assistant Director, United States School Garden Army, to work with women's organizations.

HEALTH A PATRIOTIC DUTY

We have learned that health is a patriotic duty; that the human owes it to himself, to his family, and to his country to be of normal growth, to achieve normal development, and to be vigorously healthy. And we have learned that it is the business of a Government—Nation, State, or family—to make every reasonable provision for the constructive hygiene of the individual so that he may achieve normal growth, normal development, and normal physiological usefulness.—Secretary Daniels.

CALIFORNIA STATE CONFERENCE SOCIAL AGENCIES

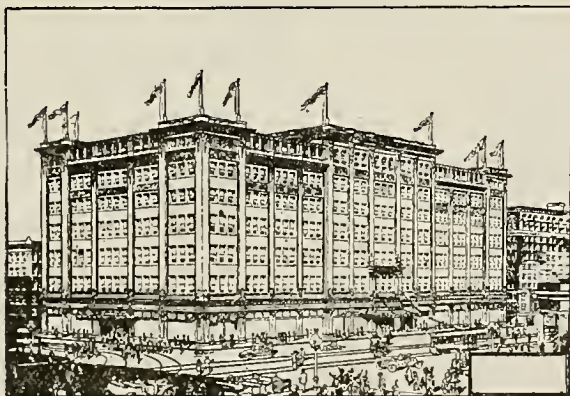
"It is now December; we meet in April; let us try to plan a program that will be useful in June."

This sentiment was expressed by one of the members of the Program Committee of the California State Conference of Social Agencies, which is to meet in San Jose April 22 to 25. And it was this thought which led to the selection of the slogan for the coming Conference: "A Conference of Vision, not of Record."

In drawing up the program the members of the committee, realizing that the war has established a thousand new points of view and has drawn into question many, if not all, of the old, set themselves to securing a discussion of those topics and problems which promised to be of the greatest importance in the immediate future. That the program of the coming Conference is, therefore, different in some respects from preceding programs is to be expected.

The custom of holding section meetings during the day, and general sessions in the evening, has been adhered to. There will be sections devoted to the subjects of Social Hygiene, Mental Hygiene, Reconstruction Labor Problems, Employment Problems, Welfare Work in Department Stores and in Industries, Child Welfare, Vocational Education, Socialized Education, Co-operative Systems and Societies, Rural Welfare, Americanization, Social Insurance, the Technique of Case Work, Protective Work for Women, Courts and Rehabilitation, Supervisors and Social Work, and the Red Cross. In each of these sections there will be three or four papers by men and women experienced in the fields in question, followed by discussion. All sessions are open to the public.

Round-tables or luncheon groups have been arranged for the discussion of particular topics. There is to be a luncheon for secretaries and executives



Two
Things to
Remember:

Robinson's IS
A High Class Store

Robinson's IS NOT
A High Priced Store

J. W. Robinson Co.

SEVENTH AND GRAND

of social service organizations, a luncheon on Americanization, one on Day Nurseries, another on Standardization of Probation Work, and still another to discuss Girls' Clubs.

A number of exhibits are being planned to show the system, the organization or the character of work performed by various societies or State institutions. It is hoped that the Red Cross will place its traveling exhibit in San Jose at the time of the Conference.

Several organizations are planning to hold their annual meetings at San Jose simultaneously with the Conference. Among these are the District Parent Teachers' Association, the California Probation Officers' Association, and the Collegiate Alumnae Association. The Red Cross is devoting one section to its general interests, and is holding an all-day conference of its Home Service and Civilian Relief workers. The joint Institute of Santa Clara, San Benito, Monterey and Santa Cruz counties is also to be held in San Jose at the same time, and a plan of co-operation in the Institute program has been agreed upon.

One afternoon and all of the evenings are devoted to general sessions, at which prominent citizens of the State and the nation will address the Conference and its visitors upon subjects of special importance to social workers. Not all of these have been finally selected, but it is possible to announce at this time that Mr. Paul U. Kellogg, editor of *The Survey*, is one of the guests of the Conference. *The Survey*,

as is well known, is the leading organ of the social workers in the United States, and Mr. Kellogg, who has been its editor for a number of years, is undoubtedly the best generally informed man upon social work in the country. He is to speak upon observations he made during the period of the war in Great Britain.

Several of the previous sessions of the Conference, particularly the one at Santa Barbara last year, were largely attended. It may be imagined that, with the extensive program and the number of affiliated organizations, the attendance at San Jose should also be great. That a Conference of this character, at this particular stage, is of the utmost importance, is obvious. It has a value not only for the social workers or the community in which it meets, but for all those who are interested in the orderly progress of society and in the correct solution of its problems. As such it deserves the support and the interest of all forward-looking citizens, and it is hoped that those who know of it will make it a point to attend, and by their presence make the Conference more worth while.

A QUIET JOKER

Wandering over a field one day a man came across a large stone inscribed: "Turn me over."

After much difficulty he succeeded in turning it over and found on the under side of the stone the words: "Now turn me back again, so that I can catch some other idiot."

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SEVENTH STREET AT OLIVE

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA HISTORY AND LANDMARKS

Mrs. Florence Dodson Schoneman,
State Chairman

"On the Road to San Diego"

The delegates contemplating a motor trip to the State Convention have a treat in store if they will plan to go a day before or stay and spend the day after the close of the Convention—thus giving one day to seeing the historic landmarks on the road to San Diego.

There are two routes from Los Angeles, the coast and the inland. The latter, via Riverside, Elsinor and Escondido. The last named town certainly merits its name as it lies hidden in those lovely hills which in May will be at their loveliest.

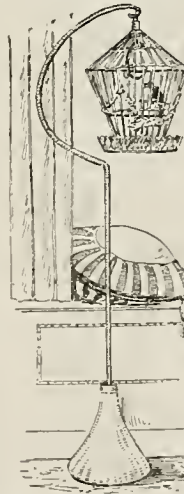
The Auto Club signs keep one from going astray, and the club tells us, on inquiry, that although this route is not boulevard beyond Temecula, it is fairly good all the way.

The coast route, of course, is the best known and most traveled, but I would advise going one way and returning the other. Since the latter is nearly all boulevard, time can be made for stops. By leaving Los Angeles in the forenoon via the coast route a stop can be made first at the majestic ruins of San Juan Capistrano, farfamed by its portrayal in our own Mission Play; where one may lunch in true California style, as many native restaurants abound. Then on to Oceanside, where, if one is truly a lover of our wonderful heritage, the Misisons, a dive of eight miles into the country will take you to the well-preserved San Luis Rey Mission. From this point one must return the eight miles to the main boulevard and proceed on south. As you near La Jolla watch for the Torrey Pines. They stand like sentinels guarding the bluffs overlooking the sea. The rarest of trees, known to scientists as *Pinus Toneyana*, are found in but one other place in the world, on the Santa Rosa Islands of the Pacific Ocean. These

trees were found by Dr. J. J. Le Corte in 1850 and are named in honor of the great scientist, Dr. Torrey.

Time should be saved to stop at La Jolla, truly a gem. Its emerald bay and the wonderous caves that are honey-combed along its shores, defended by the cannon rocks, all Nature's landmarks of happy, peaceful, La Jolla, set like a jewel on sun-crowned hills, that rise far above the rugged shores of the blue Pacific. As you leave La Jolla you see Point Loma stretching into the sea, and by going via Ocean Beach a drive along its palisades and across its populated portion takes you into Old San Diego, known as "Old Town," but you must not stop for the day is now well spent, beside I wish the pleasure during the Convention of telling you about the landmarks

NOTES!



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May we make your home tuneful?

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which will be visited by the delegates; some of which landmarks the Southern District Chairman has written of as we celebrate this year of 1919, the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of our civilization.

Adios Y Felice Viaje,
Florence Dodson-Schoneman.

BIRTHPLACE OF CALIFORNIA July 1, 1769

"On this historic stretch of Western strand,
By Serra first in California blessed land,
The nations hail peace in friendly jubilee,
California's one hundred and fiftieth anniversary."

To visitors in California one of the most interesting features of its history is the chain of Old Missions, which extends from San Diego in the South to Sonoma in the North. Built about 40 miles apart, they are now connected by a good road known as "El Camino Real."

The work of building the Missions was done by the Indians under the direction of the Franciscan Fathers. Standing out clear-cut in the history of California is one of the greatest characters of all history, Father Junipero Serra. To him is given the credit of founding the California Missions.

We are told that "just before noon on July 1st (1769), Father Junipero Serra arrived. If you will go to Old Town, twenty minutes' street car ride north from San Diego, you may set your foot on the very spot now made sacred to his memory.

This brown-robed Franciscan was then 56 years of age and had been a Monk from his boyhood.

"From the first moment he saw California he loved it, and as his eyes swept backward over the Bay of San Diego, shining blue against the sea, and in through the laughing valleys and tumbling hills of the off-shore, he claimed them all for the God whom he adored with the wild passion of his soul."

"Fifteen days after his arrival, Father Serra sang the Mass from the top of the



Cross at Old Town, San Diego

hill where the Spaniard had erected a fort, the historic spot is now known as Presidio Hill. The bonnie banner of Castile and Leon was unfurled to the winds, the guns fired a salute and a new city was born on the western shores of a western world. They called it San Diego."

At the fort of the Mission Valley stands the last of the three palms which Father Serra set out. One was taken up some years ago and sent East for the Chicago Exposition; the second died. Above the one remaining palm stands out against the sky on Presidio Hill, the large cross built of old tile, erected to the memory of Father Junipero Serra, and the birthplace of California, as it was here he raised the cross. A little to the south of this celebrated landmark is the marriage place of Ramona, made famous by Mrs. Helen Hunt Jackson, in her beautiful story, "Ramona." This interesting place is the old Estudillo house, which covers nearly a city block. The building is of adobe brick, the walls of which

are from two to four feet thick. The roof is of tile, resting on huge timbers brought from the Cuyamaca Mountains "on the shoulders of the Mission Indians, who worked in relays and often carried 50-foot timbers a distance of forty miles in two days. The beams are bound together with rawhide thongs, no nails being used. Across the beams are laid the shoots Caresa (a tule grass from the neighboring creeks), and upon this is laid the Mission-curved tile, which formed gutters to drain the roof in the rainy season."

Many of the treasures from the old San Diego Mission have been placed in these rooms. "Seven of the Mission bells being on wooden beams in the Patio." For many years the old Estudillo chapel was the only place in San Diego for public worship.

This home of pure Spanish architecture, built in 1825, became the favorite gathering place in the southern part of California, for "Spanish Grandees." The last of the three generations to occupy the house moved to Los Angeles, leaving a keeper in charge.

Souvenir hunters soon wrought havoc and the once beautiful place became a ruin. In 1910 it was restored by Mr. John D. Spreckles and is now one of the most attractive places in this part of the State. The Patio, with its wonderful garden, "Wishing Well, old Spanish Oven, Mission Bells," all afford much interest for the tourist. Facing the Estudillo house is the "Old Town" Plaza.

Here, General Fremont planted the first United States flag in Southern California, in 1946. A boulder and flag now mark the site.

Other points of interest in this "Old Town" are the first Mission bells, brought from Spain; the old graveyard, with its crumbling walls; the first brick church in California (now protected with a wooden covering); "The Church of Immaculate Conception started in 1869 by Father Uback (Father Gaspara in the novel, Ramona), and which was not completed until 1914"; the first jail, the Serra Cross, and first palm trees, already mentioned.

ANNA M. W. CONNELL.

NOW

—I WONDER HOW SHE HAPPENED TO PUT THAT LATTICE THERE, AND THAT WHEAT THERE—

—MAYBE SHE HERSELF DOES NOT KNOW — (ONE SHOULDN'T ATTEMPT TO EXPLAIN ART AND HATS)—

—BUT IF SHE HADN'T—

THIS HAT

—WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN THE HAT IT IS—AND IF SHE HADN'T WHY ALL THESE OTHER HATS WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN AS THEY ARE — BUT THEY ARE — WHICH IS PERSONAL AND BEAUTIFUL AND NEW — AND THEY MAKE ONE THINK OF EASTER AND BULLOCK'S AGAIN AT THE SAME TIME—

—THIRD FLOOR.

Bullock's
Los Angeles

DEPARTMENT OF LITERATURE

Frances M. Carlton-Harmon,
State Chairman

Reading List—April, 1919

ECHOES OF THE WAR

Fiction—

The Roll Call—Arnold Bennett.
The Secret City—Hugh Walpole.
The Rising of the Tide—Ida M. Tarbell.

Short Story—

The Eyes of Asia—Rudyard Kipling.

Translation—

The Flying Poilu—Marcel Nedaud.

Personal Narratives—

America in France—Frederick Palmer.
Red Triangle Girl in France—(Anonymous).
With the Help of God and a Few Marines—A. W. Catlin.
Yashka—Maria Botchkareva.
Six Red Months in Russia—Louise Bryant.
The Peak of the Load—Mildred Aldrich.

Essays —

Another Sheaf—John Galsworthy.

Poetry—

The Sad Years—Dora Sigerson.
Work-a-day Warriors—Joseph Lee.
Hours of France in Peace and War—Paul S. Mowrer.
Bugle Rhymes From France—P. M. Linebarger.

The Forward Look—

The Only Possible Peace—F. M. Howe. (Commisisoner of Immigration, New York.)

Our Common Conscience—G. A. Smith. (Distinguished English Scholar).

Africa in the War—Benjamin Brawley. (Well-known Negro Writer.)

Books of Value—

Rumania's Sacrifice—Gogu Negulesco.
Serbia (Home Univ. Lib.)—L. F. Waring.
Montenegro, Its History, Politics and War—Alexander Devine.
The Biology of War—George F. Nicolai.

BOOKS THAT CARRY FORWARD
THE AMERICAN TRADITION
OF LOCAL STUDIES

Fiction—

Birth (Wisconsin)—Zona Gale.
Green Valley (Illinois)—Katherine Reynolds.
Winds of Chance (Yukon)—Rex Beach.
Smiting of the Rock (Oregon)—Palmer Bend (pseud. for George Palmer Putnam).

Poetry—

Path on the Rainbow—George Cronyned.
Songs and Chants of the American Indian, with valuable introduction by Mary Austin.
Woman's Voice—Josephine Conger Kaneko. (Covers a wide range of woman interests and is particularly commended to club women.)
The Book of Lincoln—Mary Wright Davies. (Comp.)

BOOKS THAT DISCUSS SOCIAL
AND DOMESTIC CONDITIONS

Fiction—

In the Heart of A Fool—William Allen White.
The See-Saw—Sophie Kerr.
City of Comrades—Basil King.
Shops and Houses—Frank Swinerton.
Gregg—F. C. Springer.
Dawn—Eleanor Porter.
The Flail—Newton Fuessle.

PRIMARY ELECTION MAY 6th

FOR CITY ATTORNEY VOTE FOR

HENRY JAMES

at present Deputy City Attorney

The logical man for the office; able, experienced, keen, vigorous and upright.

Translations—

The Great Hunger—Johann Bojer
(Danish).

Amalia—Jose Marmol (Spanish).

The Dead Command—Blasco Ibanez
(Spanish).

Short Stories—

Free and Other Stories—Theodore
Dreiser.

Poetry—

Colors of Life—Max Eastman.

City Tides—A. A. Cotes.

Essays—

Adventures in Indigence—Laura
Porter.

Comforts of Home—Ralph Bergen-
gren.

Novel of Industrial Conditions—

Out of the Shadow—Rose Cohen.

Women's Position and Work—

The Woman Citizen—M. B. S. Boyd.

The Woman Citizen—Horace Hol-
lister.

Woman and the Sovereign State—
A. M. Royden.

The American Girl and Her Com-
munity—Margaret Slattery.

Attention is called to—

The Collected Edition of the Poems
and Plays of John Masefield.

The new volume (Vol. 5) in "The
English Poets," edited by T. H.
Ward, from Browning to Rupert
Brooke.

Plays of the Yiddish Theater (Sec-
ond Series).—Isaac Goldberg.

Washington: the Man Who Made
Us (Play).—Percy MacKaye.

Historic Shrines of America—J. F.
Faris.

A HELP TO SHOPPERS

Wilson & Co. announce the change of
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fabric guaranteed to
be satisfactory.

(677)

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DEPARTMENT OF COUNTRY LIFE

Mrs. M. B. Church, State Chairman

GOOD ROADS EVERYWHERE

By Kate Church

The importance of Good Roads can not be overestimated.

Their addition to country life will be fulfilled in the future.

The voice of the Past asserts that civilization is the history of transportation and agriculture; for National development has always kept step with national means of communication.

The roads of the Roman Empire are a marvel at this age and did their part to aid Caesar in world conquest.

The battle of the Marne that turned the tide of war in the allies' favor could not have been so won had not the roads of France provided rapid transportation.

Good roads render universal service at all times. They are a defense in times of war—a power for development as well as for preparedness in times of peace, and are their own best argument.

In rural communities the coming of permanent roads materially hastens the solution of all social and economic problems.

They benefit both the country church and the rural school and provide a comfortable transportation for Farm Bureau leaders, the County Farm Advisor and the County woman agent. Good roads bring a desirable class of citizens to the community and by insuring improved educational and social advantages keep the country boy and girl on the farm to assist in solving rural problems, thus aiding to establish permanent agriculture.

An efficient transportation system is the keynote to successful consolidation of schools.

Comfortable transportation and communications by telephone removes isolation, the greatest drawback to country life.

Roads aid also in a solution of the marketing problem. So necessary are good roads to the comfort, progress and well-being of the public, that from

every quarter comes an insistent demand for a yet better system.

The cities abound with highway associations, let the rural communities discuss good roads in the farm centers and appoint committees to organize road clubs to co-operate with county boards, to secure better roads, for as yet comparatively little benefit has been received from highway appropriations by country dwellers.

The conditions of country roads and the difficulties connected with their permanent improvement should be generally understood, because the field of production constitutes too vital a part in the economic department of our country, to be neglected.

The first ten miles of road between the place of production and the shipping point causes a marked advance in the consumer's cost of living.

Investigation proves that 5,000,000,000 tons of freight is moved over these roads annually at an average cost per ton mile of 23c.

On good roads the cost would be less than 8c per ton-mile, which means a saving of 15c per ton-mile.

Should one-fourth only of the original cost be thus saved, it would aggregate \$3,000,000,000 a year, or six times the annual cost of the roads, and an asset to both producer and consumer.

In the period of readjustment the United States will exert her previous war-time energy to increase production and manufacturing, not only to relieve the existing conditions in Europe, but to command her rightful position in the world commerce.

The greatest aid in the prosecution of this great work would be:

A national system of permanent roads, to afford efficient communication between the field of production and the factory, the rural community and the populous centers, the producer and the consumer.

Co-operation is the solution.

The co-operative effort of Federal, State and County governments, working simultaneously, will construct the

vast undertaking in the most economical way.

Each state would thus be assured her rightful share of the greatest appropriation ever made by any nation in history, for a similar purpose in a similar period of time. The Federal-Aid Road Act placed \$580,000,000 for use immediately on the National Highways, with provisions for increased appropriations during a three year period.

The Rural Post Road fund is also increased and a more liberal interpretation of post road made.

Now, when great numbers are being added to civilian life through the demobilization of the army, is the time to commence this constructive work.

The building of permanent roads calls for all grades of labor, in the actual work in hand and in factories supplying automobiles, trucks, road-making machinery, etc.

What is particularly needed now is to urge Congress to pass enabling acts as soon as possible.

Just what part of this great work for universal service will the women of America secure?

THE FARM BUREAU—ITS POSSIBILITIES FOR WOMEN

By Mrs. H. E. DeNyse

The Farm Bureau is a voluntary organization of farmers with a one dollar a year membership, the directors of which meet once a month to discuss, outline and adopt policies and plans for co-operation within their county and state, whereby the difficulties of their work may be eliminated, new and better methods adopted for seeding, harvesting, storing and marketing of crops; for better tools and equipment, better livestock and feeding methods, and better maintenance of all kinds. The Farm Bureau maintains a headquarters in the county seat for the use of the farmer and his family. Here they meet their friends, use the telephone, secure labor and buy and exchange products, send and leave packages, and feel at home generally. With three or more trained University workers always on the job the Farm Bureau headquarters is a hive of activity every minute.

A little while ago our Clubwomen took a very great interest in the pass-

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age of a Federal bill called the Smith-Lever bill, which provided funds for a co-operative plan with states and counties for furthering Agriculture and Home Economics.

After the passage of this bill we besieged our University for field workers in Home Economics to be operative under this plan. Up to now twelve regular Home Demonstration Agents have been employed in California under this fund and many specialists in expert lines. After the findings of the famous "Rural Life Commission" appointed by President Roosevelt, and of which our own Mrs. Pennybacker was a member, a questionnaire was mailed to 4,000,000 farm women, asking how the Department of Agriculture could aid in making life more attractive on the farm. The answers came back: "Less drudgery, less loneliness, more conveniences and better educational facilities," and as a result of these answers comes the County Home Demonstration Agent.

If we have learned anything from the War we have learned that farming is BIG BUSINESS, the biggest business in the world today, for surely no one doubts that the determining factor in the peace of the world, the pivotal point in civilization today is the food supply.

Now, while it may not seem to be so, and while many menfolks may be unwilling to admit that it is so, the greatest factor of a successful farm, generally speaking, is the farm home and its environment. It must be so because agriculture is a life as well as a business.

In order to establish and maintain a prosperous, successful farm there must be home life, comfort and contentment in the home. The women who dwell in the farm home must have "equal rights" or consideration with the livestock, farm tools and general equipment, otherwise the one underlying thought and ambition is to get away from the farm into towns and cities.

Here is where the town and city women must pause in their civic endeavors and consider why it is possible for them to live in the towns and cities

with electric lights, running water, heat and all conveniences, and many in greatest luxury. They must realize that they are absolutely dependent upon the country woman for this privilege, for when there are no women and children living on our farms, who will feed the city woman and her child?

Like the Farm Adviser, the Home Demonstration Agent is a part of the Farm Bureau machinery. She is not a know-it-all sort of a person, but a representative of the State University and of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, with their knowledge and equipment at her command. She is an extension worker who receives and transmits information in many ways, through organizations, home and individuals. Every year these field workers return to the University for a period of intensive training, when they meet with the Federal agricultural workers. All the improvements as well as the failures of the year are discussed, new ideas and methods presented, and plans for coming work outlined.

During the War period, because of the great food emergency, these Home Demonstration Agents were worked overtime, so much so that they have been dubbed the "County Cooks, but demonstrations are not really the function of this agent; she is supposed to come to us with certain theories and knowledge, and we women are to do the demonstrating in our own homes with our own equipment. However, we will come to that by and by now, that the ending of the war and the "flu" have given us an open season to proceed calmly with regular plans of work.

One of the things which every woman wants to do is to make extra money, and the farm offers such splendid opportunities nowadays with milk and butter, eggs and produce at high prices. The Farm Bureau and Home Demonstration Agent furnishes the point of contact between the city woman and the woman on the farm, to the advantage of both, the long wished for direct line from producer to consumer.

The Home Demonstration Agent supplies experts in various lines to various groups and communities who desire them. She goes to the Farm homes, taking with her landscape gardeners, interior decorators, milliners, dressmakers, poultry experts. These experts visit every part of the county, the Poultry Expert alone has saved the cost of the Home Demonstrator in our county by his assistance to folks in feeding and housing methods and culling out the boarders. More than 350 interested people attended these poultry classes. A millinery and dressmaking class is open to the women. House plans, all sorts of farm buildings, house furnishings, colors and textiles, food and dietetics, new and economical equipment, iceless refrigerators, fireless cookers, steam cookers for canning, simple devices for drying fruits, soap making from home fats, curing of olives, are some of the features the Home Demonstration Agent makes available to the women of the county. There are so many ways that a Field Agent can earn her pay and save the

amount of the appropriation many times over, that all could not be mentioned in a brief space.

Back to the land is our safety valve and our safeguard in any world crisis. Here folks can live more easily, more slowly and more comfortably and with all our modern inventions, civilization comes to the very farm house door, and the future holds many blessings for the country home undreamed of in grandmother's day. The Farm Bureau with its Home Demonstration Agent is an agency of the Federal Government, the state and the county, to aid the family on the farm to make the country home as attractive as the city home and to make the farm as profitable as possible.

Myer Siegel & Co.

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and Children*

TO THE CLUB WOMEN
OF THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES.

Ladies:

During my experience in public office, both as a member of the Legislature and also of the City Council, I have learned to value very highly the suggestions of the active club women of the City on matters concerning the general welfare of the community. I know that your activities are directed along those lines which tend toward the upbuilding of the best interests of the City, and I feel highly honored by the fact that I have enjoyed the confidence of some of the most influential women of the community. As long as I am in public office, I shall consider it a very great privilege to have your viewpoints on matters which may come before me for my official action.

As a candidate for re-election to the City Council, I am seeking the support of those citizens of the City who are satisfied that my actions in the past have been for the general welfare of the City. I have tried at all times to be fair in my dealings with the public and have always been convinced in my own mind that my actions were expressing the views of the best citizens. Having lived twenty-five years in the City of Los Angeles, my whole interests are for the prosperity and upbuilding of this metropolis of the West, and I am naturally anxious to do my part toward making this City a model for others to follow.

Yours very truly,

BERT L. FARMER,
President City Council.

BLF-RS.

The Melting-Pot

Jessica Lee Briggs, San Francisco

There is no question about President Wilson being the man of the hour—the man of all men who today is writing history. Another in the presidential chair might have done equally well or better, but that is not the point at issue. Mr. Wilson is the man elected by the people of America to represent them, and who can dare say that his administration has not been a wise one and a just one?

It is gratifying to note that the women's organizations generally, are supporting the President.

The Hon. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, made a flying trip to the western coast during March, and in addressing such audiences as his time would permit, thrilled them with a feeling of loyalty and patriotism,—with that larger patriotism for which the American people have already proved themselves willing to sacrifice all other interests to uphold.

The League of Nations, as Mr. Baker expressed it, is the "Gathering of the Fruits of Victory."

It is refreshing in these days of intensive thought and action to turn to the little ones who are fast growing up to take our places in the home, the community—the world. It is said that the writing of a letter is an index to character. Following are two belated Christmas letters, the third being printed as a suggestion of how to save a drowning person.

Swartwood, N. Dakota.
February 10th, 1919.

Dear Auntie:

I don't know anything I ever did to deserve such lovely gifts. Is the work on the bag "lover's knot?" I have seen much of it but was never sure of the name.

Since mamma wrote her letter we

have all become relatives. I am the proud aunt of a 9 lb. 6 oz. nephew—Earl's and Madge's baby. He was born Wednesday at 7:35 a. m. He is named James after Madge's father.

Papa is always calling mamma "grandma" now, and the same with the rest of us, only we are not all grand-ma's.

The past week I have written a short sketch of the life of Roosevelt, and made up a story about someone in the war. This is for our imagination. The title of it is, "Tin Lizzie Tom." He is a member of the Ambulance Corps; therefore his name.

We are working on a debate—"Resolved: That City Life Is Better Than Country Life." I am on the country side.

We have had only three months' school on account of the "flu."

Bushels of love from,
Your loving neice,
JOSEPHINE ETHEL.

Pasadena, Cal.
February 4th, 1919.

Dear Aunt Agnes:

How are you and Uncle Harry? I have a cold.

Do you care anything about this letter?

I got 100 in spelling one day.

Every time I read I can put a picture in my book, so you come down some day with me and see.

I am 7 this year. I got a pen and some day I will write with it. I got a cupie. It's dressed in pink and green, but it's cute. We knew it was cute.

We are going to a concert tonight. I do not like to go.

I got a ring for my hand. I got a new dress.

Oh, I do not know more now. What shall I say? Dear, dear me suds! I do not know!

SARAH JEANETTE.

DISTRICT NEWS

SOUTHERN DISTRICT NEWS

By Verna Gates Hosfelt
Press Chairman

Mrs. Florence Dodson Schoneman, president of the San Bernardino County Federated clubs, held her last official board meeting at Colton on Tuesday afternoon, March 18. There was a splendid attendance and throughout the meeting there was an undercurrent of real sorrow that the time for the closing of Mrs. Schone-man's regime was so close. The date of the annual election was set for April 15th, when the County Convention will be held at Grand Terrace. The club women attending the Convention will take a basket lunch, and hot tea and coffee will be served by the hostess club. Several bills now before the legislature which vitally affect women, among them being the Community Property Bill, the Milk Bill and Industrial Farm for Delinquent Women, were all brought before the women by Mrs. Henry Goodcell, who was acting for Mrs. J. W. Bishop, Legislation Chairman, who was unable to be present.

In order to make it possible for at least one Imperial Valley young woman to enter college each year, the College Woman's Club of the Valley gives a scholarship of \$100.00 every year to some young woman, who will make use of it.

That the Imperial Valley clubs believe in town improvement goes without saying when it is known that the Holtville Club assisted very materially in securing a new library building, and that the

Brawley "Mothers' Club" and "Woman's Club" together raised by subscription \$650.00 for the improvement of their cemetery.

Thirty club women from all parts of Riverside County attended the important board meeting which was held in the Y. W. C. A. building in Riverside a short time ago. A ticket which will be submitted to the voters for their consideration at the April election was prepared as follows: President, Mrs. George Wing, of Banning; vice-president, Mrs. Henry Marshall, Indio; corresponding secretary, Mrs. David Innes, Banning; recording secretary, Mrs. E. A. Davis, Hemet; treasurer, Mrs. Robert Kirkpatrick, Elsinore; auditor, Mrs. R. S. Smith, San Jacinto. It was decided that if it is agreeable to the hostess club—Beaumont—the annual convention and election of officers for the Riverside County Federation will be held some time in May.

"Baby Week" was observed in Riverside from March 25 to March 28 inclusive, when scores of babies were examined for physical defects as a result of



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You can't afford to miss our Southland's Greatest Scenic Novelty

FIVE TRAINS DAILY. 8, 9, 10 A. M.—1:30 and 4 P. M.

PACIFIC ELECTRIC RAILWAY

arrangements made by the Riverside Woman's Club in co-operation with the Childrens' Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor. It is hoped to make this a child welfare year and these examinations are being conducted throughout the Nation in the hope of better care of the babies.

More than one hundred guests were seated for the anniversary dinner of the Placentia Round Table Club when the event was appropriately celebrated in the club house. National colors were used in the effective decorative scheme and Rev. H. A. Dowling was the speaker of the evening.

"Americanization" is the all-important subject which is now claiming the attention if the Fullerton Ebell Club. National unity in language, ideals and loyalty are the three points that are being emphasized.

The American Woman and her place in the important post-war reconstruction work was given undivided attention at a recent meeting of the Woman's Club of Orange.

The music section of the Santa Ana Ebell Club had the great pleasure of hearing composer Clarence Gustlin tell how he happened to write "Spring's Invitation." The composition was sung by a quartette accompanied by Mr. Gustlin at the piano.

N. B.—Don't forget to announce San Bernardino County Federation Convention to be held at Grand Terrace April 15th, 10 a. m. To be a real woman's convention.

LOS ANGELES DISTRICT NEWS

Mrs. H. S. Duffield, Press Chairman

With Conventions and elections, Reciprocity Days, Red Cross drives, Salvation Army, "Y" and Liberty Loan campaigns in progress and in prospect, club women are being kept busier than the proverbial bee these days.

Vying with each other for hostess honors during the past month were the Pasa-

dena Shakespeare Club and Whittier Woman's Club, the Wa-Wan, Browning and California Badger Clubs of Los Angeles. Elaborate programs representative of the spirit and purpose of the organizations were presented by each, the out-of-town clubs having as an added attraction sumptuous luncheons presided over by their respective presidents, Mrs. Clayton R. Taylor and Mrs. Kittie G. Swain.

Future Reciprocity Days have been announced as follows:

April 16th, Optimist Study Circle.

April 18th, San Fernando Ebell, Pacoima Woman's Club and Civic League, jointly.

April 25th, Century Club of Sawtelle.

May 6th, Monday Afternoon Club of Covina.

May 9th, Echo Park Mothers' Club.

May 21st, Boyle Heights Entre Nous Club.

The Owensmouth Woman's Club will hold its annual Sunrise Easter Service in the Greek Theatre of the Owensmouth High School April 20th. Bishop Adna W. Leonard, resident bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the West, will give an address, and an organ recital by Ray Hastings, organist of Temple Auditorium, Los Angeles, will follow. Club members and their friends are invited to attend.

Clubwomen are getting behind the McKeller-Keating Civil Service Retirement Bill in such numbers that its champions are very hopeful of its being put through

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Congress when it is introduced. It has already been endorsed by the State Legislature of California. The bill provides for the retirement of superannuated employes of the Civil Service and the following clubs have gone on record as favoring it: Friday Morning Club, L. A. City Teachers Club, Woman's Lawyer Organization, Women's Auxiliary National Federation of Postal Employees, L. A. District and State Boards, C. F. W. C., and the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

RECONSTRUCTION PROGRAM— SANTA MONICA BAY WOMAN'S CLUB

By Blanch Friend Austin

A reconstruction program was discussed by interesting speakers at an all-day meeting held on Monday, March 24, at the Santa Monica Bay Woman's Club.

Mrs. D. G. Stephens, founder of the Club and president emeritus of the club, presided.

Mrs. Seward Simons, secretary of the Woman's Committee, State Council of Defense, spoke on the subject "Some Problems of Reconstruction."

Her paper was followed by an interesting discussion, in which various club members took part.

A dainty luncheon was served at the club house at the noon hour.

Mrs. Andrew Stewart Lobingier, discussed in her clever way a unique topic, "Socrates the Friend of Women and Especially Club Women."

Mrs. Frank Gibson of the State Housing and Immigration Commission, declared that with the establishment of peace, the most important subject is Americanization—to make the stranger within our gates loyal and contented.

Mrs. Josiah Evans Cowles, president of the General Federation, emphasized the responsibility of making good Americans out of the aliens that will throng our shores when the bars are let down.

"Efficiency is always economy, but economy is not always efficiency," said Mrs. Herbert A. Cable, president of the California Federation of Women's Clubs. Mrs. Cable gave an amazing list of statistics showing the waste in our coun-

try. Mrs. O. Shepherd Barnum, of the State Board of Education, explained some of the Educational Bills now before the State Legislature.

Other speakers included Mrs. E. B. Weirick, chairman of the Social Service Committee of the Los Angeles District Federated Clubs, and Mrs. J. C. Urquhart, past president of the Santa Monica Bay Woman's Club.

NORTHERN DISTRICT

Mrs. E. E. Earle, Chairman,
Sacramento

The regular monthly meeting of the Executive Board of the Northern District of C. F. W. C. was held Saturday, March 1st, at the Hotel Sacramento.

The President, Mrs. G. E. Chappell, called the meeting to order at 10:30 A. M. Representatives from the various clubs throughout the district were present, and interesting reports submitted. A keen and vital interest is

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being manifested in the coming convention to be held on March 25, 26, and 27th, at Chico.

The convention promises to be a session of unusual interest and importance—one of reconstruction rather than one of vision.

Two hundred accredited delegates from the nineteen superior California counties, ranging from Amador, Sacramento, and Yolo northward will be in attendance. Women of State-wide prominence in club circles and speakers upon civic and economic questions of note will take part in the program.

Many matters now before the Legislature will be brought up for discussion, with a request for the endorsement of the clubwomen.

Some of the measures, however, the endorsement of which will be sought, will not receive the approval of the conference.

Mrs. C. Webster, "mother" of the Pure Milk Bill, gave an interesting talk on "Pure Milk," and spoke at length against the proposed "Milk Bill," now being taken up in the Legislature.

Mrs. C. B. Longbridge, Chairman of Conservation of Forests and Waterways," gave a splendid talk on the work that is being done along those lines.

SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY DISTRICT

Mrs. W. L. Potts, Chairman, Fresno.

The members of the various clubs in the Valley are working with zest and energy after the many weeks of enforced inactivity due to the "Flu." So many splendid things are being done by the club women that it is indeed a difficult task to give the proper publicity to all.

Calls for the annual convention of the San Joaquin Valley District Federation of Woman's Clubs will be issued this week, formally announcing Reedley as the place of convention, on April

23, 24 and 25. The entire program of the sessions will be along the lines of reconstruction and rehabilitation, and some excellent speakers are being booked for the three days' meet. The sessions will be held in the new club house of the Woman's Improvement Club of Reedley, of which Mrs. D. E. Eymann is President.

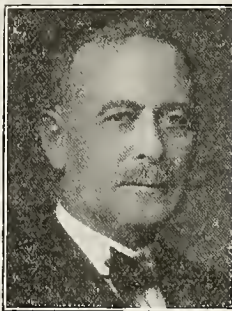
Prominent among the speakers will be Mrs. Rose Berry, of the State Department of Art, who will talk on art and its relation to the great war.

At a business meeting of the Parlor Lecture Club endorsement was made by three bills which are being backed by the Woman's Legislative Council of California, namely the measure dealing with the rights in community property, giving a married woman some control over her share during her lifetime, and the testamentary disposition of her half at her death; an industrial home for delinquent women; and an increase in the apportionment for the elementary schools of the State. Also endorsement was made of a fourth, which is a pure milk bill. Refreshments were served at the conclusion of the meeting.

Judge George B. Alden of Massachusetts gave a splendid lecture, his subject being "The Needs of the Hour."

Strickland Gillilan appeared before the club members. His lecture was "A Sample Case of Humor."

The Laton Club on March 11th had as the speaker of the evening Mrs.

	For a Strong Constructive Administration
	VOTE FOR
	Gesner Williams
	FOR MAYOR
	Primary Election, May 6th, 1919

W. A. Fitzgerald, President of the San Joaquin Valley Federated Women's Clubs.

One of the most progressive clubs in the district is the Women's Improvement Club of Madera. Mrs. Grace Sutton Powell spoke to the club on the splendid work being done by the Y. W. C. A. Another speaker of note was Mrs. Rose V. Berry, well-known club woman and art lecturer. Mrs. Berry's subject was "Girls and Women in a New World." On Tuesday, March 4th, a musical afternoon was featured, supplemented by a reading given by Mrs. L. R. Wilson of Fresno.

The 23rd birthday anniversary of the Bakersfield Woman's Club was celebrated on March 14th, a large attendance of club members being present. Special honor was paid the President, Mrs. Charlotte Jameson and the past presidents of the club. This club is one of the largest in the district and was organized in 1896.

Call has been made for a special

meeting for the improvements committee of the Ladies' Improvement Club of Porterville, to be held in near future, at which time the plans will be worked out in detail for the stimulation of interest in victory gardens there. Co-operation in the plans have been secured by the officials of the grammar and high school and of professional and amateur gardeners. Suitable prizes are to be offered by the club for the best gardens produced by students of school age.

The Executive Board of the San Joaquin Valley Federation of Women's Club will hold its next meeting at Porterville, Monday, March 31st. This will be one of the most important sessions of the year.

SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT
Mrs. W. C. Morrow, Chairman,
San Francisco

The coming convention to be held at the pretty little city of Watsonville, where grow some of the finest



BRADFORD'S TABLE-QUEEN

—Such a flavor, such a quality, such a goodness as you will find only in "the matchless loaf" from the

Bradford Baking Company

apples in the State, is occupying the front of the stage at present. The convention will be held in April, and the lovely country of the Pajaro Valley will be at its best during this capricious month of early Spring. Matters of vital importance are to be discussed and important offices are to be filled. San Francisco district will elect a new President and other officers. Dr. Mariana Bertola, the acting President, will preside. Mrs. James Sheehy of Watsonville is Chairman of Credentials, and other well-known women of that town and its surrounding country will be active factors. Mrs. D. E. F. Easton of San Francisco has charge of the various lectures to be presented, and those who know Mrs. Easton will realize that a feast of good things will be presented. Addresses by men and women of eminence will be given, and Child Welfare, the movement so essential at present, will have prominence. Music, art, literature and the drama will receive their share of attention, and amusement and relaxation will be provided for all. Dr. Bertola has adopted the motto: "Unity; in non-essentials, Liberty." Miss Jessica Lee Briggs, President of Laurel Hall Club, San Francisco, is Chairman of the Nominating Committee. San Francisco District represents fourteen counties, with a total membership of about 7,000. San Francisco District has the honor of having a club composed of Indian women.

The President's Assembly held its last meeting at Mills College, and the setting was in every way an admirable one for such a notable event. A delicious luncheon was served in the gymnasium, some of the students serving. Dr. Reinhardt showed the guests to the Assembly Hall where a clever little playlet, "The Tents of the Arabs," was splendidly portrayed by some of the students. Later, Dr. Reinhardt escorted the guests on a tour of the campus and through the wonderful library and the charming halls. The day was instructive and delightful.

The Kalon Club, of which Mrs. Edward Wales is the capable President, held a literary afternoon recently.

Members of literary sections from other clubs participated. Miss Anita Wales, the attractive young daughter of Mrs. Wales, is Corresponding Secretary of the San Francisco District.

The Civic Club of Salinas gave an interesting afternoon on California Landmarks. Miss Anne Hadden was the speaker on this topic, and Mrs. J. H. Anderson, Chairman of the California History Committee, directed the entertainment. A sketch of Miss Ina Donna Coolbrith, poet laureate of California, written by Edward F. O'Day, and a poem of Miss Coolbrith's were read.

The Pioneer Women of California met in the Log Cabin in Golden Gate Park recently, and gave a literary and musical afternoon. The Log Cabin is in a picturesque part of the park and lends a piquant note to affairs given there.

Mrs. A. W. Scott, the popular President of Forum Club, has inaugurated many pleasing features during her regime. A series of playlets have been given.

Cap and Bells, of which Mrs. Ella M. Sexton is the President, gave a breakfast at the St. Francis during March.

Mrs. Wade Williams, President of the Papyrus Club, is drawing near the close of her successful term of office. She has been energetic in good works during her administration.

A cablegram was received from Miss Margaret Mary Morgan, the Treasurer of Laurel Hall and a Four-Minute Speaker, from Shanghai, announcing her safe arrival on the first stage of her journey to China.

Dr. Cora Sutton Castle, President of the City Federation, has been speaking in various cities on President Wilson's fourteen points, "Woman's Responsibility in Reconstruction," and kindred topics. Loyalty is more than ever the demand of the hour.

The San Francisco District held an Executive Board meeting on Tuesday, March 25th. Matters of importance were discussed.

A WOMEN'S PROGRAM

The Women's Committee of the State Council of Defense of California has issued a Reconstruction Program which may be recommended to women's organizations as a basis for discussion. It deals in the very briefest form with women in industry, child welfare, public health, education, Americanization, social agencies and economic problems.

Two main conclusions are brought out: No extensive and expensive new machinery is needed to carry out an effective social reconstruction program; no progress is possible without strong popular support. This suggests activity along two main lines: study of the functions and potentialities of existing State, city and voluntary organizations for social betterment, and a vigorous campaign for education of the public, first, as to the need for social, industrial and economic changes, and, second, as to the part all citizens can and should take in bringing about these changes.

ASSOCIATION FOR BETTERMENT OF PUBLIC SERVICE ANNOUNCES ITS MUNICIPAL INDORSEMENTS

The Association for Betterment of Public Service is seeking the election of the person best fitted for municipal offices so as to:

1. Inculcate a spirit of loyalty to the American Government.
2. Stimulate a greater public interest in public affairs and the selection of fit candidates for public office.
3. Secure sane civic administration by electing sane city officials.
4. Abolish unnecessary commissions, weed out office-holding parasites, and eliminate extravagance in local government.
5. Discourage class hatred, class antagonisms and class law-making.

In accordance with these views the Association has indorsed the following candidates and urges all good citizens to vote for them and to further their election:

City Councilmen	Board of Education
Ernest Braunton	Dr. F. W. Steddum
Frank L. Loftus	Mrs. Grace P. Ashley
Frank E. Purcell	D. K. Edwards
Frederick C. Langdon	Lynn Helm
Boyle Workman	C. C. Parker
A. P. Fleming	C. E. Seaman
Fred C. Wheeler	Bessie D. Stoddart
Bert L. Farmer	City Auditor
E. D. Seward	John S. Myers

City Attorney
Chas. S. Burnell

As a first step in securing the fruitful cooperation of women in the social activities of the State, the committee demands that they be placed upon the various commissions and State agencies in sufficient numbers to make effective contributions.—The Survey.

ARGUMENTS THAT LED THE UNITED STATES SENATE TO VOTE RAISE IN BASIC SAL- ARIES OF WASHINGTON SCHOOL TEACHERS

1. The future of America depends upon efficient education.
2. Teachers earn higher salaries than they are receiving.
3. Teachers should be self-supporting.
4. Other more remunerative occupations are depleting the teacher training schools and drawing from the rank and file of trained teachers.
5. Men are not attracted to the profession and men are needed.
6. Teachers have always been underpaid.
7. Even raising salaries 100 per cent would not pay for value received.



BOYLE WORKMAN
Candidate for Member of City Council
Primary Election May 6, 1919

THE ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN

Mrs. George M. Turner

Current literature emphasizes the many-sided character of the late Colonel Theodore Roosevelt. We read of Mr. Roosevelt's passionate desire that all American children should share alike in all things which go to make up the perfect citizen, and that a love for literature, music, painting, sculpture, architecture, should enter their lives.

We are told of Mr. Roosevelt's ideas for preserving and developing the art, music, poetry of the Indian. However, the clearest marked and most elaborated side of his character deals with his unusual love of Nature in its many forms and of his retention of that love to the end of his life.

Inherent within him, his life all tended to develop along natural history lines. Of a frail physique as a child he lived much in the open. As a young man, again his health sent him to a western ranch, where he acquired animal and bird love, with health. His love of the country caused him to adhere to his country home where he could swing an axe, or enjoy sports with his children.

When honors came thick and fast to Mr. Roosevelt, he found his rest and recreation with the birds and animals. It is related that the pressing duties of the President of the United States were at times delayed while he studied the home life of the birds about the Executive Mansion, and that his annual lists of birds seen about the city of Washington were accurate and had a standing on merit.

This knowledge of bird life on the part of Mr. Roosevelt was not a fad, a fancy, but instigated reforms which are of great benefit to the American people. During his administration as President, he was informed of the wanton and unnecessary destruction of bird life by pot hunters and plumage vandals. At once steps were taken to establish havens of safety for bird col-

onies. Large tracts of land so rocky or so swampy as to be almost useless for other purposes, were set apart as refuges for the hunted creatures. Thirty-seven were established by Mr. Roosevelt and the good work has gone on until, at the present time, there are seventy tracts of land, where birds are in comparative safety during the breeding season.

Relieved from the Presidency, Mr. Roosevelt, looking toward the scientific education of the people, made two expeditions into wild countries among uncivilized peoples, and brought back large collections of birds and mammals, new to science. These, mounted in wonderfully natural and realistic forms in the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D. C., are a mecca toward which educational pilgrimages are directed.

A traveling companion of Mr. Roosevelt's on the South American expedition says that Mr. Roosevelt differed from most hunters in that there was nothing of the slaughterer about him. He would shoot game for food, or mu-

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LOS ANGELES

seum specimen, but never to exhibit his skill as a marksman, or to show how many animals he could bag. Nor would he permit a reckless destruction of wild life by any member of his party.

In recognition of the spirit of Mr. Roosevelt, the inspiration he gave to naturalists, conservationists and sportsmen, the officers and directors of the National Association of Audubon Societies, under the direction and leadership of the Secretary, T. Gilbert Pearson, offer to the Nature Lovers of America an opportunity to assist in erecting a Roosevelt Memorial Fountain. A national committee, containing the names of America's greatest men, has been selected to cooperate with the Audubon workers in collecting funds and arranging details. In the heart and through the hands of some great American sculptor, there will be worked out a fitting memorial to this great American Nature Lover, of whom it is said, "He taught and practiced clean, straight sportmanship, with a power that has caused thousands of men afield to walk in straighter paths."

The Conservation Department of the General Federation, Mrs. John D. Sherman, Chairman, is giving its unqualified support to the project of the National Association of Audubon Societies for a Roosevelt Memorial Fountain.

HOME DEPARTMENT

Members of the Second Section, Household Economics, of the Ebell Society of Santa Ana are to be felicitated upon the recent publication of a "Menus and Recipes" book entitled "Ten Ten Cent Luncheons." The attractive edition reached the office of The Clubwoman through the courtesy of Mrs. William L. Deimling. The book was compiled to show that a wholesome, palatable, mid-day meal could be served thirty persons at a cost of three dollars. The luncheons were made a part of the year's work and proved highly successful. The menu and recipes are given below:

Menu

Jellied Meat		
Spanish Rice	Pickled Beets	
Hot Biscuits	Apple Sauce	
Coffee	Cream	Sugar

Cost

Meat, \$1.00; Rice, 25c; Beets, 10c; Biscuits, 30c; Butter, 25c; Apples, 30c; Coffee, 20c; Cream, 12c; Sugar, 15c; Gas, Ice, etc., 23c. Total, \$3.00.

Jellied Meat

Take four pig's feet, with legs to first joint. Put in pot of water without salt and boil until meat falls away from bones; lift meat carefully and set both meat and liquor away to cool; when liquor is cool remove grease (use for frying purposes). Take a shank of beef, having it sawed into pieces; boil in unsalted water until meat falls into pieces and remove from the liquor. Next day cut all meat into fine pieces, add to the re-heated liquor of the pig's feet; season well with pepper, salt and onion



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salt. Pour into moulds; when cold, slice and serve.

The liquor from the beef shank, one onion, one green bell pepper, one ripe bell pepper and six large tomatoes, with three cups of rice will make the Spanish rice.

Menu

Escalloped Ham and Macaroni
Cranberry Salad Rolls Coffee
Hambone, 60c; Cheese, 15c; Olives, 15c; Rolls, 20c; Coffee, 20c; Macaroni, 25c; Raisins, 5c; Butter, 25c; Cranberries, 15c; Sugar, 5c; Apples, Celery, Nuts, 20c; Juice, 5c; Dressing, 25c; Cream, Sugar, 20c; Nuts, 5c; Extras, 10c. Total, \$2.90.

Escalloped Macaroni

(Use double amount for 30)

One-half pound Macaroni, boil until tender and drain; put into saucepan two tablespoonfuls butter, one of flour, salt and pepper, add one cup milk and let boil. To sauce add one tablespoonful Sultana raisins, one tablespoonful chopped walnuts, one tablespoonful grated cheese, one-half pound cold boiled ham ground. Put into baking dish alternate layers of macaroni and ham, add sauce, then cover with buttered bread crumbs. Bake 15 minutes, cover with sliced ripe olives, and put into oven again for five minutes.

Cranberry Salad

(Double recipe to serve 30)

One pint cranberries, one cup sugar; cook in as little water as possible, strain and while hot add one tablespoonful of gelatine; cool and add one cup of walnut meats chopped, one cup of chopped apples, one cup of chopped celery, juice of half lemon and half orange. Serve with a boiled salad dressing made with no mustard but double the usual amount of sugar and whipped cream.

Menu

Clam Chowder
Liberty Bread Sandwiches
Lettuce Salad Cheese
Nut Mince Pie
Coffee Cream Sugar
Clam Chowder, 99c; Lettuce Salad, 10c; French Dressing, 20c; Pie, 60c;

Wafers, 15c; Cheese, 20c; Coffee, 20c; Cream, 12c; Sugar, 5c; Liberty Bread Sandwiches, 39c. Total, \$3.00.

Clam Chowder

Three cans clams, four large potatoes, two slices bacon, one large onion, two quarts milk. Cut potatoes in cubes, boil in little water, season with salt and pepper; chop onion and bacon and fry until done; add to potatoes and water. Thicken milk with one tablespoon flour; add clams and milk to potatoes.

Nut Mince Pie

One cup walnut meats chopped fine, two cups chopped apple, one cup raisins, one and one-half cups sugar, one teaspoon cinnamon, one teaspoon allspice, one-half teaspoon cloves, one-half teaspoon salt, one-half cup vinegar, one-half cup water or fruit juice. Mix thoroughly. Will make two pies. Pickled fruit juice may be used instead of vinegar and water.

(To be continued)

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RECONSTRUCTION FOR WOMEN

By Anna E. Satterlee (Mrs. D.)

We women accomplish some wonderful things.

By which we are able to "stand before kings."

Our valor quite equals the best, in its aim

To win at the finish, whatever the game.

Without us no battle has ever been fought,

And whether or not we all aim as we ought,

We're given the credit by poet and sage,

Of ruling the world in its every age.

Yet States are endangered as never before;

Upheavals are common, dissensions galore.

We've sacrificed much of both muscle and brain.

In thoughts that are simple and deeds that are vain.

While claiming superior saintliness, we
Endeavor to equalize things, and to be
O'er much like "mere man." Where's
the glory in that?

And isn't it time to learn "Where we
are at?"

Plain modesty bids us beware of conceit.

As, stooping, we look at the shoes on our feet:

King Louis the Fourteenth still reigns
in our heels,

Regardless of stature and psychic appeals.

"Our grandmothers followed his
fashions," we say,

"Not only in heels, but like men of his
day,

They tied in their waists, adopted his
strut,

Wore wigs, carried snuff and kept well
in the rut."

Yes, even our mothers felt they must
obey

The dictates of Fashion where tailors
hold sway.

Encaged in their hoops they were cap-

tives indeed—

A bend called "The Grecian" with bustles agreed.

But somewhere, we've heard that our
sex has advanced—

Our chances are better, our outlook enhanced.

A wakened "Van Winkle" might question its truth,

If coming at night on a party of youth,
Or, one of their elders,—it matters not
which,

Nor whether its one for the poor or
the rich,—

Bare backs, arms and necks, both the
stout and the faint,

Made up like the faces, with powder
and paint:

The skirts,—Pardon slang,—are a well-
defined "scream";

So scant is their measure, to dance is
no "dream."

A slouch marks the manner of walking,
observe;

The belle of the ball flits by on her
"nerve."

The sleeper, no doubt, would distinctly exclaim,

And hasten him back by the way that
he came,

If told that "swell" dames and the
"smart-set" coquettes,

Make idols of poodles and smoke cigarettes;

Play whist for the pennies, scrap over
their punch,

And prate of divorces they've known
by "the bunch."

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But mentioning clubs which we women
attend,

"Van Winkle would stare—perhaps
think of their trend.

We're learning so much from the
thoughts of the wise—

And otherwise, also—it honestly tries
Our brains to digest it. We labor and
fret

So much over far-away things, we for-
get

The beans set to bake in our oven at
home,

And sometimes they happen to burn
while we roam.

The husband, returning, discovers the
loss,

And cannot be blamed if he feels some-
what cross.

We work at our desk writing essays
and plays.

Absorbed, till the boy of the house
loudly prays

That somebody listen to him, now and
then;

And daughter escapes from the silence,
just when,

And where and with whom, we're too
busy to note,

Till startled by dangers we'd thought
quite remote.

The housemaid appears in her peek-a-
boo waist;

She copies the mistress, so thinks it is
chaste.

In stores and in offices women are
found,

Who feel that to style they're distress-
ingly bound.

With salaries small and with merchan-
dise high,

They scrimp on their butter and scrimp
on their pie,

To save for their Oxfords and near-
silken hose—

Their vanity-bags and their flesh-tints
and rose.

Most girls wish to marry at some time
in life—

A sensible man seeks a permanent
wife.

A girl bent on theaters, parties and
dress,

Arouses his fears—the attraction is
less.

As vision enlarges of money she
spends,

He clings more and more to his bach-
elor friends.

To talk reconstruction is well, in its
way—

To really construct is the need of the
day.

Not ONE is obliged to accept any fad
Which common-sense tells is inher-
ently bad.

We CAN ignore tailors and modists
awhile.

For soon they would give us good rea-
son to smile.

We CAN take an interest in things up-
to-date,

In slums, in our clubs, and in matters
of State.

Yet make of the home a most excellent
place—

Set fashions in modesty, purity, grace.

The terrible holocaust over the seas.
Has sobered some women by many de-
grees;

Has made all our men who have fought
over there,

So strong, self-reliant and brave, that
to bear

The burdens of others as well as their
own,

Seems quite commonplace. And we
wish each one shown

Not only a jubilant welcome from
France;

But also, that women have made an
advance.

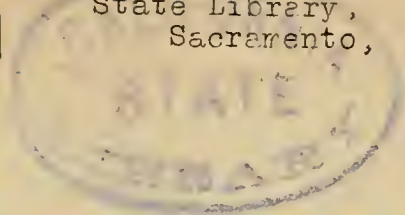
World-peace cannot come through our
brothers alone;

Each sex for its errors must fully atone.
Then, pulling together, as God meant
we should,

Our human achievements shall mean
every good!

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Mrs. J. L. Gillis,
State Library,
Sacramento, Cal.



The Clubwoman

Official Organ of the
California Federation of
Women's Clubs
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AN ATTRACTIVE SCENE AT NEWPORT BEACH

May, 1919

Vol. XI. No. 8



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
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MISS JESSICA LEE BRIGGS, State Chairman and Northern Federation Editor, 1942A Hyde St., San Francisco
MRS. J. A. MATTHEWS, Club Representative, Brack Shops, Los Angeles

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CONTENTS



Program for State Convention.....	5-6
Seventh Annual Convention Northern District.....	6-7-8-9
San Francisco District Convention.....	9-10-11-12-13-14
Eighteenth Annual Convention Alameda District.....	15-16-17
Twenty-second Annual Convention San Joaquin Valley District.....	17-18-19-20-21-22
Los Angeles Convention Epochal.....	23-24-25-26-27-28
Southern District Report.....	29-30-31-32-33
By One of the 3,300.....	34
What Certified Stands For.....	34



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PROGRAM FOR THE STATE CONVENTION

Coronado Hotel

May 13-17, 1919

May 13th—Opening evening, in charge of the San Diego County Federation of Women's Clubs, Hostesses.

Honor Guests—Mrs. Josiah Evans Cowles, President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, and Past Presidents of the California Federation.

One-half hour of Music by local artists.

Addresses of Welcome—Mrs. Lillian Pray-Palmer, Past President of the C.F.W.C., and Mr. Klauber, President of the Chamber of Commerce of San Diego.

Response—Mrs. E. G. Denniston, California Director, G.F.W.C.

Address—Message from the General Federation, Mrs. Josiah Evans Cowles, President of the G.F.W.C.

Address—"What Have We Inherited?" Mrs. Robert J. Burdette, Past President, C.F.W.C.

Assembly Singing, led by Stetson Humphreys, Army Song Leader.

Reception by local board officers, delegates and visiting club women.

May 14th, Wednesday Morning—Formal Opening of Convention.

Reports of Officers.

Reports of Convention Committees.

May 14th, Wednesday Afternoon—

Department of Legislation and Political Science, Miss Caroline R. Kellogg, Chairman.

Address—The 1919 Legislature.

Address—"What Are We Going to Do About It?" Mrs. Katherine Phillips Edson.

Department of Social and Industrial Conditions, Mrs. W. L. Deimling, Chairman.

Address—Women in Industrial Fields, Miss Ernestine Friedmann of New York City, Field Secretary for the National Board of the War Work Council of the Young Women's Christian Association.

May 14th, Wednesday Evening—

Department of Music, Mrs. Alba Padgham, Chairman.

Service Music from the Navy Department.

Address—The Value of Singing to the Service Men, Havrah L. Hubbard, Song Director, Navy Department, Commission on Training Camp Activities.

Address—Community Singing—Its Place in Civil Life, Wallace E. Moody, Organizer Community Singing, War Camp Community Service. Mr. Moody will conduct a "Sing" exactly as it is done at the various sectional community choruses.

May 15th, Thursday Morning—

Reports of Standing Committee.

Resolutions, First Reading.

Assembly Singing.

Department of Press, Dr. Louise Harvey

Clarke, Miss Jessica Lee Briggs, Chairmen.

Department of Public Health, Dr. Mary B. Ritter, Chairman.

Department of Conservation, Mrs. George A. Merrill, Chairman.

Department of Country Life, Mrs. M. B. Church, Chairman.

Address—Progress of Home Demonstration Work in California, Miss Harriett G. Eddy, State Home Demonstration Leader.

Department of Home Economics, Mrs. C. M. Haring, Chairman.

Address—Training for Efficient Citizenship, Mr. H. B. Wilson, Superintendent Public Schools, Berkeley.

May 15th, Thursday Afternoon—

Service Music.

Department of Education, Mrs. Frank A. Gibson, Chairman.

Address—The Federal Department of Education, Mrs. O. Shepard Barnum.

Address—Vocational Training, Mr. Ralph T. Fisher, Federal Board for Vocational Education.

Department of Literature, Mrs. Frances Carlton-Harmon, Chairman.

Address—The Literature of Americanization, Miss Althea Warren, City Librarian, San Diego.

Address—The National Program for Americanization, Mrs. Frank A. Gibson, Chairman Americanization, G.F.W.C.

May 15th, Thursday Evening—

Annual Banquet of Down and Out Club, in charge of Mrs. O. Shepard Barnum, Vice-President, and Mrs. Robert F. Garner, Secretary.

Concert in the Court of the Coronado Hotel by the Navy Band of the Flagship Minneapolis.

May 16th, Friday Morning.

Election of Officers from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

Report of Revision Committee.

Report of Resolutions Committee.

Reports of Special Standing Committees. University Extension Work, Miss Nadine Crump.

One Hour With District Presidents, followed by discussion.

Federation Ethics, Mrs. G. E. Chappell. Child Welfare in District Work, Dr. Mariana Bertola.

Co-Ordinating the Work of the District and the State, Mrs. Katherine Smith.

Needs of the Day in Federation, Mrs. W. A. Fitzgerald.

Five Points in Federation, Mrs. Mattison B. Jones.

The Federation in Public Affairs, Mrs. J. J. Suess.

May 16th, Afternoon—

Department of Child Welfare, Mrs. Louise B. Deal, Chairman.

Address—Report of "The Children's Year" in California, Dr. Adelaide Brown.

Address—Current Issues in the Care of Dependent Children, Dr. Jessie B. Peixotto.

At 3:30, automobile ride, arranged by the Department of History and Landmarks, Mrs. Florence Dodson Schoneman, Chairman, in co-operation with the local board, to points of historical interest.

May 16th, Evening—
Music.

Address—British Labor and Reconstruction, Paul U. Kellogg, Editor of the Survey, New York City.

May 17th, Saturday Morning—

Final Business Session of Convention.
Presentation of New Officers.

Ratification of District Presidents.

Adjournment.

Called Meeting of State Executive Board at close of Convention.

Mrs. E. D. Knight, Director Woman's Work, War Savings Stamps, will hold daily conferences for delegates.

A splendid art exhibit has been arranged by the local board under the direction of Miss Mary Richmond, which will include:

Paintings by some of the younger artists of San Diego. This collection will be

in charge of Mr. Maurice Braun, President of the Art Guild.

Sculpture, Miss Edna Schofield and Miss Mae Shelton, Artists.

Samples of Lumiere Photography, Mr. Harold Taylor.

Arts and Crafts, showing work of local club women.

Press Club will show books, magazines, and Posters, Mrs. Quinn and Miss Mayer in charge.

Occupational Therapy as applied in the camps, under the direction of Miss Schofield.

Wood Carving, Dr. Rysingvard, New York. Collection of Spanish Laces, made by residents of earlier days in San Diego.

The local board, Mrs. A. W. Wohlford, President, and Mrs. George A. Cheney, Chairman of General Arrangements, have made every arrangement for the pleasure, convenience and entertainment of the guests. Many attractive excursions have been arranged that may be enjoyed out of convention hours, while the beautiful location of the hotel, equipped in every way for the comfort of its guests, promises to all who attend a most enjoyable as well as profitable week.

(MRS. HERBERT A.)

BERTHA L. CABLE,
President.

SEVENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION NORTHERN DISTRICT OF FEDERATED CLUBS OF CALIFORNIA, CHICO, MARCH 26, 27, 28, 1919

Report of Mrs. R. M. Morton, Delegate From Tuesday Club, Sacramento, Cal.

The duty of every delegate sent to a convention is to bring back to the club which she represents the messages of inspiration and enthusiasm which she receives while there. And to do this, her eyes, ears and mind must be keenly alive to all significant happenings, and to tell in ten short minutes of all those activities in Chico during three busy days and nights would indeed be a task. So only the "high spots" of interest can be spoken of.

The "high spots" were singularly well defined and so we find music, art, lectures, comedy, tragedy, significant features and announcements the divisions into which the convention activities may be classed, and they will be treated separately, as topics for this report.

But first of all, thoughts expressed must be those of appreciation to the Hostess Clubs of Chico—the Chico

Art Club, the Cosmos Club and the Monday Evening Club—for their gracious hospitality extended to delegates and guests. Only wonderfully well organized committees and co-operative work could give such entertainment as we enjoyed in the automobile trips, the well-planned luncheons and that never-to-be-forgotten breakfast at the Chico Normal by the Home Economics Class.

As the Convention was opened by music, it seems fitting that subject should be spoken of first. Under the direction of Mrs. A. L. Miller, Chairman of Music for the Northern District, we greatly enjoyed the fruits of her efforts, for she had provided soloist numbers, orchestral numbers, a concert, and a musical lecture of real inspiration. Her great plan for the Northern District is to have soloists of note, lectures on music, and the

best kinds of music for her department work with the district, and with such a leader the Northern District is indeed fortunate.

Art

The art to be found at the Convention was most interesting, for it was of three types—the Art Exhibit, under the direction of Mrs. H. C. Chambers, the art of the floral decorations, under the supervision of Miss Alice Jones, and the art latent which surrounded the place of meeting, the Presbyterian Church of Chico.

Of the Art Exhibit, upstairs above the reception room, much can be said, for Mrs. Chambers had used excellent judgment in the hanging of pictures, both for light and spacing. So often one wearies of paintings because of the lack of these considerations, and those of us who took time to wander to the Art Exhibit found ourselves well repaid for the time spent there. Time forbids a discussion of the paintings, but with landscapes, wild flowers, potteries, and brasses for subjects, you may know there was much to bid one linger.

Too much praise cannot be given Miss Alice Jones in her rare ability for floral arrangement. Spring was the keynote of her decorations, and everywhere about we found the joyousness of spring blossoms present. Chico enjoyed an early spring and many of the flowers came from the dear Lord's gardens—the meadows near at hand. The church interior may have lent a suggestion to Miss Jones, for her decorative treatment seemed to carry in mind the harmony of combination with that color scheme. The walls were of a warm yellow, the trimmings of a soft grey-green, while the woodwork was a very light finish of pine.

Of the art latent to be found there—that church itself, with its simple architecture and restful interior. But more wonderful and more impressive, perhaps, was that artist's inspiration—the oval window to the right, which looked out into a grove of oak trees awakening to spring's call. Can you not see those soft grey-green trees with interlacing boughs, which caught the hazy

atmosphere and held it there? And gradually with the changing hours, colored the haze from a soft yellow of the morning light to a yellow-gray of the noonday, and then to a soft pink of the setting sun. With that symmetrical oval window framing the view, can you not appreciate the art latent there?

Lectures

Of the lectures, what can be said? One would have been repaid if only to have heard one message brought us, one from such a woman as the State President, Mrs. Herbert Cable. But when we were privileged to hear from Mrs. Annie Little Barry, from Mrs. E. D. Knight, from Mrs. Cora Castle Sutton, from Marshall De Motte, Adjutant General Borree, Raymond C. Brooks, and many others, do you not envy us those rich opportunities which were ours to accept? And after such lectures, would we not fail in our duties as delegates if we neglected to bring back to you renewed vigor and higher ideals for a broader club life?

Comedy

Comedy? There was plenty of it, and this report would be lacking if something of the comedy found at the Convention was not mentioned. Time bids me hasten, but you must know of the comedy that arose daily, from the extraordinarily slow dining-room service at the Hotel Oaks, where many of us stayed. No matter how busy, or how important one might be, all were treated alike by that very democratic head waitress. Often upon entrance we stood awaiting her beckoning finger until we felt as if we should be introduced to the audience, but lacked the presid-

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ing officer for that honor. After, finally, being directed to our seats, we waited, waited, waited, for our service. At first we were amused, then irritated, then bombastic in exasperation, but to no avail. We all took turns experiencing similar emotions, and continued to be unserved, until such time as was deemed auspicious by that young autocrat of the dining room.

Just one other bit of newsy comedy, entirely different, but giving a hint of the wide range possible to find, was this conversational experience. I was sitting in the back of the church listening attentively to every word being said, but also plying my fingers busily with soldier scarf-knitting. An old man who was present during the whole time sat beside me, and, without observing him, I felt that I was being closely observed. Finally he leaned over and whispered:

"Whatch you makin'?"

"A scarf," I answered.

"H—m! For some man, I'll bet?"

"Yes, a soldier."

"Know him?"

"No, sir."

"Well, I'll be darned! You women are the greatest ever. You come here to a convention to learn things. You talk, you think, and you do sumpin' all the time. There ain't nothin' you can't and won't do, if you make up your mind to it." (And I, in my innocence, fancied he approved of clubwomen and their conventions.)

Tragedy

Fortunately, there was only a hint of tragedy, just enough suspense to put a balance for the comedy. Our dear District President, Mrs. Chappell, appeared pale and worried one morning and announced that she had lost her diamond sunburst. The bright eyes and willing hearts of those sweet girl ushers (young clubwomen-to-be) soon spied the missing pin, and ere twelve hours had passed our tragedy had gone its way in the telling of the tale.

Significant Features

To me the most significant fact of the Convention was the presence of Adjutant General Borree, representing the military power of the State, appearing before a body of clubwomen, asking

for the support of earnest, thinking women in the great reconstruction work confronting the military powers—that of Americanization of our foreign-born residents.

Think what that fact stands for, fellow clubwomen! The military power of the State, of men only, a power that heretofore has never considered women except to demand sacrifice, asking for cooperation and help in the big problem before them! Is not that thought in itself an encouragement to all thinking women, to make greater efforts for higher idealism and more cooperation among themselves, and to also make the world better by their united strength of intelligent direction of these efforts? Is not that incident an acknowledgment that, as clubwomen, we are making good in our earnest endeavors to cooperate for greater development?

Another significant fact brought out at the Convention was the presence of men and women of various nationalities, types and ages, for neither nationality, type, age nor sex barred attendance at the conference. And when we think of the significance of that symposium given the last day, "The Seven Spheres of Women," in which were represented the school, business, industry, professions, society, home and public life, we cannot help but realize that there is indeed great strength and a potentiality incalculable in the future life of woman for the affairs of the world.

The Convention closed with the following announcements, and we all reluctantly bade farewell to our gracious hostesses, to Chico, and the Seventeenth Annual Convention of the Northern District of Federated Clubs:

Announcements

Dean Van Norman, of the University State Farm at Davis, urges every clubwoman to personally interest herself in the young men of her community, from the ages of 18 to 30 years, to tell them of the vocational training opportunities which are available for them at the farm. Especial interest is asked for young men who are not succeeding in life, or who have not had sufficient

training to satisfy their need, or who have been financially unable to complete their education. The State has funds available to help worthy young men who are interested in better education, and any further information will be gladly given by writing to the Dean at University Farm, Davis, Yolo County, California.

Attention was called to the need for

every clubwoman to subscribe to the "Clubwoman," also every clubwoman was urged to own and wear a Federated Club pin, if she be an active member of a federated club.

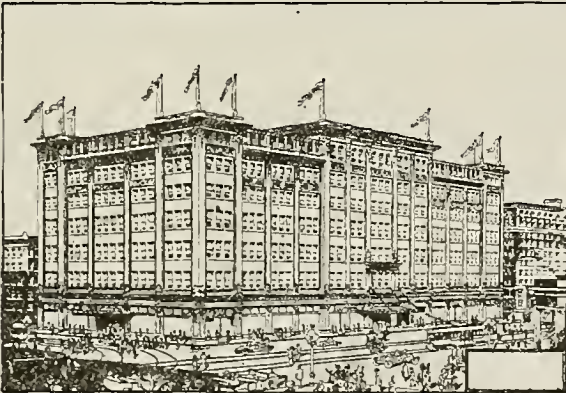
A very cordial invitation was read from Auburn, Placer County, California, for the next District Convention, and upon vote the invitation was duly accepted.

SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT CONVENTION HELD IN WATSONVILLE, APRIL 10-12

Mrs. W. C. Morrow

The Seventeen Annual Convention of the San Francisco District, California Federation of Women's Clubs, was held at Watsonville from April 10th to 12th, inclusive. The pretty city of Watsonville, in Santa Cruz County, is environed by much of the beautiful scenery of that picturesque county. Watsonville was unusually attractive, for she had donned her spring garments and was charming in the brilliantly verdant setting of foliage and flowers. Always delightful at any time of the

year, the city is especially beautiful in spring. It has an equable climate, fertile soil and great natural beauty. It is a wonderful apple country, and the biggest and finest of strawberries grow there in abundance. The Pajaro river meanders near and the background of hills and trees makes a lovely picture. Watsonville is famed for its hospitality and always extends a hearty welcome to its guests, but on this occasion, this year of gladness and peace, it surpassed itself. Not



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SEVENTH AND GRAND

only the women of the Watsonville Women's Club, but the whole county, turned out to greet their sisters from near and remote parts of the district. Hotel Appleton, a delightful and up-to-date hostelry, housed most of the clubwomen comfortably. The women of the county who had the affair in charge acquitted themselves with merit, and everything that was comfort to the pleasure of their guests was done, with meticulous care and attention to detail. The committee was untiring in its efforts to expedite matters, and each member of the various committees performed her particular duty with dispatch and materially added to the smoothness with which everything was done. Mrs. H. M. Tenny, Local Board Chairman, was an admirable and efficient executive. Mrs. E. E. Luther, President of the Watsonville Woman's Club, was a gracious hostess and did much to enhance the pleasure of the guests. Mrs. E. S. Litchfield was Chairman of Information, and she performed her difficult task admirably. Mrs. E. E. Haack saw that every delegate and alternate had her proper badge. Mrs. E. E. Stoesser, who is an accomplished vocalist, looked after the material comfort of the guests. Mrs. T. L. McQuiddy arranged about transportation and did her best, in spite of the fact that owing to Government control no reductions were made in rates. Mrs. H. G. Walters was in charge of the music and gave her fellow club members a musical treat. Mrs. James Piratsky attended to the press; visiting newspaper women found her a guide and friend. Mrs. J. Biersch gave zest to the labors of the Convention by providing the members with delightful motor-car drives through the beautiful Pajaro Valley, which wore its holiday garb of green and blossoms. Tea was served at the Club House after the drive and an opportunity was given for viewing the home of the Watsonville Woman's Club. Mrs. P. A. Arano directed the movements of the pages and ushers and was an efficient officer for the charming young women who so kindly acted in that capacity.

Promptly at ten o'clock on the morning of April 10, 1919, Dr. Mariana Ber-

tola, President of the San Francisco District, let fall the gavel which announced the beginning of formalities. The Music Section of the Watsonville Woman's Club led in the singing of the triumphant Victory Song, "The Star Spangled Banner"—that banner which has never known defeat; that banner carried through the turmoil of battle by our gallant California boys and never lowered; that flag which we saw, battle-stained and torn, carried on the day we welcomed our heroes back from the hell of Argonne, Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel and the devastated fields of France. The song was sung, not as we sang it last year, with a prayer in our hearts and an ache in our throats, but as a paean of victory.

The golden thread of patriotism and love of our country ran all through the Convention and was emphasized in the addresses, reports of presidents and in the exercises. Americanization, "Facing Life Squarely," Rural Schools and International Relations were some of the topics discussed, and showed the awakening and renewed interest in the movement for better things.

Mrs. Percy L. Shuman, a former District President, gave the invocation, and Dr. Mariana Bertola made the address of welcome. Dr. Bertola bore modestly and with grace the honor thrust upon her by the sad and sudden demise of our late beloved President, Mrs. Frank Fredericks. Dr. Bertola won all hearts by her calm, judicious and gentle manner. The business of the morning proceeded smoothly and in order with greetings from a number of Past Presidents, Mrs. Edward Dex-

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ter Knight of San Francisco, Mrs. Percy S. King of Napa, and Mrs. Percy L. Shuman, now of San Francisco, but formerly of San Mateo. Greetings from a number of Past Presidents, Mrs. Edward Dexter Knight of San Francisco, Mrs. Percy S. King of Napa, and Mrs. Percy L. Shuman, now of San Francisco, but formerly of San Mateo. Greetings from the Alameda District President, Mrs. Katherine Smith, and Mrs. George Chappell, of the Northern District, were also gracefully given. The address of the morning was given by Mrs. Annie Little Barry, who spoke on the need of "Facing Life Squarely." Mrs. Barry did not mince words in her address. She talked forcefully and plainly. She deplored the petty jealousies and recriminations that some women indulge in. She asked for larger vision; greater self sacrifice. She asked if we are not our brother's keeper? If so, then do we not believe in the sisterhood of women? "If your brother had not been with you I would not have seen you" is as true to-day as in days of old. She begged women to think for themselves, for more necessary than ever before is it for women to help and advise in the tremendous questions of the Nation. Women must help.

Reports of club presidents from Laurel Hall Club, San Francisco, Presidents' Assembly, Monday Club, Eureka, Del Norte Improvement Club, Crescent City, Woman's Improvement Club, Cotati, South San Francisco Woman's Club, Lakeport Parents-Teachers Club and the Ukiah Cosmos Club followed, and many and varied were the objects and interests of these clubs. As in the past four years, Red Cross and Hospital Relief and the various forms of National Service were the dominant notes of the reports, but occasionally something of a frivolous nature drifted in just to lend spirit to the heavy truths that have been forced upon women in the dreary years of war.

Music began the afternoon session, and then came reports from District Chairmen. Miss M. De Neal Morgan spoke of Art. Mrs. E. Cox of Berke-

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—The Jewelry and the Silverware garbed in its May time excellency of variety and dress, simply causes one to pause, and pause, and pause again—

—First perhaps at those diamond like Hair Combs and pins of shell, so many, rich and new—

—Next, at the Brooches, necklaces, rings and other things associate—

—Next at the Jewelry for Men—

—And then a long pause at the silverware—ideal for bride or graduate—

—Over all, quality—true value is so evident—

Bullock's
Los Angeles

ley spoke of Literature. Library Extension was the topic discussed by Mrs. W. B. Irish of San Jose. Industrial and Social Service by Mrs. Edward Wales, President of To Kalon Club. Mrs. Wales said in part:

"At the very outset of the club year the Department of Industrial and Social Conditions stood for War Emergency Work. Women were called forth to perform work not meant for woman's hands or woman's strength. They were quick to respond to every appeal. In the fields, in the mills, in the factories, stores and offices, wherever women worked, they did their part well. The condition of the women of the world has been transformed during the war. From the unskilled and unimportant they have become trained and essential factors in the economic life of the world. They can never return to their pre-war existence. They have taken their place in the industrial world and they must remain to help the men find their places again. They must help in the reconstruction plans. There should be no competition between women and men. Break down the barriers between women's interests and men's interests and make them human interests. Let their slogan be 'Equal pay for equal work when women take the place of men.' In this way competition may be avoided.

"Never before in the world's history has such an interest been taken in social service. Men, women and children in every community have worked zealously for the good of mankind. Nearly all of the clubs in the San Francisco District have been actively engaged in Red Cross Work.

"The Edgewood Neighborhood Club of only thirty members not only did Red Cross sewing but also made 250 baby garments for the U. C. Affiliated College Maternity Clinic.

"Laurel Hall Club reported, 'Supported a small boy tubercular patient at the Bothin Farm in Marin Co.; sent contributions to various members of local charitable organizations; Red Cross Auxiliary work; sent a case containing 197 garments to Italy.'

"Philomath Club maintains a public school scholarship (\$150 per annum) given to some capable little girl in the eighth grade, who would not otherwise receive a High School education. During the recent epidemic of influenza Philomath Club engaged the services of a professional cook and for thirteen days sent properly prepared food for sick and convalescents to the Red Cross Shops. Five hundred cartons containing egg-nog, cereals, fruit, vegetables; four hundred cups of wine jelly, together with crackers, etc., went out from this kitchen.

"Corona Club supplied many needy families with clothes and food. La Mesa Redonda also furnished clothing, food, medicine, etc., to needy families.

"To Kalon Club supplied forty-five Christmas dinners, filled one hundred and twenty-five large bags with oranges, apples, candy, toys, stockings, articles of clothing, etc., which were sent to the poorest children of San Francisco. The Club also sent fifty glasses of jellies and jams to the Letterman Hospital.

"The Vittoria Colonna also had a splendid report. They gave relief to many needy Italian families, worked heroically night and day during the influenza epidemic—made the poor happy at Christmas time.

"Among the rural clubs which worked splendidly in the Social Service Department may be mentioned the Out Door Art Club of Mill Valley, the Tamalpais Center Woman's Club, the Carneros Social Club of Napa, Upper Lake Woman's Protection Club, Sonoma Valley Woman's Club, Redwood City Woman's Club and Brown's Valley Social and Improvement Club of Napa."

Mrs. George Mullin told of her work as Chairman of Social Service, and a Memorial Service was held for Mrs. Frank Fredericks with Mrs. James Wilkins and Mrs. Edward Dexter Knight, being the speakers. A chain of club presidents' reports then followed. Fortuna, Corte Madera, Pacific Grove, Petaluma, Salinas, California Club, San Francisco, Eureka High School Parents-Teachers Asos-

ciation, Dixon, Carmel, Carlotta and so on.

The afternoon's reports were interrupted by an address on "Americanization" by Mrs. James Wilkins. It is to be regretted that the paper cannot be published in its entirety, but it is expected that it will soon be published and then all will have an opportunity to read it in full. Mrs. Wilkins emphasized the importance of our foreign population knowing the language of the country of their adoption; the land of liberty and freedom to which they have turned in their desire to be free from tyrannical rule. A piano solo by Miss Irene Faustino loosed the tension after Mrs. Wilkins' earnest appeal. Reports from Calistoga, Arcata, Burlingame, Fort Bragg, Gilroy, Santa Clara County, Hollister, Glen Ellen, Ferndale, Korbelt, Mendocino, King's City, San Francisco, Eureka and the Woman's Busy Bee Club, Hoopa, a club from Mendocino County, composed of Indian women. This club was admitted into the Federation on the occasion of Mrs. Fredericks' last visit to the northern counties.

The evening session was opened by unison singing of "America." Mrs. E. E. Luther, President of the Watsonville Woman's Club, was hostess for the evening and made an address of welcome. It was a true and hearty one, and was gracefully responded to by Dr. Mariana Bertola. Music, vocal and instrumental, proved a pleasant interlude. Mrs. Herbert A. Cable, State President, said a few words of greeting. Mrs. Aaron Schloss, Vice-President at large, also gave a greeting.

A one-act play, "Joint Owners in Spain," under the direction of Mrs. H. C. Wykoff, was given, and a reception to guests, delegates, State and District Officers, closed the eventful day.

Friday morning's session opened with unison singing and reading of minutes. Mrs. Finley Cook, a Vice-President, presided. Reports of District Chairmen on Federation Extension, by Mrs. J. C. Perry, Federation Emblem by Mrs. F. Griebnow, University Club House Loan, Miss Lila McKinnie, International Relations by



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Mrs. Sohpie P. Durst, were made. The report of Press was given by Miss Jessica Lee Briggs, in the absence of Mrs. W. C. Morrow, who desires publicly to thank Miss Briggs for her kind words in behalf of the absent Chairman.

Marin County, Napa, Monterey, Humboldt, Les Amigas, Loleta, Santa Cruz, Panathenea Club, Fort Bragg, Blue Lake Civic Club, Junior Monday Club of Eureka and other clubs made cheering reports. District Chairman reported: For Education, Dr. Mary B. White, Palo Alto; Child Welfare, Mrs. Florence Musto, and Mrs. C. F. Lewis; Home Economics, Mrs. O. L. Sues; Rural Schools, Mrs. Jessie B. Adams.

The afternoon began with music, and the presidents' reports continued. Conservation, Bird and Wild Life, Waterways, Forestry, California History, Music, Emergency Committee, Political Science, Endowment and other topics were discussed by the various chairmen. "The Art of the Reader" was the subject taken by Professor Lee Emerson Bassett, of Stanford University. He outlined the art at some length and was listened to attentively. Professor Edward Krebiel, representing League of Enforced Peace, spoke on International Relations, and much was learned from him. An up-to-date comedy in one act and two scenes, with Miss Mae Frances O'Keefe as director, was given by the courtesy of Cap and Bells Club.

Friday evening was devoted to a stereopticon lecture on "The Origin of San Francisco Bay," and the "Evolution of Scenery in the Coast Ranges" was given by Professor R. S. Holway of the Department of Geography, University of California; and "The Riders of the Sea," a play by J. M. Synge, was given by Mrs. Vard Hulén.

Saturday morning was devoted to presidents' reports from Santa Clara County Clubs, Vacaville, Upper Lake, Suisun, Sonoma, Santa Rosa, Brown's Valley Club, Napa, Blue Lake Wha Nike Club, Carneras, Trinidad and various San Francisco clubs.

During the Convention Dr. Mariana Bertola gave an interesting talk on Child Welfare, a subject very dear to

her heart and one on which she has wide knowledge. She said in part: "Feeling the need of some concerted action for help in handling the Child Question in San Francisco in 1909, I appealed to our clubs and we started the work. The work grew and grew. Lectures in foreign languages were given. Settlements were established and our women worked directly with mothers, teaching them to make new garments out of old and to plan and cook appetizing dinners, making the most of what they had. Children were examined and the sick were sent to clinics, or to physicians who had offered their services. All of this was crystallized in the Child Welfare Week five years ago. A plucky committee interviewed the Supervisors, who have generously assisted each year by a donation. Each year some new feature is added—as a dental clinic, an eye and ear clinic and a defective speech clinic. From 50 to 1000 children are examined by competent physicians, not senior students nor nurses. About 200 are given dental attention. Fifty in the defective speech department is a safe estimate. The deficient classes made an interesting exhibit of their work, which is truly marvelous. In the Literature: We have duplicate reports, as well as a dietary, for each mother. The dietary has been asked for the important clinics of San Francisco, Boston and Chicago. Three hospitals have asked for it."

The election of officers resulted in Dr. Mariana Bertola of San Francisco being re-elected President (an honor well deserved; Miss Jennie Partridge as First Vice-President; Mrs. Finley Cook of Berkeley, Second Vice-President; Third Vice-President, Mrs. C. E. Weber, St. Helena; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Anita Wales of San Francisco; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Herbert Whitton, Santa Rosa; Treasurer, Mrs. H. M. Tenney, Watsonville; Auditor, Mrs. G. A. Penniman, Santa Clara.

A resolution was passed at the convention that a tree should be planted in Watsonville, in honor of Mrs. Frank F. Fredericks, late President of the District.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION ALAMEDA DISTRICT CALIFORNIA FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

By Mrs. H. W. Whitworth
Press Chairman

The eighteenth annual convention of the Alameda District, C. F. W. C., was held in Martinez, April 9, 10, 11 instead of in February, the usual convention month. The epidemic was responsible for the delay in meeting, and while it caused some confusion in plans, resulted in much joy for the city dwellers, as the countryside was a wonder of bloom and fragrance.

The spirit of the whole convention was that of hope and joy. While the cloud of industrial unrest was ever present, the children, blossoms and birds restored faith in the most pessimistic and we all breathed with "Pippa"—"God's in His Heaven—All's right with the world."

The convention was opened in accordance with the fine old custom, with the singing in unison of "Auld

Lang Syne," followed by the "Club-woman's Collect," repeated by all.

First Day's Feature

The feature of the first day's programme was a discussion of the present industrial condition in the world. Samuel J. Irving, mayor of Berkeley, spoke on "The Attitude of Employer Toward Labor." Mrs. Carlton Parker of the Department of Economics of the University of California, spoke for the employee and Mr. Robert Hunter presented the "International Aspects of Labor."

Afternoon Tea

In serious frame of mind the women started for a "Four O'Clock Tea" at Walnut Creek, and were transported by magic through the "Happy Valley" to an enchanted bower, where thoughts

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flew to the late Joyce Kilmer's "Mirage du Cantonment."

"Many laughing ladies, leisurely and wise,

Low rich voice, delicate gay cries,
Tea in fragile china cups, ices, macaroons,

Sheraton and Heppelwhite and old thin spoons,

Rather dim paintings on very high walls,

Windows showing lawns whereon the sunlight falls,

Pink and silver gardens and broad kind trees,

And fountains scattering rainbows at the whim of a breeze,

Fragrance, mirth and gentleness, a Summer day,

In a world that has forgotten everything but play."

Frank Discussions

This year at the suggestion of Mrs. Smith and ready approval of the Board, the customary "President's Reports" were omitted and in their place several frank discussions were arranged for. The questions: "Do the departments of the Federation really serve the individual clubs?" "Does the Federation magazine, 'The Clubwoman,' interest you? Can it be improved?" "Are we satisfied with the present methods of securing State and District officers?" brought forth many startling facts, criticisms and suggestions for improvement. The lively responses demonstrated that the interest is keen, which was a very encouraging sign, as apathy is the surest proof of lack of growth. We have been fortunate in having Mrs. Smith, a woman who looks facts squarely in the face and presents things not as they should be but as they actually are. She does not trail us off on "accepted theories" of club work or club tradition, but bids us examine carefully the foundation stones of federated club life and reject or repair all that are not sound in practical helpfulness.

Wednesday Morning

Wednesday morning Mrs. W. B. Bonfils (Annie Laurie) played upon the heartstrings of all, and particularly delighted the young girls in the balcony when admonishing their mothers to al-

low them more latitude in development.

Wednesday afternoon and Thursday morning the Convention had the privilege of hearing two of our most distinguished women attorneys, Miss Gail Laughlin and Mrs. Annette Adams, Federal Prosecuting Attorney.

Wednesday Afternoon

Wednesday afternoon we were driven over the winding road which hangs above Carquinez Straits, to the lovely home of the Carquinez Woman's Club of Crockett. Here were more lovely ladies, hospitality and bloom.

Mr. Herman Brouwer, of the War Camp Community Service, aroused much response, in the evening, with community singing of old-time songs and war songs. The unison singing was followed by a reading of Verdi's opera, "Il Trovatore," by the pupils of Alhambra Union High School, assisted by several soloists. These children study and present several operas each year, and thus have a sympathy for and understanding of the best operatic music developed within them. They looked

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mighty proud, and well had reason to be.

Mr. Charles Albert Adams discussed "A League of Nations." The Convention passed a resolution favoring such a League.

Thursday Afternoon

Thursday afternoon Mr. Arthur Farwell inspired the Convention with "Shaping the Soul of America Through Song," and gave us a glimpse of the great spirit which unites all of us but is seldom heard. The readings by Mrs. Oscar Maillard Bennett and Miss Florence Lutz formed a delightful bridge

which transported us to the crown of the convention—a real May-pole Dance, danced by the daintiest of joyful maids personifying the spirit of love and hope of Life, the spirit which heals wounds and makes the world take heart and go on again, covering its wounds and building anew.

After a cup of tea in the court of the lovely Martinez School, where the meetings of the Convention were held, we bid a lingering adieu to our much-loved president, greeted our new president, gave many thanks to the hospitable Local Board and were off to the four corners of the District.

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL CONVENTION OF SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY DISTRICT ONE OF MOST SUCCESSFUL IN HISTORY OF THE DISTRICT

The twenty-second annual convention of the San Joaquin Valley District Federation of Woman's Clubs was held in Reedley, April 23, 24 and 25, the Woman's Study and Civic Club of Reedley, the hostess for the occasion and the recently completed clubhouse of this club, the convention headquarters, and setting for the regular sessions of the convention.

The ideal spring weather permitted large attendances at all sessions and a program planned with a view of presenting the problems of After-the-War work for clubwomen and emphasizing their obligations in the reconstruction period held closely the attention of the hearers. An Eastern visitor remarked that there was better attention and less confusion during the sessions than at

any convention she had yet attended.

Much praise is due the local board for their splendid arrangements for the convention—nothing was left undone that could add to the comfort and convenience of the delegates and the attention to small details by the local board resulted in a three days' session, in which there was nothing to mar the carrying out of the entire program and plan on schedule time.

The officers and chairmen of the local board were the following:

Chairman, Mrs. D. E. Eymann, president of Woman's Study and Civic Club of Reedley.

Vice-Chairman, Mrs. Charles H. Traber.

Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Geo. Wing.

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Recording Secretary, Mrs. S. L. Stoner.

Treasurer, Mrs. J. W. Martin.

Press, Miss Louise Moore.

Badges, Mrs. J. W. Masten.

Information, Mrs. M. O. Sager.

Hotel and Transportation, Mrs. M. J. Wickstrom.

Decoration, Mrs. I. F. Marlar.

Automobiles, Mrs. A. E. McClannahan.

Reception, Mrs. D. E. Eymann.

Hospitality, Mrs. Maude Howell.

Entertainment, Mrs. Charles H. Traiber.

Music, Mrs. J. D. Hare, Chairman.

Resolutions, Mrs. Thomas Denham, Chairman.

Credentials, Mrs. George Hobbs.

Program, Mrs. L. R. Willson.

The convention was called to order Wednesday morning at 10:30, and after unison singing and the invocation, the greetings to the convention was given by Mrs. D. E. Eymann, the chairman of the local board, who, in charming manner voiced the welcome of her club, saying in part: "There is an especial warmth of feeling in our welcome to you because of the closeness of the bonds that unites us. Our sympathies are the same. Your worries and problems are our worries and problems. Your desires and hopes our desires and hopes. What you are trying to accomplish we are trying to accomplish. We need your inspiration, we want to catch your vision, so that in future we may be able to do better work by reason of your having been here. Our club, our homes, our hearts speak a welcome to you." Mrs. George G. Hobbs, replying for the delegates in a few well chosen words, expressed the appreciation of Reedley's welcome and voiced the hope that in return for the many gifts offered us by the hostess club that the convention would leave something of value to them.

The remainder of the morning session was devoted to routine business, including the report of the Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. George W. Turner; Recording Secretary, Mrs. William Hilger; Treasurer, Mrs. H. E. Armstrong, and the four vice-presidents, as follows: First, Mrs. W. B. Phillips; second, Mrs.

A. D. McLean; third, Mrs. J. F. Bedesen; fourth, Mrs. J. H. Corcoran; president, Mrs. W. A. Fitzgerald. The reports showed that, in spite of the unusual conditions of the past winter, much work had been accomplished by the officers in district affairs and the financial condition was in a healthy state.

Distinguished Speakers on Program

Mrs. L. R. Willson, Chairman of Program, presented the splendid array of speakers who spoke on subjects that are of vital interest to all clubwomen.

The district had the pleasure of having as its guest during the first days of the convention, Mrs. Herbert A. Cable, president of the State Federation, whose address at the evening session of the first day, was a message of inspiration and encouragement to every clubwoman. In presenting as her subject, "A World Ideal," Mrs. Cable very clearly pointed the path by which the clubs are to do their part in helping to realize this great ideal. The provisions of Federation were shown to be perfectly adapted to the various phases of activity most necessary in the reconstruction period of today. The need of the conservation of children, public health and education to a real purpose were all emphasized as of vital importance, and while Americanization was felt to be a need by a few workers before the period of war, now it was universally recognized by all as one of the greatest problems that the nation is facing. In closing, Mrs. Cable said the boys had learned a new measure of life in the service of their country, in that they do not query, "What do you do, who are you, and how much money have you?" But the question is: "What have you to give?" and the question to ask ourselves is: "What are we going to give?"

Mrs. E. D. Knight, former state president, now state general federation secretary, was another distinguished guest of honor, and in her address, "The Remaining Link," presented the necessity of continuing the War Savings Societies as a great factor in educating a nation in thrift. Mrs. Knight gave a splendid presentation of her subject and emphasized that we must not lose the

lessons taught us by the war, not the least of which is the necessity to conserve not only the big things but the little as well; that thrift means not only saving but judicious spending as well.

The members of the convention were delighted that it was possible to have as parliamentarian for the sessions Mrs. Annie Little Barry, for it hardly seems like a real convention in the San Joaquin without Mrs. Barry. In addition to her services as parliamentarian, Mrs. Barry, in an address, "Here and There," presented the great problems of the reconstruction period dealing with women and girls and gave a clear outline of the program devised by the Y. W. C. A., designed to meet present-day conditions. As the Y. W. campaign is now on for funds for this work, her message was much appreciated by the clubwomen who are co-operating with the Y. W. in this work.

Mrs. Edith Tate-Thompson, director of Tuberculosis of the State Board of Health, presented "the Health Situation in the San Joaquin Valley," and her address was a revelation to many of her hearers and her suggestions as to the best way in which the women's clubs might effectively do their part in helping to better the situation met with hearty applause. Mrs. Thompson dwelt on the tubercular situation, spoke of the need of inspection in the schools and our obligation to the returning soldier with tuberculosis, and in closing made an appeal for medical care and supervision of the Indians.

Home Demonstration Work was the subject of the splendid address by Miss Harriet G. Eddy, state home demonstration leader of the University of California. That Miss Eddy's subject was one of particular interest, was evidenced by the number of questions which were asked following her talk. To many the scope of opportunities offered by this department had not been appreciated until Miss Eddy emphasized the great opportunities offered through the home demonstrators.

The advisability and need of the continuance of the Salvage Red Cross Shops was very ably presented by Miss Kathleen Booth of the Pacific Division of the Red Cross. The display of re-

constructed garments shown by Miss Booth was a revelation as to what might be made of what in the past we have regarded as useless scraps and waste.

Miss Esto Broughton, chairman of Education of the district, and assemblywoman from Stanislaus County, brought an inspiring message to the women of her district. Emphasizing first woman's responsibility and obligation as a citizen, her glorious opportunity in the world's work today, Miss Broughton gave a resume of the disposal of the bills in which women would be most interested, paying particular attention to the three measures endorsed by the Legislative Council. In introducing Miss Broughton, Mrs. Fitzgerald said it was a matter of pride that California was represented by four women in the legislature this year, but that San Joaquin had especial cause for congratulation as two of the four representatives were from the San Joaquin Valley District—Miss Broughton of

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Modesto, and Mrs. Grace Dorris of Bakersfield.

Mrs. W. P. Miller's "The Influence of War on Literature," was one of the most enjoyable features of the program and her interpretation of some of the War Poetry was splendidly given. Mrs. Miller spoke of the various epics of the past and prophesied that as epics of the past had been written as the result of the triumph of a great cause, that in the years to come another great epic will be written regarding the great world war.

Industrial and Social Conditions in the Valley was the problem presented by L. B. Mallory, of the State Labor Commission. Mr. Mallory's thorough information on this subject enabled him to give an exceedingly clear presentation of the problems in the valley and of the methods that are being used to solve them.

Harry A. James, director of entertainment and recreation of the American Red Cross, gave a much appreciated talk on Reconstruction Work Among the Wounded. Mr. James pictured by many incidents and stories the spirit of the soldiers, even those wounded beyond hope of future usefulness—their courage and their hope for the future so indomitable as to refuse to be crushed by any circumstance. In closing, he made a stirring appeal for the Victory Loan.

No address of the entire sessions of the convention held more interest than that on "The League of Nations," by Charles Albert Adams of San Francisco. Mr. Adams, in an academic address went into the provisions of the League very fully and his subject was eagerly followed by a large audience anxious to be informed on this vital subject.

Miss Doris McEntire, in "The Vision of the War Poets for the New World," gave an interpretation of several of the poems that were written during the war that will not be soon forgotten. A charming personality and an unusual voice, well modulated and trained, combined with rare dramatic talent, make Miss McEntire's readings unusually fine.

Miss Sarah McCardle, Fresno County Librarian, in a short, informal talk, told

the clubwomen the many avenues of help and advice offered by the County Free Library—told how well equipped the library is to co-operate with the activities of the clubs.

Reports of President and District Chairmen

The District President, Mrs. W. A. Fitzgerald, in her address, spoke in part as follows: "Last year, when we assembled in annual convention, the question uppermost in all our thoughts was how we could best direct our activities, best use the machinery of our women's organizations in helping to win the great war. Our hearts are filled with gratitude and thanksgiving that it is now our privilege to turn our thoughts and our energies to the winning of peace. We are deeply conscious of the obligations of victory—we realize that peace hath its problems no less than war—and that it is necessary to mobilize our enthusiasm, our strength for peace as in the past it was necessary to mobilize for war. And as we review the work of the federation of the past two years, there is no question in our minds as to our ability to meet the problems of peace—the work of reconstruction for the testing time found us ready, and we realize the things of which we are capable by virtue of the two most crucial years of our existence.

"Today is the time for action; in the past we have been enthused by the vision, the ideals, the dreams of the poets of the ages—but after all the important thing is our reaction to visions, ideals and dreams—to be able to translate them into terms of everyday life—to make them all come true is the important work for us today. Never was there such great opportunity for federation as that of today, but we must be awake to our opportunity and ready to profit by it. Women's clubs must have programs with definite aims in view, must offer channels for the work the day is calling on us to do, and federation in its various departments and activities offers us the medium through which to make our contribution to the world's work today."

Dr. Flora Smith, chairman of Child Welfare, presented a splendid report of

the work done in the district the past year. Many clubs have been active in securing hot lunches for the children; others have assisted in the examination and weighing of babies and children; 40 children from San Francisco were given a several weeks' vacation in country homes through the arrangement of Dr. Smith; the Friday Club of Fresno, of 25 members, raised over \$3,000 for the children's milk fund in Fresno. Eleven babies have been placed in splendid homes through the efforts of the chairman of this department, and two scholarships secured for needy children.

Dr. Georgia Thompson, of the Public Health Department, reports that practically every club house in the district was offered as an emergency hospital during the epidemic, and those best suited for the purpose were used, the clubs also raised emergency funds for food, clothing and shelter for the poor during this period. The Visiting Nurse employed by the clubs of Fresno County has inspected over 8,000 school children, nursed three months during the epidemic, brought many children to the hospital for adenoid and tonsil operations, others to dental clinic, others to have glasses fitted. Through interest aroused by the tubercular committee of the Parlor Lecture Club of Fresno the first open-air school for the child not up to normal, physically, has been secured.

In Civics, Mrs. H. E. Patterson, chairman, reports have come of the maintenance of the supervision of playgrounds by the clubs of Modesto and Selma. Almost every club in the district has appointed a committee to boost and work for good roads. The Modesto Woman's Club has appointed

a committee at the request of the Chamber of Commerce to work for a new postoffice for Modesto. Porterville clubwomen are working for a municipal auditorium, in which will be rooms for the use of the Woman's Club.

Mrs. Martha Hampton, chairman of Legislation, reported many letters written and numerous visits to clubs giving addresses on the measures adopted by the Legislative Council. Probably more legislative programs have been given in the district than ever before, practically all clubs endorsing the measures of the Legislative Council and many personal letters and telegrams were sent concerning the same.

The importance of the work as outlined by the Department of Social and Industrial Conditions, Miss Frances Dean, chairman, has been greatly emphasized by the war. Americanization, the living and housing conditions of the working women are receiving more attention than ever before.

The Departments of Art, Literature and Music have all suffered during the war period. But Mrs. T. L. Cummins, chairman of Music, reports great increase of interest in her department recently; the community sing has been much enjoyed and seems to have come to stay. Mrs. Cummins emphasizes the number of manuscripts submitted to her as evidence of the great array of musical talent in the valley, as many of

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these manuscripts are particularly high grade.

Mrs. C. K. Crane, chairman of Literature, reports that the Literary programs have been a great help to the clubs during the war period, as they have served to lessen the tension of war work. Some very splendid poetry and essays have been written by clubwomen in the district.

That Art had its part in the great war is well brought out in the report of Mrs. J. C. C. Russell, chairman of that department. Clubs have been requested, and many have complied with the request, to save the posters of the various war drives and present them to the clubs, as they will be highly prized in the future.

The chairman of the committee on Indian Welfare, Mrs. Mollie B. Flagg, impressed so strongly upon her hearers our obligation that at the close of her address she was handed a check of \$100 and in the neighborhood of \$300 was given at the convention by voluntary contributions.

Mrs. E. A. Williams, chairman of Conservation, also chairman of The Woman's Committee for the Council of Defense of Fresno County, told of the co-operation of the clubwomen in all lines of conservation.

Federation Extension and Emblem. Mrs. Allan McGregor reported the sale of many emblems, and while no new clubs had been admitted to the district so far, none had withdrawn. Mrs. McGregor, also Mrs. Harvey Anderson, state chairman, spoke of County Federation as the thing most needed in the San Joaquin Valley District.

Mrs. George Hobbs, chairman of Clubwoman, reminded the delegates to renew their subscriptions to the Clubwoman and spoke of the help to be found in the magazine for every clubwoman.

Mrs. L. R. Willson, chairman International Relations, spoke of the necessity of cultivating the international mind and viewpoint, and she distributed much literature regarding the League to Enforce Peace.

Music of the Convention

Mrs. J. D. Hare, chairman of Music, provided splendid music for the entire

session. Unison singing, under the capable leader, Mr. C. F. Miller, Mrs. Mable Kelly, violiniste, with Miss Emma Ruth at the piano, was featured at the opening of each session. The school children of Reedley, under the leadership of Professor L. W. Harvey, supervisor of music, furnished delightful music at the daily sessions. Mrs. Mable Kelly, Mrs. Roy Whittington, Mrs. L. H. Hyman, Miss Carnegie-Pryor contributed splendid violin numbers. Mrs. Lena Schrack Shepherd, Mrs. C. O. Patten, Miss Neva Eymann, rendered beautiful vocal numbers, and Miss Esther gave a brilliant piano solo, and Mrs. Harry Coffee gave a delightful group of piano numbers. The Reedley, Male Chorus, under the leadership of Mr. C. F. Miller, was a much-appreciated feature of the musical part of the convention. And in the appearance of the trio, Miss Harriet Bennett, soprano; Mr. Harold Hughes, baritone; Mr. Earl Towner at the piano, an unusually brilliant program was offered, and particularly attached to this program as the greater part of the program was made up of compositions, the music of which was written by Mr. Towner, the words by Mr. Hughes. The splendid rendition of this trio of artists made the program one of unusual excellence.

Special Features and Entertainment

Under the supervision of Mrs. Chas. H. Traber, chairman of Entertainment, following the first day's session, an informal tea was featured at the clubhouse; after the second day's session a lawn fete was given at the high school, and a more ideal spot for a garden party would be hard to find. At the close of the third day an automobile ride was taken to the beautiful country spots near Reedley, and in the evening a banquet was tendered to the state and district officers and the delegates. The toastmistress, Mrs. D. E. Eymann, was the ringmaster, and those responding were the various attractions of a circus. This gave opportunity for much that was clever and witty in the various responses, each ending with a sober reflection or a moral cleverly pointed. These social occasions gave splendid opportunity for renewing old acquaintances and making new ones.

LOS ANGELES DISTRICT CONVENTION EPOCHAL OFFICERS ELECTED AND FUTURE OF HARMONY AND ACHIEVEMENT PREDICTED

By MRS. HARRY S. DUFFIELD, Press Chairman

THE SPIRIT AND THE SETTING

Studied from within and without, the Woman's Clubhouse of Hollywood, California, in which the Eighteenth Annual Convention of the Los Angeles District, California Federation of Women's Clubs, was held April 7, 8 and 9, 1919, presents a fine example of good taste and convenience. It is large, light and airy, and apparently every phase of club life has been reckoned with in the planning of it. Everything about it might be expressed in the one word, "satisfying." There is an atmosphere of brightness and fragrance and harmony which characterizes it, and there is a witchery about the radiant sunshine that plays about it; the delicate odors from neighboring orange groves

and budding blossoms that overhang trellises and peep in at open windows; the wide, lovely vistas of enchanting homes nestled among the nearby hills, that forbids unlovely moods and malignant thoughts and engenders good temper and graciousness instead. It must be so, for never were hostesses more untiring, more smiling, more omnipresent, than were those who looked to the needs and pleasures of visitors and delegates, and never was business conducted with greater dispatch or less friction.

"A Sprig of Rosemary"

Following the call to order of the convention by the president, Mrs. Mattison B. Jones, and the invocation by Rev. James Hamilton Lash, the assembly paid silent tribute for a brief mo-

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ment to two dear departed co-workers, Mrs. W. C. Mushet, past president, Los Angeles District, and Mrs. L. C. Hall, vice-president, Inyo County, who recently passed into the light of another existence.

Roll Call of Clubs

A summing up of the two-minute reports brought in by the 100 club presidents or alternates, who responded to roll call of clubs, showed a rapid readjustment to post-war conditions with a broadening of club lines to meet present-day requirements. Americanization work is being taken up by many, while others told of fostering civic improvements, public philanthropies and community center projects; child welfare, social service and looking to the needs of the returned service men.

A resume of the war work done by the individual clubs was not included in these reports, as a record of this, compiled by Mrs. Mary Coman, chairman of Industrial and Social Progress, was featured in the Convention Program, pages 25 to 33, inclusive.

Reports of Officers and Chairmen

The district president, in closing her comprehensive report, recommended that the district dues be raised and that a permanent office, with a paid executive secretary in charge, be established, in order that the District Board, which belongs to all the Federated Clubs, might give to these clubs at all times expert advice and assistance, as well as speakers.

That the district is growing was shown by the report of Mrs. J. B. Stearns, vice-president and chairman of Federation Extension, who read the names of eight newly-federated clubs, and that it is not only solvent, but in a better financial condition than ever before at this time of the year, was clearly established by the financial statement rendered by the treasurer, Mrs. Chas. A. Wiley, and attested by Mrs. F. A. H. Fysh, district auditor.

Another financial report of interest was that of Mrs. Jonathan S. Dodge, district chairman, War Victory Commission. In all, the Federated Clubs of the State have contributed, it was shown, in the neighborhood of \$10,500 to this fund, more than double the

amount necessary to equip and maintain its own complement of workers in the Rest Areas in France. These trained workers are doing a noble work, it was stated, in cheering homesick and convalescing American soldiers on furloughs to these Rest Areas, where California is being most ably represented by Miss Teresa Cogswell, of Pomona, and Miss Helen Wisler, a member of the Friday Morning Club, Los Angeles.

Lack of space forbids more than a mention at this time of the many excellent reports submitted by other officers and chairmen of departments, all of which show a wonderful year of achievement, but the hope is cherished by the district press chairman that they may be given publication in subsequent issues of the Clubwoman.

Review of Addresses

"New occasions teach new duties, time
Makes ancient good uncouth;
They must upward still and onward
Who would keep abreast of truth."

Right well do these lines of Lowell's define the course of Federated Womanhood, and rightly were they chosen to sound the keynote of the Convention. Mrs. Mattison B. Jones, the president, set the refrain, which was caught up and carried on by each speaker in turn, first in her report and again in her address, "Looking Forward," which is given in part:

"We are living in a wonderful age," said Mrs. Jones, "carrying with it many privileges and responsibilities."

"If we are to make such an age fulfill its prophecy in Federation work, four things are necessary. First, we need

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more funds, in order to properly finance our work; second, we need more youth in our ranks in order to have more reserve; third, we need more expert education leaders in order to further our educational work; fourth, we need a broader outlook, in order to better serve humanity.

"I hope in another year to see this district raise the amount of dues paid for district work, and that paid organizers and leaders may be secured to promote all educational work.

"If each district chairman could secure a specialist who would hold regular institutes for the chairmen of departments in every federated club, and systematic work be carried back to the clubs by their own chairmen, we should really become a wonderful post-graduate organization; understanding and co-operation are required for this, as well as more funds in our treasury.

"Club women have been called the 'guardians of public intelligence, the extra school room teachers who are trying to bring their academic studies down to date and put the decisions of the class room to work in the World.'

"Let us urge our department chairmen to keep in close touch with all educational bills, State and National, and each chairman of any club department should be instructed to keep in touch with vital affairs in Washington, as well as in her own State.

"The Federal Departments of Labor and of the Interior have already called upon the club women to lend their organizations in the reconstruction problems of Industrial Condition, Child Welfare and Americanization.

"Let us stop theorizing now and begin practical work. One of our clubs has already demonstrated what can be done in a small community by personal work in Americanization. We must begin at the bottom and work up. Only by practicing democracy can we build a democracy.

"I hope the speakers, discussions and reports of this Convention will inspire every woman here to assist in furthering our great task of Americanization, which, as Secretary Lane has said, 'is to make an American out of one who was not born here, by making him come

to see that the inspirations, policies and aspirations of America are those that best suit him.'

"What can youth bring to the Federation? At one of the biennials where this subject was discussed a speaker said:

"The great question of tomorrow germinates and grows in the heart of youth;" so we should attract, train and use youth now in our Federation.

"The young college graduate will bring renewed vigor and interest to the departments of music, art and literature, as well as invigorating the social activities of our organizations, thus relieving the daily grind of club work.

"Who will do the Federation work of tomorrow? The youth of today. What are we doing to interest and attract them so that they will not shun our clubs as being too high-brow?

"I remember reading a beautiful old folk tale called 'Old Wives Mill.' This old mill stood at the cross-roads of life—so the story goes, inviting all who would to bring their burdens of years there to be ground over.

"After going through this mill one could come out young, rosy and beautiful. The one price to pay was that each applicant must vow to live her life over again, exactly as she had lived it—in every detail.

"One after another the old women toiled up the long slope and set down the burden of their days and years and eagerly asked to enter in. Upon being told the condition each one hesitated and pleaded to be allowed to omit this or that experience; but the master of the mill was inflexible. So each went

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her way again as she was, for there was not one who would accept her renewed youth at the price of repeating her follies and failures.

"One after another took up her burden and disappeared over the brow of the hill. So far the old tale, but a modern writer has written the following sequel: 'The spirit of the new century adds a new ending. In our mind's eye we see coming to meet these bent old forms a laughing, joyous procession of youthful pilgrims. We see youth lift the burdens from the aged and they sit down by the roadside and talk it over.

"The older ones confess 'We longed to be young again, so that we might live out what truth and what wisdom we had winnowed from the chaff.'

"The younger generation answers quickly, 'We will lend you our youth, our fresh strength, our enthusiasm and our joy.' The older ones smile and say, 'How gladly we will lend you our experience and our judgment. And together we will carry life forward.'

"Why can we not have girls' auxiliaries in our clubs? Look at the Y. W. C. A.! The Girl Reserves will mean a great harvest for that efficient organization.

"In the present age we need to utilize every factor which will increase our efficiency.

"Victor Hugo wrote the following lines some years ago on 'The Present Age,' which might have been penned for today:

"Now there is a world in which all is alive, united, combined, related, mingled together; a world where reign thought, commerce, industry; where politics, continually more settled, tends to associate itself with science, a world where the day grows into each minute; a world in which distance has disappeared, where Constantinople is nearer to Paris than Lyons was a century ago, where America and Europe throb with the same pulsations of the heart.'

"Let us proclaim it firmly, proclaim it even in fall and defeat, this age is the grandest of all ages * * *

"This age dignifies woman. * * *

"This age proclaims the sovereignty of the citizen, and the inviolability of

life; it crowns the people and consecrates man.

"It annihilates time, it annihilates distance, it annihilates suffering; it writes a letter from Paris to London, and has the answer back in ten minutes; it cuts off the leg of a man—the man sings and smiles."

"Is not this a picture of today? Do not these words inspire in our minds that the task of tomorrow is that of removing the old walls of prejudice from around the fields of thought, commerce, industry, nationality and progress, so that there shall be no more hatreds, no more wars—but a new life and a brotherhood of nations?

"What can our clubs do to further this great task? Program builders should give to their clubs carefully prepared and ably led studies along prophetic lines of the new era, which we are now facing, and of the new Internationalism. Clubs should study the governments of other countries, as well as our own, and since our club forums are the medium of publicity for diversified subjects let us see to it that authentic information is properly presented.

"Last but not least, is the stupendous task of tearing down the stubborn walls of militarism and building a peace-loving united world.

"Are we ready for this new task?"

Mrs. Robert J. Burdette, a member of the Reconstruction Committee, formed under a legislative act, bespoke sustained effort and a solidarity of purpose on the part of the women in the work of industrial reconstruction, so urgent at this time.

"The New Humanity" was the topic of Dr. James S. Francis' address. "One of the big lessons taught by the war is that of religious tolerance," he pointed out, "and the greatest need of the present, world reciprocity, which will find its expression in the League of Nations." Upon the women he placed the burden of the education of the child.

Mrs. Willoughby Rodman plead with her usual eloquence and feeling for a continuance of giving on the part of the women as regards money and clothing for the orphans of ravaged Europe, and Rabbi Edgar F. Magnin gave a strong

and convincing discourse on "Americanization."

Miss Virginia E. Graef, of the Cleveland School of Art and Civic Center, a woman of broad culture and aesthetic training, gave an authoritative address on "The Civic Center," and Miss Harriet Robbins told of the enlarged scope and good work of the Y. W. C. A.

Most informally and by aid of maps and charts, Mr. Thomas W. Sloan, deputy forest supervisor, described "Our Natural Forests in California and Their Value." From the intelligent questions and remarks from the floor, it was discovered that not a few in the audience were more than ordinarily well informed on the subject.

Mrs. Jessica Hazard made some valuable and interesting observations along the lines of "Home Economics" and "The Community Kitchen." The latter, it was stated, had not been found to be generally practicable.

"Comparison of the Vienna and Paris Peace Conferences," by Rev. E. Stanton Hodgkin, was the last and perhaps the most popular of the addresses presented, leastwise it received unusually hearty and persistent applause.

Senator Phelan's address is mentioned under another heading.

Business

The election was the one paramount issue, which resulted as follows:

President—Mrs. Sidney Thomas Exley.

Vice-Presidents—Mrs. Charles E. Ashcroft, Los Angeles county; Mrs. George L. Vanderhyte, Inyo county; Mrs. Jennie M. Johnson, San Luis Obispo county; Mrs. M. A. Levy, Santa Barbara county; Mrs. D. W. Mott, Ventura county.

Recording Secretary—Mrs. J. S. Trehwella.

Treasurer—Mrs. S. T. Bicknell.

Auditor—Mrs. Orpha W. Foster.

Credentials—Mrs. Fred Kellogg.

Resolutions—Mrs. J. B. Stearns.

Votes of thanks were extended to the speakers of the convention and Convention Committee, to the organizations who lent aid and to the press; and three resolutions were passed upon favorably without amendment. The first had to

do with the according of advance publicity to other clubs by permitting the posting of notices on club bulletin boards, and the second was the voicing of approval of the entrance of the United States into a League of Nations. The third favored assembly bill No. 46 and Senate bill No. 639, providing for a market commission, composed of three persons.

A single proposed amendment to the district by-laws, tending to reduce the number of delegates to the convention from two delegates to every 100 members of a club to one delegate to every 100 members, to make representation correspond with the requirements of the state by-laws, was voted down.

Purposeful Reciprocity

Mrs. Ellen French Aldrich, president Twentieth Century Club of Sawtelle; Mrs. Lurah Davis, president Crafts Study Club; Mrs. Thomas B. Stowell, president Woman's Club, University of Southern California, and Mrs. Clayton R. Taylor, president Pasadena Shakespeare Club, expressing the viewpoint of the big and little club, respectively, led an open discussion, Monday afternoon, which brought out many original and helpful ideas as to purposeful reciprocity. All were apparently in agreement as to the value and benefits derived from these interchanges of club courtesy, albeit a final judgment was handed down in favor of shorter programs on such occasions.

Divertissements

Much inspiration, as well as diversion, was gained by the interested numbers who lingered to witness a demonstration of what can be done by a club in a creative way, Tuesday afternoon, 4:30 to 5:30 o'clock, when two one-act comedies and a scene from Shakespeare's Hamlet were staged by groups of artists under the direction of Mrs. W. H. Anderson, district chairman of drama. Mrs. Anderson hopes to see, eventually, a drama section in every club in the district.

Through the joint courtesy of the hostess club and the Hollywood Board of Trade, an automobile trip in and about the picturesque and lovely con-

finer of Hollywood was enjoyed by guests and delegates, Wednesday afternoon, following the close of the session.

A pretty scene, enacted during the closing hours, was the presentation of a beautiful ring of unique design and workmanship to Mrs. Jones, as a token of affectionate regard on the part of the donors, the officers and department chairmen of the district. The presentation was made by Mrs. C. H. Ritchie. Further significance was given the occasion by the placing of the ring on the hand of the outgoing president, Mrs. Jones, by the in-coming president, Mrs. Sidney Thomas Exley, at the suggestion of Mrs. F. T. Bicknell.

Another episode of interest was the tendering of a lovely basket of flowers to Miss Jessica Lawrence, president of the hostess club, in recognition of the efficient and very gracious manner in which she and the members of the local board and convention committees had discharged the arduous hostess duties of the convention.

Music and Entertainments

Assembly singing was featured at both morning and afternoon sessions, with Mrs. A. R. Gates, altruistic chairman, or Mrs. Norton Jamison, first vice-president, National Federation of Music Clubs, leading, and Mrs. Alba J. Padgham, state chairman of music, presiding at the piano. Patriotic numbers, it was noticed, were sung with spirit and an encouraging familiarity with both tune and words.

Vocal and instrumental music of a more ambitious character, both solo and ensemble, was reserved for the evenings, when the sessions tended to the lighter side, with the one exception of Tuesday evening. On that occasion the public was invited to meet with the members of the convention in the First Methodist Church, Hollywood, and listened to an address by United States Senator James D. Phelan, on "The New Internationalism." An organ solo by Mrs. Graham S. Putnam, president of the McDowell Club of Allied Arts, assembly singing led by Carl Bronson and the Wednesday Morning and West

Ebell Club Chorals, and instrumental numbers by a double string quartet from the Woman's Orchestra, under the direction of Bessie Fuhrer-Erb, concert master, furnished the musical setting for this forceful and scholarly exposition of the functions of a League of Nations, with some digressing comments on the desirability of restricting immigration from the Orient.

The feature Monday evening was a brilliant musicale and reception, tendered officers and delegates by the hostess club. Miss Jessica Lawrence, president of the Hollywood Woman's Club, presided and extended greetings, to which Mrs. Mattison B. Jones responded on behalf of the delegates. Mrs. Herbert A. Cable, state president, and Mrs. Josiah Evans Cowles, general federation president, graced the occasion with their presence and delivered messages of prophecy and promise. Mrs. Cowles commenting favorably on the excellence of the program and making a plea for a more generous support of the Clubwoman and Federation Magazine. Harold Proctor, tenor, rendered artistic numbers, assisted by Miss Marguerite Hicks, accompanist. Punch and refreshments were served in the banquet hall, where a stringed orchestra was in attendance.

Federation Banquet

The culminating event eagerly looked forward to by visitors and guests during the three days preceding was the banquet Wednesday evening, at the Hollywood Hotel. The colorful, joyous scene was enlivened by the artistic singing of Mr. and Mrs. Norman Hassler and an exuberant flow of eloquence and wit that kept the banqueters in a merry mood until a late hour. The speakers of the evening were Anthony Stokes Bennett, Carlos S. Hardy and Mattison B. Jones, with John Steven McGroarty, author, poet and dramatist, as toastmaster. Introductory remarks were made by Mrs. Mattison B. Jones, retiring president, and Mrs. Sidney Thomas Exley, president-elect. Many distinguished guests were present.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORT 1918-1919

MRS. J. J. SUESS, President

FORWORD

Owing to war conditions and the Influenza epidemic, Federation activities in the Southern District has been considerably hindered during the past club year.

The first work in the fall after the summer vacation, was to make complete preparation for the Annual District Convention, to be held in Ontario, November 13 to 15; the next thing was to post pone it and again begin preparations for a January meeting. A second postponement was found necessary and it has since been planned to hold a one-day business session of the Southern District, at Coronado, May 13, the day preceding the State Convention.

While it appears that the work of the District has failed, in reality the federation was never in better form than now. For the five County Federations which make up the body of the Southern District are in prosperous condition.

Local affairs have demanded unusual attention during the past winter and the County Federation, as demonstrated here, is the ideal organization to create co-operation in communities having common interests.

In all the county conventions there has been a splendid spirit of friendliness and neighborliness that has made federation worth while. In these gatherings the club leaders get their broader vision of department work, and return to their own club with the determination to keep up with the spirit of the times. It is here also that club women becomes united in their efforts for better conditions and higher standards of living.

Each of the five counties has had its annual convention during the past month, and the reports of these conventions, as given in this number of The Clubwoman, sums up the year's work of the Southern District, and shows to a marked degree the splendid things accomplished by the organization of the County Federation.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY FEDERATION CONVENTION REPORT

By Mrs. Bertram Holmes, Press
Chairman

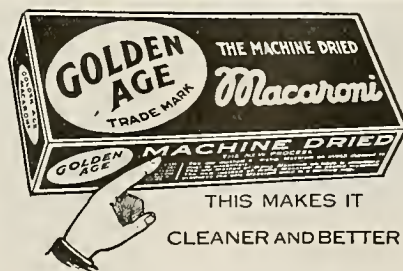
With nearly three hundred persons in attendance, the twenty-second annual spring convention of the San Diego County Federation of Women's Clubs was held April 10, in San Diego, at the Central Christian Church, with Mrs. A. W. Wohlford, president, in the chair, and Mrs. T. J. Bryan as parliamentarian.

The morning session opened with prayer, assembly singing and solos. There were two-minute reports from the officers of the executive board: Vice-Presidents Mrs. W. A. Crane, Mrs. W. O. Sanford, Mrs. J. W. Fisher; Corresponding Secretary Mrs. W. H. Beers; Recording Secretary Mrs. Bertram Holmes; Treasurer (pro tem.) Mrs. Ella B. Woodworth; Auditor (pro tem.) Mrs. Nora Matzen.

In the president's report, Mrs. Wohlford spoke of the year being unique in its disturbances and strenuous war activities, but said that in the new federation year all clubs and club members would do their utmost to prove the value of the organization of which each is a unit.

Discuss Convention Theme

Adhering to the theme for the convention, "Reconstruction—At Home,"



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a symposium, "Our County Assets," was arranged. Dr. Mary Ritter told something of her work in the Government Social Service. "It has been recommended," she said, "that San Diego be made the model place for reconstruction work on the Pacific Coast, as it has the opportunity of no other city for doing constructive and reconstructive work at home."

Dr. Ritter urged that delinquent women be placed on a farm for a time to teach them farming and household duties. "The government will assist," the doctor continued, "if San Diego will do its part."

Miss Marian Beasley, of the San Diego State Normal School, spoke on "The Stranger Within Our Gates," meaning the foreign-American, who has the right to citizenship but who does not speak English. Miss Beasley brought out the fact that there was ten per cent illiteracy in every training camp in the country, exclusive of the negro. These illiterates are Americans.

The speaker said in part, "It's up to the women to insist on the teaching of English and to give the rudiments of an education in a twentieth century manner, not with methods used for the juvenile mind. A powerful incentive, perhaps a different one to each individual, should be given to create an interest and arouse a desire to learn."

Dr. Edgar L. Hewitt, of the government child welfare bureau, with the topic, "Our Work in Child Conservation," stated the need for appraising the children of the country, especially those of pre-school age.

"When we appraised our man-power in its prime of life," he said, "it was found disappointing, as one-third was not up to the standard required to serve the country abroad and the two-thirds passed only from eighty to eighty-five per cent of the test.

"Of the three hundred thousand children who die each year from preventable causes, if only one hundred thousand could be saved, it would make up the numerical compensation of the man-power lost in the war (seventy-six thousand).

"Why not have pedigreed children with good, clean blood, as well as pedi-

greed cattle?"

Judge Spencer M. Marsh, of the San Diego Juvenile Court, on the topic, "Our Citizens in the Making," spoke of the influence of environment on the morals of children, as well as their physical wellbeing, and stated that the surroundings of at least two thousand families in San Diego were bad.

"There are now," said the judge, "three hundred and fifty children on probation here, and I wonder that even more do not become delinquent under their home conditions."

At the luncheon, the reports of the department chairmen were given. Discussion was animated.

Speaker Features Session

For the afternoon session the principal speaker was Dr. John M. Brewer, of the Los Angeles State Normal School, whose appearance was a gift to the convention by Mrs. Wohlford.

Dr. Brewer's subject, "Education and the Industrial Unrest," was pertinent to the present-day problems that are occupying the minds of the world, and he suggested that organizations of this nature (women's clubs), could do more than any other agency to solve the problem of general education.

"Industrial knowledge is necessary," said Dr. Brewer, "in order to develop the right ideas of political economy. Otherwise, people will develop their own, perhaps the wrong sort.

"The Seattle strike is the closest we have come to a general strike in this country, and they weathered it because they were prosperous, according to Mayor Hansen. What if the men had been starving?

"Industrial managers recognize the need of education for their employes to gain greater efficiency and many factories are allowing their men schooling on paid time.

"There would not be so many unemployed if we would educate them from childhood with a definite aim for their value in the industrial world.

"Many things taught in civics at school are unimportant, while many vital things are untouched. We should be taught the relation of employer and employe, about wages, hiring and firing men, etc.

"Children should be awakened to their opportunities and their civic responsibilities; they should learn co-operation under the guidance of the teacher.

"To settle these great industrial questions confronting us, we need further enlightenment."

The afternoon session closed with music and announcement from the election board: President, Mrs. A. W. Wohlford; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. F. W. Haman, Mrs. Edgar I. Kendall, Mrs. May French Worth; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. H. W. Beers; Recording Secretary, Mrs. C. E. Rinehart; Treasurer, Mrs. Ella B. Woodworth; Auditor, Mrs. J. C. Snook.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY CONVENTION

The San Bernardino County Convention was held at Grand Terrace, April 15, with an attendance of several hundred club women.

President's Report

The San Bernardino County Federation of Women's Clubs has made history for itself very rapidly since our country entered the war—up to that time it has concerned itself only with county interests.

With the organization of the many war activities, the war year's president found herself attending many organization and committee meetings. These calls were very gratifying, and no one was ever neglected. Needless to say, they brought with them responsibilities which were assumed by the clubs, from Ontario to Needles. They assumed the entire responsibility for the "Denial Jars" for the fatherless children of France throughout the country.

The year from April, 1918 to 1919, was the most notable club year in its history, as it was called upon to do greater work than ever before and under the greatest handicap club life has ever felt, namely, the influenza epidemic.

While the Federation as a whole was forced to abandon its mid-year convention, after several postponements, it was able to hold all regular board meetings each month.

The following are some of the things in which the clubs have interested themselves: The Susan B. Anthony Amendment; Prohibition measures; the three bills endorsed by the Women's Legislative Council; all child welfare measures; all child welfare work; County telephone situation; a woman candidate for County supervisor; County institutions—the County Hospital having been given genuine Christmas cheer, its first year in its new home; a hundred gift boxes, a tree and a real Santa Claus. The Clubs furnishing aside from this during the year fresh fruits, jellies, preserves and other comforts for patients and nurses. They have also assisted in recruiting nurses for the now accredited training school. Two groups of trees have been planted on hospital grounds.

The following subjects have been presented from convention platforms: "The justice of our cause," "County Unit of School administration," "Binet (mentality) Tests," "work of home demonstration agent from University of California; "work of County Tuberculosis nurse" and Americanization exemplified by having the National airs of our allies sung in their native tongue. A telegram was sent to the Governor from the Convention asking him to sign Senate Bill 264. (Bill against imitation milk.)

The chairmanships of History and Landmarks, with a standing committee on Indian Welfare, an Advisory Committee to the Social Service chairman and a Historian have been added to the Board.

A new club, The Mountain View



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Country Club of Ontario, was a visitor at our Convention and has since signified its intention to join us.

A Board meeting was held in every Club town, except Needles, and to them I made a personal visit.

FLORENCE-DODSON SCHONE-MAN, President.

RIVERSIDE COUNTY CONVENTION

Mrs. Clark McEuen, President

The fifth annual convention of the Riverside County Federation of Women's Clubs was held at the club house of the Beaumont Woman's Club on April 26th.

The morning program consisted of the splendid reports of officers and chairmen of departments. Mrs. G. G. Cole, district chairman of Child Welfare, called the attention of all clubwomen to the fact that physical welfare is not the only good we ask for children. Their mental and spiritual growth must be likewise stimulated in order to make of them good citizens. Dr. Louise Harvey Clarke gave the final report of Children's Year in our county. The last drive for weighing and measuring was a real county affair, every community but one small one responding to the call. The Banning record was mentioned as being especially good.

The chairman of Country Life, Mrs. H. E. DeNyse, gave a short history of the federation in our county and what it had really accomplished. She gave the county women credit for the Forestry Board, the farm bureau, the Children's Clinic and some social service work. Continued support of these things was earnestly urged. Good roads, rural schools, auto camp grounds and a national park of Palm Canyon received attention.

Mrs. K. R. Smoot roused new enthusiasm for the forestry work and her motion that a committee be appointed to aid in making plans was carried.

The Press report was given by Mrs. A. E. Davis.

During the past year women served on the Grand Jury for the first time.

Mrs. F. J. Mueller of Corona was one of these and was appointed on the committee to look into county institutions. Her report of the activities of the grand jury was one of the good talks of the day. She thinks this body should have more power or be abolished.

The district chairman of Legislation, Mrs. A. J. Lawton of Santa Ana, told most interestingly of her visit to the legislature. The three bills backed by the women of the state were mentioned and an account given of our women legislators. Only good will and praise seem to follow these women.

The presidents of all clubs in the county were asked for suggestions as to how the county federation might serve them. Many clubs asked for speakers and for help in making programs. Much appreciation for past services of the federation was voiced.

The afternoon was devoted to the subject of county charities and the best way to administer relief. The federation has been much interested in this subject for some time. San Bernardino County has the much talked of County Welfare Commission and Rev. Daph Smith, head of the commission, told of their trials and triumphs. He strongly recommended that Riverside County follow the same plan. Mrs. Cornelia McKinne Stanwood, executive secretary of the State Board of Charities and Corrections, encouraged the same idea. She carefully outlined the plan presented and earnestly urged that the change come from within. The supervisors should request the survey of relief work, and all forces should work in harmony. After spirited discussion a resolution was presented asking that our supervisors request this survey, and it was unanimously adopted.

Other resolutions adopted were one asking the governor to sign the farm school bill, one approving the plan of making Palm Canyon a national park, one thanking the physicians of the county for their aid during Children's Year, one signifying approval of the work of our senator and assemblyman

and one of thanks to the Beaumont Woman's Club.

Twelve clubs had large representations at the convention, and everything worked together to make the day a memorable one.

ORANGE COUNTY CONVENTION

Mrs. J. W. Newell, President

The seventh annual convention of the Orange County Federation of Women's Clubs was held at Placentia, Wednesday, April 30th, in the beautiful club home of the Round Table.

A large and enthusiastic delegation representing the eleven Federated clubs was in attendance. Some clubs having a 50 per cent representation of membership.

The program opened with National airs led by Mrs. Henderson and with Mrs. Padgham at the piano.

Mr. Lew Wallace and Mr. Armitage spoke convincingly in behalf of the bonds for "Newport Harbor" and told of the many advantages for the adjoining counties. One of these providing a safe outlet for the silt of the Santa Ana River, also in making a good commercial harbor that would be a monument for the future.

Mrs. Crosier told of the 18 women who went from Orange County overseas and engaged in active war work.

Mrs. J. J. Suess, District President, gave an address teeming with helpful suggestions, the keynote of which was the "Justification of Women's Clubs." If women do not do their part it will prove that their work was not worth while.

Women's clubs have reached a point where they are far more important than ever before. We must do away with selfish piety and cling to Christian principles.

Miss Rachel Richardson of Los Angeles State Normal spoke of the wonderful work being done for the "Rehabilitation of the disabled soldier." A very large percentage were able to return to service but tuberculosis has sapped the vitality of many more. The Government is doing many things to better the condition of disabled men,

but organizations must help in large measure in giving these men work they are fitted for and in seeing in some cases that the men make good.

Mrs. George Turner of Riverside gave a delightful talk on "Bird Life," giving many personal experiences with the bird family and urged the observance of "Bird Day."

Beautiful solos were rendered by Miss Hester Billingsley of Santa Ana and Miss Helen Wishard of Fullerton.

Reports of chairmen and election of new officers completed the program of one of the best conventions ever held in Orange County.

IMPERIAL COUNTY CONVENTION

Mrs. Alice T. Shaw, Pres. Chairman

The officers of the Imperial County Federation are: Pres., Mrs. Warren Currier, Holtville; Vice Pres., Mrs. Robert Glasbey, Calexico; Rec. Sec., Mrs. H. L. Fulton, Brawley; Cor. Sec., Mrs. R. W. Ritter, Holtville; Auditor, Miss Dorothy Merriam, Imperial; Treasurer, Mrs. Vaughn Francis, El Centro.

The Conference Meeting of the Imperial Co. Federation was held May 3rd at Holtville.

It was all-day meeting, a lunch being served at noon, and the "get acquainted" feature, which was prominent, then was carried throughout the day.

The morning program consisted of:

Addresses by the new chairmen of the various departments.

Address by Mrs. H. L. Fulton, the retiring president.

Address by Mrs. Warren Currier, the new president.

Afternoon:

Address by a returned soldier.

Address on Americanization, by Dr. W. O. Johnson. "A Practical Talk by a Practical Man."

Address by Mrs. Grace Sutton Powell, San Francisco, Executive Secretary of town and country for Y. W. C. A. Reconstruction Work.

Address by Mrs. C. F. Patchell on Turkish Women.

Musical program:

BY ONE OF THE 3,300

During the "Splendid, Idle Forties" this sleepy little pueblo of Los Angeles had one schoolmaster, good old Francisco Bustamente, who was a broken-down soldier with a wooden leg. In those days the determining qualification for an educator was a willingness to accept fifteen dollars a month.

At various times the school was closed because no financial derelict could be found who was so down on his luck as to want the job.

Are we facing another situation when our large and expensive school buildings, now the pride of the community, will stand idle until we can impress into service of teaching enough of the broken down pensioners cast off by more progressive communities, those who are willing to accept less than a living wage for their work?

During these years of sacrifice and war strain the teacher has worked faithfully, buoyed up by the thought that the best efforts were needed for the inculcation of American ideals and that public service was worthy of private sacrifice.

But now he reads in the papers that we are entering upon unexampled prosperity, that there are unexampled bank clearings, unexampled wages for the workers, unexampled profits in industry, unexampled activity in building, and unexampled costs of materials and labor. All this time he has been like a stoker at the bottom of the coal chute, while the coal has been coming down faster than he can shovel it out. The Los Angeles teacher observes that his work is also unexampled in being about the only form of public or private industry in which there has been no raise in wages during the past four years.

The teacher is not a spender or even a speculative investor. He strives cautiously to save for a rainy day. He buys life insurance, annuities, lodge benefits, Liberty Bonds, building and loan stock, and other conservative investments of low return in a persevering attempt to pension himself in his old age.

The increased cost of living is rap-

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Somehow the name Certified seems to express the ideals of Mr. Wilson and his associates better than Majestic. Certified stands for purity, cleanliness, and a large measure of personal responsibility.

idly eating up his monthly earnings so that he finds that he is not only unable to put aside his former savings, but also that the small fixed return upon which he counted will be inadequate in purchasing power to keep him in the day of retirement or disability.

Within forty years the schoolmasters of the country have dwindled to less than twenty per cent of the whole teaching force. The man has left the teaching force because he has had to decide between educating the children of others and making a living for children of his own. The opening of numberless new business opportunities for women is drawing away from the school those women of ambition, initiative and energy who find for themselves recognition and rewards in business life.

The great national business of education and Americanization needs public servants of the best training, best outlook and highest civic quality.

Mrs. J. L. Gillis,
State Library,
Sacramento, Cal.

The Clubwoman

Official Organ of the
California Federation of
Women's Clubs
Composed of over 40 000 Members



OFF THE SHORE OF BALBOA ISLAND

June, 1919

Vol. XI. No. 9

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"THE WESTERNERS"

By

STEWART EDGAR WHITE

CONTENTS



Message from General Federation Conference.....	Mrs. Aaron Schloss
Annual Report of State President, 1918-1919.....	Mrs. Herbert A. Cable
Story of Convention.....	Mrs. W. H. Anderson
Music of Convention.....	Mrs. Henry Goodcell
Social Side of Convention.....	Jessica Lee Briggs
Through General Federation Eyes.....	Annie Miller Knapp
What Have We Inherited.....	Mrs. Robert J. Burdette
Women in the Industrial World.....	Ernestine Friedmann
British Labor and Reconstruction.....	Paul U. Kellogg
"Gleanings from a Lobbyist's Note-Book.....	Caroline Kellogg
Reading Lists—French and Italian.....	Frances M. Carlton Harmon



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EDITORIAL NOTES

June 4, 1919, is a memorable day in the history of Woman's Suffrage, for on this day American women won their 41-year battle for congressional approval of nation-wide woman suffrage, when the Senate passed the "Susan B. Anthony Amendment" to the Federal Constitution.

The vote was 56 to 25, or two votes more than the required two-thirds.

The House adopted the resolution May 21 by a vote of 304 to 89.

The suffrage amendment now goes to the states for ratification. When three-fourths of them, or 36, have, through action of their legislatures or by special convention, given approval to it, the amendment becomes part of the Constitution.

Suffrage leaders predicted that the ratification will come in time to permit the nation's women to vote in the 1920 presidential election. They have already sent out speakers and will send out more at once to begin a campaign in every state for election of legislators pledged to ratification of the amendment.

The "Susan B. Anthony Amendment" was introduced the first time in Congress by a Senator from California.

Three important legislative measures presented by the Women's Legislative Council of California to the 1919 Legislature have been written into the laws of the state. They are: A Farm School for Delinquent Women; Increase in Elementary School Funds, and Equal Testamentary Disposition of Community Property.

Other measures in which the women of the state were particularly interested which were passed by the Legislature and have received the signature of Governor Stephens, are: A Child Hygiene Bureau in the State Board of Health; a Farm School for the southern part of the state; Compulsory School Attendance law; "Part-time" Educational Bill for boys and girls in industry, which

includes four hours' study per week for foreigners under 21 who are unable to speak English with the proficiency of sixth-grade students; continuance of physical education program; registration of minors; increase in state aid for orphans; amendments which strengthen the child-labor laws.

Dr. Aurelia Henry Reinhardt, president of Mills College, was the first graduate of the University of California to receive the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from that university.

Only a very few women hold this honorary degree from any university, and among that few is Miss Jane Addams, the famous social worker and philanthropist.

Mrs. J. F. Sartori of Los Angeles has been named on the board of regents of the State University by Governor Stephens.

The women of the state congratulate both the university and Mrs. Sartori.

The final report of the Women's Committee of the State Council of Defense for the period of the war has been received and is being sent to all members of the committee. It furnishes a most interesting summary of the work of this committee for the war period and is a monument to the service of women.

A complete report of the work of Children's Year in California was furnished to the convention at Coronado by the chairman, Dr. Adelaide Brown, in appreciation of the assistance given this work by the California Federation of Women's Clubs.

The report was valuable not only as a record of work done, but as a statistical basis for future work along this line. It will be printed in full and can be secured from Dr. Brown, State Board of Health.

MESSAGE FROM STATE PRESIDENT MRS. AARON SCHLOSS

Mrs. Aaron Schloss, President of the California State Federation of Women's Clubs, who is attending the General Federation Council at Asheville, North Carolina, sends the following message:

"To California club women, greetings from North Carolina. Successful council meeting with 44 states represented. Definite program adopted for Americanization and for co-ordinating all departments under one head, with Mrs. Thomas Winters as director. To make Americans a thrifty people a department of thrift was created, with Miss Georgia Bacon director. Physical education is to be encouraged by the Public Health Department."

The Melting-Pot

Jessica Lee Briggs, San Francisco

The 18th Annual Convention of the C. F. W. C., held in Coronado, was but another station for the retiring and the recruiting of officers and soldiers in the marching and counter-marching of the countless thousands of women the world over toward the ultimate victory which, for want of a phrase, we say is "of right over might."

Our General Federation President gave us as a parting message the warning that the women of the land had not yet been given orders to demobilize. Would they accept such orders if they were given? Women have been mobilized and have been marching under the great leadership and the authority of Creation itself since the world began, and before that. It is not to be feared that they will demobilize now, or that their ranks shall weaken, or that they shall lessen their activity.

It is, however, of considerable concern as to whether the mobilized federated interests come into a clearer realization and understanding of the fact that they are only a company of soldiers and can help to win the battle only by standing shoulder to shoulder with those other units which are of equal and even greater importance.

The readers of the Literary Digest owe much to the magazine for bringing to them some of the loveliest gems of war poetry. The following beautiful sonnet was published in the issue of March 22d, and is by H. Rex Feston, who fell in action:

I know that God will never let me die,
He is too passionate and intense for that,
See how He swings His great sun through
the sky,
See how He hammers the proud-faced
mountains flat;
He takes a handful of a million years
And flings them at the planets; or He
throws
His red stars at the moon; then with hot
tears
He stoops to kiss one little earth-born
rose.

I desire to say in concluding the work begun three years ago, that I have enjoyed communicating with the readers of this little journal, and have fully appreciated our acquaintanceship. May you one and all have a fine, restful vacation time, and in the Autumn renew your interest in the magazine by assisting in the subscriptions and in the advertising.

I thank you, and good-bye.

J. L. B.



HOTEL DEL CORONADO

REPORT OF PRESIDENT, MARCH, 1918-MAY, 1919 ANNUAL STATE CONVENTION, CORONADO, MAY 13-17, 1919

By MRS. HERBERT A. CABLE

At the time of the last convention of the California Federation of Women's Clubs, the Nation was in the midst of a great world task, and the efforts of all of our people and of all of our organizations were being turned to the waging and the winning of a war. Club work was war work. The entire machinery of the Federation was directed in conformity with national instructions and directions, with but one object in view—the winning of the war in the shortest possible time and with the least possible sacrifice of life and of national resources.

Like an engine, running with full speed ahead, brought to a sudden stop, the declaration of the armistice arrested the Nation's machinery that had been put into motion by the necessities of war, and, in a joyful reaction of relief, and with a great heart-throb of thankfulness, war work, as such, came to an end.

At the same time, the epidemic which swept throughout the country, prevented a return to normal activities,

and demanded the utmost our organizations could render to combat the scourge that threatened havoc to our civilian ranks such as fire and shell had wrought in the ranks of our fighting men.

In most cases the best service the clubs could render was to cease all activity and to suspend meetings, while members turned their minds and hands to individual service.

But even under such unusual, abnormal, and distressing conditions, the report of the year's work is presented with no little pride and satisfaction in our accomplishment, and in the steadiness with which our organization has been maintained, and its machinery subserved to the service of the Nation in peril from war and epidemic, and even from the reaction of a sudden peace.

At the beginning of the war we said "The testing time has come." Will the organization which has been built up by so many years of effort, of sacrifice, and of service, meet the present needs

and serve a Nation's endeavor? Has the building of such an organization been worth while, or has it been in vain? Today those questions have been fully answered, and women's organizations stand vindicated before those who questioned. The value, the need, the service of women's work through organization has been fully demonstrated. We have proved what sometimes we ourselves questioned—that our organization is not static, but fluid, and that its purposes and ideals are resistless, and not resistant; as the building that will withstand the shock of storm and earthquake is the one whose foundation is solid and secure, but whose walls yield to the earth's motion.

General Federation Biennial

Immediately following the convention of last year, the President and delegates from California attended the General Federation Biennial held at Hot Springs, Arkansas, where again California had the honor of presenting Mrs. Josiah Evans Cowles as a candidate for re-election to the highest office in the gift of clubwomen—the Presidency of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. In the election of Mrs. Cowles to this high office California again was honored among State Federations.

As President of the California Federation of Women's Clubs, it was my privilege to serve as the chairman of the California delegation; as a member of the Nominating Committee, where it was my high honor to nominate Mrs. Cowles for the office of President and Mrs. Denniston for the office of California Director; to give a two-minute report of the California Federation on Presidents' night; to serve as hostess with the California delegates at the reception given in honor of Mrs. Cowles to officers and delegates to the convention; as hostess with the California delegates at a dinner given to Mrs. Cowles and the officers of the General Federation; and as guest at many delightful receptions and entertainments given by the Arkansas State Federation and other state delegations.

Women's Committee of the State Council of Defense

The President of the California Federation continued to serve as a member of the State Council of Defense, the only woman member of the Executive Committee of that body, and the chairman of the Woman's Committee of the State Council of Defense, until January 30th, 1919, when both the State Council and the Woman's Committee were demobilized. This service, in addition to the Federation work, has meant a continuous "on duty" service since the beginning of the war. This service was dictated and has been inspired both by patriotism and the desire to render to the office of President of the California Federation of Women's Clubs the full response to the added duties and responsibilities which the war placed upon us as the largest body of organized women in the state.

It is not possible to give at this time a detailed report of that service. I can say only that "I gave the best I had, and all that I had, to the limit of my strength and ability. I count it a high honor and privilege to have been given the opportunity to serve at such a time and in such a cause."

It has been most gratifying to note, in this connection, the kind of leadership and the number of leaders the Federation was able to supply to the work of the Council of Defense. The co-operation of the clubs in this work was universal, and in some localities of the state the work and the organization were carried by clubwomen and through club organizations. It was a tribute to our work and our study and our years of preparation that all the departments of the Council of Defense paralleled the departments of the Federation. On the other hand, it has been a great advantage and a great asset to the Federation that through this statewide organization of the Council of Defense, reaching every county and nearly every community, the work and purpose of the Federation has been made known to a larger number of people than ever before, and interest in that work aroused.

And now that the Council of De-

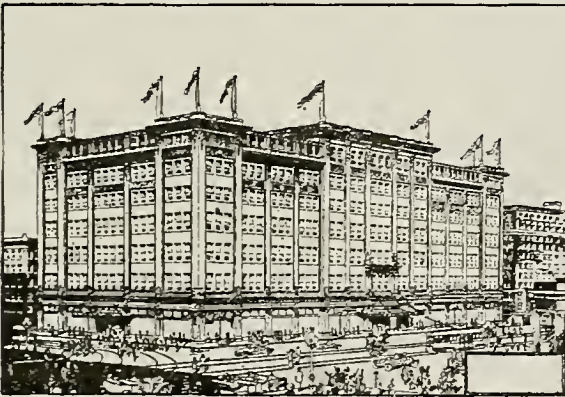
fense has been demobilized, and many of the war organizations are disbanding, with the power and value of organization demonstrated, and the service we are equipped to render recognized, the Federation stands at the entrance of a new kingdom of opportunity, if we will but enter.

Meetings of the Federation

Because of the epidemic which closed all club meetings for several months in the early part of the club year, plans for a state-wide itinerary were abandoned and speaking engagements withdrawn. In spite of this, however, many meetings have been held throughout the state, and many clubs visited. During the year fourteen regular board meetings have been held and eight conferences of board members in various parts of the state. One regular board meeting was held in Los Angeles in joint session with the members of the Los Angeles and Southern District boards. One regular board meeting was held in San Francisco in joint session with the board members of the San Francisco, Alameda and Northern

Districts. One informal conference with state board members and members of the San Joaquin Valley District board was held in Fresno. The President has attended and presided at all board meetings but one, held during the G. F. W. C. biennial. The President has also attended and presided at four board conferences. The faithfulness and loyalty with which Federation officers and board members have attended to their duties in the Federation during this year, so full of insistent calls in other directions, attest their realization that our organization during the war was a mobilized arm of the Government, and they have worked and served as soldiers.

The President has gained strength and inspiration and courage from the loyalty, the faithfulness, the high patriotism, and the Federation spirit of these board members, and whatever work has been accomplished and whatever good shall accrue to the California Federation from this administration, is due to the loyalty and efficiency of its officers and chairmen who have been faith-



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ful to duty and attentive to detail I desire to record here my personal appreciation both of the service and the association of these splendid women who have served on the State Executive Board during my term of office.

Death has claimed two members from our ranks this year, and one who was a member of the board last year. Mrs. Frank Fredericks, President of the San Francisco District, after devoting many years of her life to Federation work and to public service, spent that life in ministering to the sick and needy during the influenza epidemic. The same dread disease claimed Mrs. Marguerite Ogden Steele, a young woman of ability and promise, who had much to give and who had already given much. Mrs. S. H. Hain, chairman of Home Economics last year, after weeks of nursing in response to the call for volunteers, yielded her life to influenza.

Departments of Work and Committees

The department organization has remained the same as last year. Three special standing committees were discontinued—University Club House Loan Fund, Biennial, and Incorporation.

The Club House Loan Fund was completed by the payment of \$500.00 to the State University, which completed a fund for housing women students at the University, and pledged by the California Federation at previous conventions, amounting in all to \$5500.

Two special standing committees were added—War Victory Commission and Indian Welfare Committee.

War Victory Commission

The War Victory Commission represents a direct participation on the part of clubwomen to the work of our Army and Navy overseas, and California has every reason to feel proud of her share in this work. The raising of this fund was undertaken just previous to the Biennial, and in about six weeks' time nearly \$9000 was raised by voluntary subscriptions from clubs of \$1 per member. During the year we have raised not only enough to send the two representatives allowed each state to France, but we have doubled the

amount and helped some sister state to send two representatives, and gave the opportunity to two girls besides our own to respond to the urgent appeal of the Government for overseas workers. The amount subscribed to date is \$10,539.82.

Endowment Fund

During the war no special appeal was made to clubs for subscriptions to the Endowment Fund, but the entire amount on hand was invested in Liberty Bonds, and the promise given that all money subscribed to this fund would be so invested. The Federation holds bonds of every issue except the first, as follows: Second issue, \$1500; third issue, \$600; fourth issue, \$250; fifth or Victory issue, \$100. Total, \$2450.

Indian Welfare Committee

The Indian Welfare Committee, approved by the last convention, has pioneered the way for a work in this state that should appeal particularly to Californians, as well as point the way to a national endeavor in the interest of a race too long neglected and too poorly protected.

The Cora Elliott Jones Memorial Committee

The Cora Elliott Jones Memorial Committee in the Survey of Crippled Children of the State, their educational needs and opportunities, has completed a piece of work that is remarkable in itself as a valuable statistical record, but is far more interesting as furnishing the basis for a constructive educational movement for certain children of the state, who may become assets, finding in life a place and an opportunity, or who, if we continue our present attitude of neglect, will become an increasing burden, both to the state and to society.

I consider the work of this committee one of the most important undertakings of the Federation today, because of its close relation to the work it is now the sad duty of the Nation to undertake, the rehabilitation of its fighting men who by the fortunes of war must now receive assistance such as will return them to civil life handicapped as little as possible. It may be possible at the same time and by the

same means to save some of the wrecks of civil life to a future usefulness.

Departments

The various departments have issued printed outlines of work, uniform in size and appearance, and the material has proved helpful not only to the work along these lines during the present year, but in many cases will furnish helpful suggestions for future work.

The Department of Home Economics deserves special mention for the beautiful and valuable book published by the efforts of the chairman, Mrs. Haring, "Woman's Responsibility in the Home and the Community." It is a distinct contribution to the work of the Federation during war time, and is no less valuable as a text-book for times of peace on this most important subject.

The General Federation Magazine

At the biennial of the General Federation, the State President pledged for California a subscription to the General Federation Magazine from every club in the State Federation. This pledge is to date unfulfilled, but I feel sure that this convention will send the newly elected President to the mid-biennial Council with that pledge fulfilled, either in actual subscriptions or in pledges from clubs. This we must do for the honor of the California State Federation, and in loyalty to our General Federation President from California, Mrs. Cowles.

The Clubwoman

In order to maintain our own official organ, whose life was threatened during the war, due to increased cost of production, a subscription campaign was instituted at the beginning of the year to insure a larger circulation for our own magazine, and that the work of Federation might reach a larger number of clubwomen. To this end a combination subscription offer was made of the General Federation Magazine and the Clubwoman for one year for \$1.25. The results have been disappointing. That offer will not be good after the close of this convention. Already it has been necessary to increase the single subscription price to 50 cents, and unless more women subscribe for the magazine it may be nec-

"A Decided Surprise!"

—Not infrequently visitors to Bullock's 5th floor express their astonishment over the scope of "The Trunk Store of Trunk Stores" that is located there—

—This verbiage is not persiflage—

—It is no lightly chosen phrasing—

—It is, within the knowledge of those who should know Trunk Stores—many wheres, the fact as it exists today—

—It is not known where, on the Pacific Coast, another such store of Trunks and Traveling Accessories of certain standard—is situate as that which is at Bullock's today and on the 5th floor—

—"The Trunk Store of Trunk Stores"—Real and Ready, with Bullock Wardrobe Trunks and other Wardrobe Trunks and other Trunks in volume and variety—

—Real and Ready with Suit Cases, with Bags, and Hand Baggage from the essential to the de luxe—

—It is worth while—

—and every traveler and prospective traveler should know—

"The Trunk Store of Trunk Stores"
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Los Angeles

essary to discontinue it altogether. And this in face of the tribute paid our magazine recently by the Editor of the General Federation Magazine, "that it is the best state magazine published."

The Women's Legislative Council

Membership in the Women's Legislative Council has been maintained, and the duties and responsibilities of such membership faithfully attended to. While it has been impossible for the President to attend all of the business meetings, the Federation has been represented always by the chairman of Legislation, Miss Kellogg. Numerous circular letters have been sent to clubs in the interests of the three measures presented by the Women's Legislative Council. During the session of the Legislature, at the request of the President of the Council, Miss Kellogg was sent to Sacramento to assist with the work being done there for these measures.

Clubs Admitted to the Federation

Fifteen new clubs have been admitted to membership in the Federation this year. During the two years of this administration fifty clubs have been admitted. List of clubs attached to the report.

District Conventions

Six District Conventions have been attended and addressed, although postponement due to the epidemic brought all of these conventions within a few weeks of the State Convention, and three within one week. This made it impossible for the President to attend any District Convention throughout the session, which was greatly regretted, for the President needs the inspiration and encouragement of these district meetings, and it is at these meetings that the growth and needs of federation can best be observed.

But with all the difficulties that have been encountered, and the unusual conditions it has been necessary to adjust ourselves to, there is nothing to discourage us in the Federation work today. As I have attended meetings throughout the state in the last few weeks, I have been impressed with the fact that there is a deeper interest than

ever before, and a quickened sense of our relation to the world and its affairs.

The questions in which the clubwoman has been interested as abstract subjects during the past have been brought home to her in the sharp realization of her relation as an individual to great governmental concerns and world conditions, such as food, conservation and production, industry, national finance, etc.; and of her importance as the mother of a family and the home-maker and keeper of a race. For to its homes a nation must look for its fighting men and its resources in time of war, and upon them the Nation must depend for its continued existence and independence as a nation, and for the health, freedom, prosperity and contentment of its body politic.

Official Actions of State Executive Board

Attached to this report is a record of all official actions of the State Executive Board during the year, including circular letters, official communications, resolutions, etc. Also the monthly reports of the President, and financial statement for the year.

Needs in Federation

There are three immediate and pressing needs in federation today, as I see it:

First—County Federation. The Federation as an organization has been tending toward county federation for several years. The time has now come, I believe, when we must extend and perfect our organization by the means of the County Federation. We have learned many things from the various war organizations, and none of them has been so fully demonstrated to my mind as the need and value of the county unit in organization work. From the standpoint of the State Federation, it has everything to recommend it. It is the logical, natural, geographical, political division, and offers the best possible medium for the extension of any line of work in a given territory. From the standpoint of the county, it is desirable because it offers to the community a co-operation of interests and of effort. I firmly believe that the next

step in federation is county organization, and trust that this convention will recommend the immediate extension and development of our work along county lines.

Second—Increased Finance. The California Federation stands before the world today the largest body of organized women in the state, and the most poorly financed. We have a program and a policy that includes education, social service, Americanization, legislation, industrial problems, public health, civics, art, music, literature, history, home economics, country life, conservation, nine standing committees of work along many important lines, and a per capita tax of fifteen cents a year!

That statement should furnish sufficient argument. We are willing to back our convictions and our demands with our time, our strength, our ability, our effort. Why not back them with some of our money? We are wasting our best ability and our best leadership in routine and detail, when, if we were properly financed, these would be freed to give inspiration and accomplishment more in keeping with our numbers and the influence we claim to exert.

I hope to see the time when membership in this organization will be worth one dollar per capita.

Never have we felt our handicap financially so acutely as during the past two years. Increased cost of material, printing, postage, and traveling has been met only by the strictest economy, and often at the expense of tired minds and bodies of the working force.

Headquarters for the State Federation have been impossible to establish. We have been indebted to the Women's Committee of the Council of Defense for office room and office assistance in many ways. Headquarters for the Clubwoman have been maintained, but they are entirely inadequate to office requirements.

Chairmen of departments are greatly restricted in the work they desire to do because of lack of funds, and much more comes from the private purses of our workers than we have any right to expect or to accept. Office expense for the year has been increased from



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\$25 per month to \$50 per month, and this amount covers the expenses of the President and two Secretaries, and in some instances travelling expenses.

Accomplishment, Present and Future

The actual accomplishment of the Federation in what is known as war work has been tabulated in so far as it has been possible to secure reports from clubs, and will be reported at another time during this convention. But while the contribution in time, in money, in effort, expressed in Liberty Bonds, in Food Pledges, in Thrift Stamps, in Red Cross work, in Community Service and Council of Defense work, has been truly tremendous in its aggregate, the wonderful and encouraging feature of club work has been that all of this has been accomplished without a lessening of interest and effort toward the work of conservation and preservation of the activities of normal life, and the constructive agencies of peace dangerously menaced in times of war.

I wonder if you know how well you have builded in this Federation of Women's Clubs? I wonder if your heart and mind thrill and your spirit exults as you look back over the history of the past two years, and you see not only the accomplishment of actual service rendered, but you see the promise, the hope for the future that lies in the attainment of women through citizenship to a participation, a partnership, in the business of life?

We are being accorded high praise and great credit today from the Nation as a whole, and from the departments of Government, for the part we have played and the service we have rendered. Do we value ourselves as highly as we should? Not value ourselves in the sense that we deserve or claim credit for anything we have done, but value ourselves in the sense that organization means power, and power means responsibility. We have builded a house, and have set therein a table. There is represented the culture, the refinement, the ideals, the education, the training, the service of womanhood.

Shall we gather there for feasting, only, taking away with us that which

ministers to our own selfish enjoyment and pleasure, hoarding unto ourselves the good things of life, because we are fortunate enough to have access to them, or shall we gather there for inspiration, for courage, for knowledge, that we may go forth and minister to and feed a hungry world?

The past two years in Federation have been history-making years. They will be recorded as the war years of the Federation. During them we have seen the greatest war in history fought and won for the greatest principles ever pronounced and established, at a cost so tremendous that it cannot be reckoned, and yet not too great a price to pay if only these principles determine and govern future civilization.

We said at the beginning, "It is a war to end war." Today, as we close this two-year period of our work, we see the final terms of peace presented to the nation which imposed this struggle upon humanity. A glorious victory of arms has been achieved. A more glorious victory of ideas and ideals has been attained. Peace as represented by the cessation of warfare has been secured. Peace as represented by the enthronement of right and righteousness in all places of the world has yet to be established. Terms of peace have been written upon pieces of paper. Principles of peace have yet to be written upon the hearts and souls of men and of nations.

In the armed warfare of the last two years we have served as soldiers, to silence guns and to put an end to bloodshed. In the coming years we must serve as soldiers of peace to establish truth and justice throughout the earth. To us today comes the call of the prophet of old:

"Prepare ye the way of the Lord."

"Make straight in the desert a highway for our God."

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP

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STORY OF EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION, MAY 13, 1919, HOTEL DEL CORONADO, CALIFORNIA

By Mrs. W. H. Anderson

"A Seminar on the Citizenship of the Future" would be the title, if one had to be given that would include the whole program of the convention, and it could be subdivided into: The requirements for developing and fostering that citizenship in the new-born and the new-comers; The obligations of worthy citizenship and how to secure means and ability to meet them; What advantage the heritage of the past bequeathes to it; and, What to it shall be the legacy of the present.

The key-note of the convention was struck in the quotation from Matthew Arnold, printed in the front of the program book, to which all through the sessions resounded the sense of awakened consciousness to what a solidarity of woman-power would mean, an intelligent understanding that unity and co-operation are necessary to this power, a determination to weld their forces into this one great power, and a fervor to devote it to "the benefit and good of mankind."

The morale of the convention was evident in the spirit of cheerfulness, helpfulness and hopefulness, and might be expressed in the motto, "Sing, smile, and carry on"; the first two words being the injunction of the State Chairman of Music, through whose influence the War Camp Community Service kept all the sessions glowing with the golden charm of song, and the last word, the message of the retiring President, Mrs. Herbert A. Cable, to the incoming board.

Hostesses and Guests

The officers and committees of the local board, in their hospitality, were generous and painstaking, and exquisite in their kind and capable thoughtfulness. Their organization and manipulation of the machinery of the convention were perfect in execution and effectiveness. The President, in expressing appreciation to the hostesses and convention committees, as well as to

the members attending, for the courtesy, ease and thoroughness with which every detail of the work and program was carried on, said that it proved the value of Federation training. The accommodations and entertainment offered by the great hostelry that housed the convention, under the supervisory administration of our gracious hostesses, afforded constant comfort and pleasure to the visiting clubwomen.

The lovely peninsula of Coronado, rising out of the emerald and sapphire waters of the San Diego Bay, encrusted the round of its shores with dashing ocean spray, sparkling in the sunshine like showers of all the jewels of earth, its gardens ablaze at this season of the year with the colors of bright blossoms, it looked its name—and truly the crowning glory of the bay.

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on one side of the temporary home of the officers of the Executive Board, of the sea, and that from the others of the patio, brought delight long to be remembered.

But the chief ornaments of our convention house were its distinguished guests, for we were unusually honored in their personnel and their number. There were present: Mrs. Josiah Evans Cowles, President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Robert J. Burdette, the first President of the California Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. E. G. Denniston, General Federation Director; Mrs. Edward Dexter Knight, General Federation State Secretary; Past President, Mrs. Lillian Pray Palmer; the following General Federation Chairmen: Of Press, Mrs. Edwin Knapp; of Education, Mrs. O. Shepard Barnham; of Americanization, Mrs. Frank Gibson; and of the War Victory Commission, Mrs. P. G. Hubert—besides, amongst the distinguished speakers, Dr. Jessica Peixotto of the National Children's Bureau; Katherine Phillips Edson of the State Industrial Welfare Commission; Miss Ernestine L. Friedmann of the War Work Council, National Committee Y. W. C. A.; Paul U. Kellogg of New York, editor of "Survey"; and the War Camp Community Service officers. In fact, every speaker on the program was of distinguished position in her or his line of work. It was this that made this convention an epoch in the expression of Concrete American Ideals, and Practical Plans for carrying them out.

Welcoming Addresses and Salutations

On Tuesday evening preceding the formal opening of the convention, the President of the San Diego Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Melville Klauber, in the name of the city of San Diego, united his welcome to the convention with that of Mrs. Lillian Pray Palmer. Response for the Federation was made by Mrs. E. G. Denniston.

Mrs. Josiah Evans Cowles brought salutation from the General Federation, reviewing its past achievements and its glorious contributions to the country's service in the war. She urged the wo-

men to realize that there is now more than ever the necessity of continuing our efficient organization, and through it our devoted work for our country, supporting the ideals of our Government and its stability and Americanizing the new-comers.

Mrs. Burdette, as Mother of the California Federation, interpreted the Heritage of its Past to the Present as one that the present must be worthy of in its legacy to the future, and that to her mind the most precious part of that heritage is the lesson the whole world has learned from the terrible war, and acknowledged, that spiritual truth is mightier than material power.

The audience was enchanted with the music contributed by the War Camp Community Service. But the music of the convention has a story all its own, in another part of the magazine.

Reports of Officers and District Presidents

General reports from all the officers showed their work finished to date, and the amount shown in the reports of the Corresponding Secretary, Miss Anne M. Mumfort, and that of the Recording Secretary, Mrs. W. H. Anderson, give some idea of the extent and magnitude of the routine work in the machinery of the Federation.

The report of the State President, Mrs. Herbert A. Cable, was accepted by a unanimous rising vote. Following her reading of it, there was a demand for the full reprinting of it in the June Clubwoman, as it contained such a vital, important and wonderful record, which should be preserved, and a spirit which should be perpetuated.

The splendid report of Mrs. A. W. Wohlford, Chairman of the Local Board, was accepted with a rising vote of thanks. The report of Mrs. J. J. Suess, Chairman of the Program Committee, was accepted, subject to some slight changes that became necessary after the book was printed. The Program Book was very much praised and desired by all as a souvenir.

A great number of greetings from State Federations and other organizations to the convention were received and read by the President, and a tele-

gram of greeting was sent to the Kansas State Convention, then in session.

The District Presidents, in giving their reports, each mentioned some feature particularly conspicuous in the year's work. Mrs. G. E. Chappell, Northern District, mentioned especially visiting every club in her district and taking a close interest in all their department work.

Mrs. Katherine Smith, Alameda District, placed special emphasis on planning for the future. Mrs. W. A. Fitzgerald, San Joaquin Valley District, gave special attention to the humanitarian work of her clubs. Mrs. Mattison B. Jones, Los Angeles District, reported great activity in department work and increase in membership and funds. Mrs. J. J. Suess, Southern District, emphasized the importance of the work of the Indian Welfare Committee. Dr. Mariana Bertola, San Francisco District, mentioned especially the close interest taken by the late President, Mrs. Fredericks, in all the clubs, and during her own presidency, special attention to Child Welfare and Americanization.

Reports of Department Chairmen

Miss Caroline Kellogg, Chairman of Legislation and Political Science, in her report emphasized the necessity for organization in the Federation's legislative work.

Mrs. E. B. Stanwood, Executive Secretary of the State Board of Charities and Corrections, spoke on "The Relation of the Federation to Legislation."

Mrs. Katherine Phillips Edson gave an address, "What Are We Going To Do About It?" in which she urged the

women to understand that if they wish to accomplish anything in legislation they must unite all the woman voting power of the Nation and co-operate in their efforts, and she expressed the hope that the California Federation would join the National League of Women Voters, which is non-partisan, and exists for the support of humanitarian measures.

Mrs. Robert F. Garner, Chairman of Civics, showed, in her report, much valuable work accomplished and suggestions for the future, expressing gratification that the Open Forum and Good Citizenship Day, as suggested by her, had been adopted by the General Federation.

Mrs. Padgham, Chairman of Music, showed, in her report, an enormous amount of work accomplished, with special attention to War Camp Community Service, Civic Community Singing, and close co-operation with and splendid results from, all her District Chairmen.

Mrs. Cable announced that, at the request of the Recording Secretary, who is also the Los Angeles District Chairman of Drama, she had invited Mrs. Sloane-Orcutt, President of the Los Angeles Park Commission, to speak upon the Civic Value of Community Drama and Pageants in our public parks. Mrs. Sloane-Orcutt was introduced and in her address described a Peace Jubilee Pageant written and to be produced by Mrs. W. H. Anderson, in Exposition Park, Los Angeles, and bespoke the interests of clubs in such affairs. She read a letter from Mrs. Herbert A. Cable, appointing Mrs. W.

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SEVENTH STREET AT OLIVE

H. Anderson the representative of the Federation in the Pageant, pledging the co-operation of the Federation in its production.

Mrs. Florence D. Schoneman, Chairman of History and Landmarks, showed by her reports that interest in her Department has grown, valuable assistance given by her to clubs, and announced the special feature of her Convention work to be the sight-seeing auto trip to historic points near San Diego, as a celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the landing at San Diego and planting of the cross, by Father Junipero Serra.

PUBLICITY AND ENDOWMENT FUND

The General Federation Chairman of Press, Mrs. Edwin Knapp, made a plea for clubwomen to make the most of every opportunity for the proper publicity.

Dr. Louise Harvey Clarke and Miss Jessica Lee Briggs, of the Press Department, gave separate reports. Dr. Clarke said that the "Clubwoman" was its own best report, that it has been not only the official organ of the California Federation, but of the Woman's Legislative Council, and of the Woman's Committee of the State Council of Defense.

Miss Briggs gave detailed information on the various ways in which the "Clubwoman" serves the Federation, and showed that the magazine is indispensable to Presidents and Chairmen who hope to do Federation work, or to know anything about the Federation.

Mrs. Robert J. Burdette, Chairman of the Endowment Fund, showed the great benefit to the Federation of subscriptions to the fund, and spoke of the opportunity and the obligation, for those who can afford it, of contributing to it.

WAR SERVICE AND THE WARDS OF THE GOVERNMENT

Mrs. Seward Simons, Chairman of War Emergency Service, gave her report of her undertaking to collect data showing the full amount of war service rendered by the clubs of the state. The figures received in answer to the

Questionnaire sent by her are conclusive evidence of the great service rendered by clubwomen to every department of the war work, but they are a showing of only a 50 per cent return on the Questionnaire. As to percentage, this is double that of the usual return, but it is, at the same time, only half of what was actually done by the clubs. Mrs. Simons sent out 212 papers written by experts on war work to meetings where it was impossible to send speakers, and recommends this method to clubs.

Mrs. Charles C. Arnold, Chairman of Indian Welfare, read her report, outlining the plan of work by which her committee accomplished such splendid results.

Mrs. P. G. Hubert, General Federation Chairman of the War Victory Commission, gave a report of the work done in California, and read a letter from Miss Teresa Cogswell, who is one of the two Y. M. C. A. women workers sent to France as the California quota of the Federatoin unit of 100 sent by the War Victory Commission. \$10,539.82 was contributed to this fund by California clubwomen.

EDUCATION AND CONSERVATION

Mrs. O. Shepard Barnum, General Federation Chairman of Education, gave an address on the need of a Federal Department of Education, and advised the women that when the consideration of a bill providing for this department is before them, they must not accept substitutes in the place of necessary requirements, but insist on having all the genuine and desirable provisions.

Mr. H. D. Wilson, who was to speak under the Home Economic Department, being prevented by illness from being present, Dr. E. L. Hardy, President of the State Normal School, spoke in his place upon "Training for Efficient Citizenship," emphasizing the importance of having the best teachers for the pupils of the elementary grades.

Miss Nadine Crump of the State University Extension, outlined the field covered by the Extension courses.

Mrs. George A. Merrill, Chairman of Conservation, paid a tribute to the work of Marguerite Ogden Steele in this department and noted especially the work done by Mrs. F. F. Bicknell, Los Angeles Chairman of Birds and Bird Life.

Miss Harriet G. Eddy, State Home Demonstration Leader, of the Department of Agriculture, University of California, described the services of her Department to Home Life in the Country.

Social and Industrial Conditions and Americanism

Mr. Paul U. Kellogg, Editor of the New York "Survey," gave an address on "British Labor and Reconstruction," pointing out the far-seeing policy of the British plan, in considering scrupulously, the problem of human conservation, human reconstruction, fostering advantageous conditions for growing children, and in every way considering constructive social legislation and organization the chief concern of the Government. A resume of this address appears elsewhere in the magazine.

Miss Althea Warren, San Diego City Librarian, read the report of Mrs. Frances Carlton-Harmon, State Chairman of Literature, and spoke on the literature of Americanization.

Mrs. Frank A. Gibson, General Federation Chairman of Americanization, gave an address, in which she outlined the plan for a Seminar arranged by her on Americanization and sent in pamphlet form with Mrs. Robert J. Burdette to the mid-biennial Council of the General Federation held in Ashville, Ohio.

Mrs. W. L. Deimling, Chairman of Social and Industrial Conditions, mentioned especially some instances of very successful work done by groups and individuals, in her Department, and introduced Miss Marion Besley of the

San Diego State Normal School, who spoke on "What Clubwomen Can Do in the Future in Social Service." "We are not to better people's conditions as a giving of charity, but help them to secure it as a right earned by themselves."

Mrs. Annie Little Barry introduced Miss Ernestine Friedmann, Director of Field Industrial Work, of the National Board of the Y. W. C. A., who gave an address on "Women in the Industrial World," a resume of which appears in another part of the magazine.

Crippled Children Survey and Rehabilitation

The Vice-Chairman of the Cora Elliott Jones Memorial Committee, Mrs. Fisher R. Clarke, reported on the Survey of Crippled Children in California, as published by the Committee in pamphlet form. The record of the wonderful work was greeted with great applause by the Convention.

Mrs. Oliver C. Bryant, of the committee, spoke of the great importance of this work and paid a tribute to the life and work of Mrs. Jones, which inspired this service.

Mr. Ralph T. Fisher, of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, gave an address on the Rehabilitation Branch of Vocational Education, and appealed to the women to report cases within their knowledge that could be helped, to encourage families where that help is needed to take advantage of it, and to let our representatives in Congress know that this is the kind of enterprise we believe in, and wish to see carried forward.

Child Welfare and Public Health

Dr. Jessica Peixotto, Chairman of the Children's Committee, State Board of Charities and Corrections, addressed the Convention on Current Issues in the Care of Dependent Children and presented the report of the Children's

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Year in California for the Chairman, Dr. Brown, who was unable to attend. Dr. Peixotto's special message was "How to make the ought-to-be's, for children, a reality," showing clubwomen how they can help to work out the plan for this already put forward by the State Board of Charities and Corrections. In her talk on Children's Year, she said that by her work on this committee, Dr. Brown had put California in the lead along with Massachusetts, in setting the standards high for work in Child Hygiene, and that Dr. Brown and the entire Committee on Children's Year had, on account of their accomplishments during the year, been made a part of the Children's Welfare Bureau at Washington.

The report of Dr. Mary B. Ritter, Chairman of Public Health, was full of vital records and showed work performed during the present year by her department of the Federation to be unparalleled in its greatness. She urged the desperate necessity of the single standard of morality for men and women as the one hope for the salvation of the race.

The Vice-President, Mrs. A. B. Armstrong, the Vice-President-at-Large, Mrs. Aaron Schloss, and Mrs. Lillian Pray Palmer, past president, assisted the State President in presiding over the Convention.

Mrs. Mathew Robertson, Parliamentarian, was assisted by Mrs. Annie Little Barry.

THE MUSIC OF THE CONVENTION

By Mrs. Henry Goodcell, San Bernardino

The music of the convention was due to the untiring efforts of the State Chairman of Music, Mrs. Alba Padgham, and Mrs. Wm. A. Crane, Chairman of Music of the Southern District. The most striking feature was the Service Music, furnished by men of all ranks from seamen and mechanics to officers, and we owe grateful acknowledgments to Admiral Fulham and Lieutenant Commander Earl Spencer for allowing the men to give us this unique and delightful entertainment. Special mention should also be made of Mr. Wilbur K. S. Ross, Navy Department Song Leader, who arranged for the details of the music, played accompaniments for the men, and himself sang the moving setting of "Christ in Flanders" and the patriotic version of "The End of a Perfect Day."

Mrs. Crane had more than the ordinary trials of a music chairman, for as the program notes warned us, the Service Music was subject to change, owing to Military Orders, and sometimes the notice was appallingly short. However, Mrs. Crane established her lines of communication with the War Camp Community Service so thoroughly that satisfactory substitutes were always forthcoming. For example, the band of the Flagship Minneapolis was sched-

uled to play Thursday evening, and on Wednesday the ship was ordered to San Pedro. So the band of the Naval Air station, reinforced by five musicians from the Oregon, played in their stead, most acceptably.

The men who sang to us were simple and unpretentious, some half talking their songs, others showing trained voices, and all seeming as friendly as possible. It was easy to imagine them singing thus to the boys, to while away the tedium of ship or camp, and we gained a good idea not only of the style of singing, but of the kind of song, popular among the men. As one of the speakers told us, the boys in active service did not care for warlike songs; those were left to the non-fighters. The songs they cherished were the sentimental ones of home and loved ones, as "A Little Home in My Land," "Then You'll Know Your Home."

The program on Wednesday evening was in charge of the Department of Music, Mrs. Alba J. Padgham, Chairman. Mr. Wallace Moody gave two solos, kindly substituting for the Service Music previously announced. Mr. Havrah (W. L.) Hubbard, formerly Song Director, Navy Department, Commission on Training Camp Activities, better known as operalogist, gave

an address on the Value of Singing to Service Men, prefacing his discussion by a talk on music in the United States. He is strongly of the opinion that while the music of all nations should be given in this country, the words of operas or songs should be sung in English only. Mr. Hubbard told of watching a 'sing' for service men in which the conductor roused them from self-consciousness, inertia and indifference to full-hearted self-forgetfulness in the joy of song.

Mr. Moody spoke on Community Singing; Its Place in Civil Life," showing its value, while still a young movement, in developing community spirit. He then gave a demonstration, using the audience as community chorus, letting us sing familiar songs until we had developed a little community spirit, then teaching us new ones, including the chorus of his own "Glad to Be at Home Once More," which has had great success in the camps.

Aside from the Service Music we had the pleasure of listening to very enjoyable numbers by local musicians, songs by Mrs. Lotte Buck Porterfield and Mrs. Loletta Leveté Rowan, and

a tone picture for the piano by Mrs. Florence Schinkel Gray, entitled "The Wind." In the morning sessions a place was always made for us to refresh our muscles and our spirits by rising and singing familiar songs, under the leadership of local musicians, with Mrs. Padgham at the piano.

Any report of the music of the Convention would be incomplete without an account of the Music Conference, planned by Mrs. Padgham, and held at luncheon on Thursday. Mrs. Ida Gray Scott, Chairman of Club Development in Music, under Mrs. Wm. D. Steele, Chairman of Music in the G. F. W. C., spoke of the desire to make America truly musical, Mrs. Edwina A. Knappe, Chairman of Press in the G. F. W. C., spoke of the value of music in Americanization work, and Mrs. E. G. Denniston, California Director in the G. F. W. C., gave an interesting account of the music at the Biennial. The others present at the luncheon were Mrs. Wm. A. Crane, Mrs. Lotte B. Porterfield, Mrs. Loletta L. Rowan, Mrs. H. M. Kutchin, Mrs. A. R. Gates, Mrs. C. E. Earl, Mrs. C. E. Herbert, Miss Jessica Lawrence, and Miss Margaret Goetz

THE SOCIAL SIDE OF THE EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

By Jessica Lee Briggs

The social part of every convention is left in the hands of the hostesses of the convention city and is, therefore, well-timed and always graciously administered. This was particularly so at the Coronado Convention. To Mrs. George A. Cheney, Chairman of General Arrangements, to Mrs. Edith Williams, Chairman of Hospitality, and to

Mrs. William A. Laidlaw, Chairman of Special Courtesies, the delegation owes its thanks, but not without acknowledging its full debt and appreciation to each one of the other chairmen of local committees, for each re-enforced the other in the duty of being a true and fine hostess.

Especially noteworthy in the list of

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entertainment was the tea, under the direction of the State Chairman of History and Landmarks, Mrs. Florence Dodson Schoneman, at Ramona's Marriage Place, in Old Town, San Diego. Here the delegates were entertained in the plaza of the Old Town in a most delightful and historical manner by the Spanish dancers from the Mission Play, and Mrs. Schoneman, in a rich old Spanish costume, a velvet mantle jeweled with amethyst and a rare lace mantilla, was a picture long to be remembered.

A tea was tendered on the afternoon of Wednesday, 14th, by the State Board to the members of the Local Board. This gave the women from afar an opportunity to meet and become better acquainted with those who had been working and arranging for their comfort and enjoyment for the weeks previous.

One of the charming and appreciated suggestions of hospitality was expressed through the College Woman's Club, which presented the delegates each with a corsage bouquet of immortelles.

These flowers are cultivated to an extent in the southern part of California, in and about San Diego, and are largely the creation of a certain well-known woman horticulturist who lives in that city. The flowers are of many shades and tones—pink, lavender, blue and yellow and white.

Among the individual affairs during the week was a beautiful luncheon given in honor of Miss Ethel Wright (Rosamonde Joyzelle), leading lady of the Mission Play, by Mrs. Robert Watt of San Francisco and Oakland.

The table at this luncheon was decorated with Juliet and white roses which had opened in utmost perfection. Hand-painted place cards to which were attached dainty gauze butterflies marked the covers, and the little party was one to be remembered as one of the happy informal occasions of the convention.

A very interesting club luncheon was given on Thursday in the main dining room of the hotel by the Arts and Crafts Association of San Diego, at which were gathered 31 guests. Mrs.

George A. Cheney, president of the club, was seated at the head of the table. The table was beautifully ornamented with red and white carnations intermingled with greens, over which seemed to hover a flock of butterflies as they poised on the edges of the water glasses and on the dainty nut baskets. Lovely hand-painted cards were at the plates.

The important official affair besides the official reception of the opening evening session was the banquet of the Down and Out Club, which was presided over by Mrs. O. Shephard Barnum, and which is featured elsewhere in these columns.

The dinner party at which Mrs. Harry Peters and Miss Jennie Partridge, both of San Francisco, were hostesses was one of the brilliant affairs of the social side of the convention.

THE BANQUET

By Mrs. M. A. English

The banquet of the Down and Out Club was a significant event of the Federation, as it was in some sense a celebration of our return to the gaiety and light-heartedness of social life after the sorrows and repressions of war.

It was given in the dark, baronial dining room, made festive for the occasion with hundreds of American Beauty roses and lighted candles; an orchestra played during the dinner and often groups of women sang the old favorites as they were played. Members of the "Down and Out Club" were the hostesses, Mrs. O. Shepherd Barnum acting as toastmistress. Her first announcement, that the "Down and Out Club" had that very afternoon rechristened itself "The Emeritus Club" of the C. F. W. C., was received with applause and some laughter from those who doubt that Latin confers honor upon honors. Mrs. Barnum's introductions and comments were full of witty badinage, the toasts were entertaining, inspirational and even corrective, as, for instance, Mrs. Robert J. Burdette's toast to "Clubwomen." She divided us into three classes, the sitters, the talkers and the workers. The sitters may

be talkers, the talkers are generally sitters; the workers are the only clubwomen worth while, and they are tolerable only when they work for the sake of the work itself. Mrs. Aaron Schloss, our president-elect, paid a fine tribute to "Clubs," assuring us that she feels that her clubs have given her both a college and a post-graduate course—they have taught her to see big things big and little things little. There were innumerable merry stories about prankish small boys, whom we really adore, benignant ministers, whom we greatly respect, and forgetful husbands, whom we value above fine gold; we laughed delightedly at these droll stories, but have forgotten most of them already.

The lofty and serious prophecy of our National President, Mrs. Cowles, we shall never forget:

"To the Federated Women of America:

"We mobilized during the war to take orders from our government, to respond to our country's need; we are not demobilized, but are ready to go on with new duties and increased devotion to our country. We will never demobilize, but will guard the future.

THE PILGRIMAGE

Personally Conducted by Mrs. Florence Dodson Schoneman, State Chairman of History and Landmarks

A fitting close to Convention week was the pilgrimage on Friday afternoon to the birthplace of civilization in California and other historic landmarks under the guidance of Mrs. Florence Dodson Schoneman.

It was the perfect day of the Convention period, for the sky was bluer, the ocean greener and the sun brighter than on any previous day.

The delegates were taken first to Old Town, where they, with no effort of the imagination, were transported back to the early days described by Dana in his "Two Years Before the Mast."

In the picturesque patio of the Estudillo home, popularly known as "Ramona's Marriage Place," tea was served by members of the junior auxiliary of the San Diego Club, after which the

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delegates viewed the collection of relics and souvenirs of early California days so well placed in this old Spanish house. They were also privileged to hear Mr. T. P. Getz in an interesting review of the Old Missions of California, which he illustrated with illuminated maps.

From here the guests assembled in the Old Town square, where a platform had been erected and a veritable Spanish fiesta was presented. The setting was perfect, with the Spanish dancers and musicians and a splendid specimen of the native American—a blanketed Indian with feather headdress. All were players from the famous Mission Play by John McGroarty and sent by him to entertain the clubwomen.

The program opened with two typical Spanish dances, *El Sombrero* and *La Senora*, the latter complimentary to Mrs. Schoneman, who is a descendent of the Sepulvedas and Domingues of Old Los Angeles. Mrs. Schoneman, who was dressed in the Spanish costume of her maternal grandmother, Maria Elisalda de Sepulveda, whose father was the first overseer of the San Diego Mission, gave a short talk on the historic points to be seen. She called special attention to the cross on Presidio Hill made from broken bits of red tile from the first building erected, and which marks the place where high mass was sung by Fra Junipero Serra on July 16, 1769. She pointed out the old lighthouse which still stands

on Point Loma and was restored and thus preserved through the efforts of Mrs. Charles C. Arnold of Riverside, who preceded Mrs. Schoneman in the Department of History and Landmarks. Mrs. Schoneman also told of the making of the first American flag under General Fremont's supervision by the ladies of the Estudillo household from their own gowns and house linen. In closing Mrs. Schoneman made an urgent appeal to the clubwomen to devote at least one day's program of the year to the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the coming of civilization to California. Then came more dancing and music, after which Mrs. Schoneman assembled the dancers and pointed out the difference in the costumes. Those of the *senoritas* who danced for the family guests being draped in shawls, while the professional dancers wore short skirts and bolero jackets in most vivid colors.

Here the party separated, some going on the drive to the old lighthouse on Point Loma and others farther up the valley to the Old Mission, returning through Balboa Park, where they visited the museum under the direction of Edgar L. Hewett. It was a full and "perfect day," and all felt that they had indeed been on hallowed ground, knowing that Fra Junipero Serra had many times trod where they had stood while he made his wonderful dream come true of building the first mission in Alta California.

SURPRISES OF THE CONVENTION

A clubwoman's convention is not quite complete without a surprise. And in this the Coronado convention was no exception.

The last number on the program had been given when Mrs. W. H. Anderson came forward to the center of the speakers' platform, and on behalf of the members of the Executive Board presented Mrs. Cable, as a token of appreciation and affection to herself, personally, and of admiration for her work during the two years of her presidency, a lovely antique cameo brooch.

Mrs. J. J. Suess followed with another surprise and in behalf of the Cal-

ifornia Federation presented Mrs. Cable with a Liberty Bond, in appreciation not only of her services to the Federation but to her government as well. At Mrs. Cable's request this will be contributed to the State Endowment Fund and will place Mrs. Cable's name on the Founders' Roll.

The Twentieth Century Club of Berkeley added another surprise when the delegates from that club to the convention presented Mrs. Aaron Schloss, the president-elect, with a gold Federation emblem as an expression of their affection for her and pride in her. Mrs. Schloss is a prominent member of the Twentieth Century Club.

SPECIAL FEATURES IN CONNECTION WITH THE CONVENTION

Thrift and Wise Spending By Katherine H. Smith

As a consummation of the Thrift Conferences held each morning during the Federation session at Coronado, a motion was made at the meeting on Saturday morning that a recommendation be made to the incoming board that in response to the plea being made by our Government, a Department or Sub-Department of Thrift be created in Federation Organization.

The suggestion was made that a Thrift Chairman be appointed by each club, who would, besides making of her subject whatever her initiative suggested, act as messenger from the Government. This chairman should be given five minutes at each club meeting for the delivery of the Government's message. These messages will be sent her from Washington.

Such stimulation to co-operate with our Government as individuals and as organizations, engenders a sense of partnership and develops patriotism of the right sort. We learn to think and to speak of the Government as "Ours" instead of "Theirs" and when such a feeling has become part of our subconsciousness, then Democracy has been truly served.

Of equal importance is the material result, to us as a nation, of real concentration on **Thrift**. We are admittedly a nation of spendthrifts. Each generation indulges in prodigal extravagance and drives headlong toward exhaustion of many natural supplies. Thrift means not penurious hoarding but wise spending. So defined, it brings with it a host of associated subjects to many of which clubwomen have given and are giving their studious attention.

In order to use wisdom in the pur-

chase of clothing we must know something of the manufacture of textiles and of comparative values of cost and service. We spend such a large proportion of the income for food that it is most important that we know how best the family may be fed at the lowest cost, thus conserving time, health and money. We must rationalize dress until self-adornment ceases to occupy so much time and thought and also ceases to demand so great an expenditure of money. We must simplify living so that we retain about us only those things which are either useful or beautiful, and what is most important we must come to recognize the importance of saving and the psychological effect which invested money has upon the individual.

All of these things we women, who really have the spending of so large a part of the family income, can best learn together, from and of each other and our clubs offer the natural medium through which the teaching may be done.

So important is this subject of Thrift and so inclusive that it might easily be held to be the principal department of the Federation, since it seems to respond most closely to the spirit of the times.

It is to be hoped that each club will immediately appoint a chairman of Thrift and send her name to the corresponding secretary in time to be printed in the State Directory.

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Principals

BUSINESS OF THE CONVENTION

Amendment to the By-Laws

Article VII. Districts. Add new section to be known as Section 2, as follows:

County Federation. Each District President shall have power to organize county federations in her own district. Each county federation shall be governed by the constitution and by-laws of its district, but may adopt by-laws for its own guidance which do not conflict with the district constitution and by-laws.

Article VII. Sec. 3. Insert after "one or more vice-presidents" and before "recording secretary" the following:

—"a president of each County Federation who shall also be a Vice-President of the District."

Articles renumbered to correspond to above changes.

Important Resolutions Adopted by the Convention

1. National Suffrage Amendment.
 2. League of Nations.
 3. Eligibility of Women to Positions in the Council of the League of Nations.
 4. Women Not to Lose Citizenship Through Marriage.
 5. A Federal Department of Education.
 6. Affiliation with the League of Women Voters.
 7. Military Rank for Trained Nurses in Military Service.
 8. Listing Lieu Lands.
 9. Children in Industry.
 10. War Saving or Thrift Societies.
 11. Appointment of at Least One Woman on the Board of Regents of the State University.
 12. Protest against American Brewers Engaging in Foreign Liquor Trade.
 13. Legislative Council Measures.
 14. Child Hygiene Bureau.
 15. Farm Extension Work.
- (The full text of the above resolutions may be obtained from the minutes of the Convention.)

Telegrams and Messages

It was voted to send a telegram to Senator Hiram Johnson thanking him for his interest and work in behalf of the Suffrage Amendment.

Telegrams were ordered sent to Governor Stephens urging him to sign the following bills: Community Property Bill, giving the wife equal rights in testamentary disposal of community property with the husband. The Farm for Delinquent Women; Increase Funds for Elementary Schools; Physical Education Bill; and the Farm School for Riverside and the Child Hygiene Bureau.

A message of appreciation was ordered sent to each of the four Assemblywomen in the 1919 session of the California Legislature and this act be given full publicity.

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Schools that emphasize the most thorough instruction; discipline "with a heart in it"; and, above all, Christian character training:—

San Diego Army and Navy Academy, located near Bay and Ocean at Pacific Beach, a delightful suburb of San Diego. Prepares for Colleges, West Point and Annapolis. Fully accredited. War Department supervision. Summer session, July 1st to September 1st. A happy combination of work and play for the summer months. Regular session will begin September.

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For full information address

CAPT. THOS. A. DAVIS, Pres., Pacific Beach, Cal.

Chas. M. Wood, Head Master, Pasadena, Cal.

A telegram from Mrs. James W. Orr, past state president, C. F. W. C., urging the convention to affiliate with the National League of Women Voters, was received with great applause, showing the confidence of the clubwomen of the state in this peerless leader.

Greetings to the 1919 convention were received from the following.

Past State Presidents: Mrs. James W. Orr, Mrs. L. F. Darling.

Presidents of State Federations: Vermont, New York State, Utah, Michigan, Kentucky, Rhode Island, Louisiana, Colorado, Nebraska, Ohio, Oklahoma, Massachusetts.

State Organizations of Women: Daughters of the American Revolution, Women's League for National Service, Young Women's Christian Association, National Federation of Musical Clubs, Colored Federation of Women's Clubs, Women's Relief Corps, Federation of State Societies, Second District California Congress of Mothers, and Parent-Teacher Associations.



Final Reports of the Credentials and Election Committees

Mrs. C. S. Alverson gave, as the final report of the Credentials Chairman: Members present and qualified to vote, 345.

Election Board Reported as Follows:

President, Mrs. Aaron Schloss; Vice-President, Mrs. A. W. Fitzgerald; Vice-President-at-Large, Mrs. Robert F. Garner; Treasurer, Mrs. Charles Wiley; Auditors, Miss Jessica Lee Briggs and Mrs. Clark McEuen. Mrs. Schloss announced the appointment of her two secretaries: Recording Secretary, Mrs. Elon L. Warner; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Frederick T. Robson.

The following Presidents of Districts were elected by their Districts and ratified at the Convention:

President of the Northern District—Mrs. O. W. March.

President of the San Francisco District—Dr. Mariana Bertola.

President of the Alameda District—Mrs. Howard Leech.

President of the San Joaquin District—Mrs. Mollie Bloom Flagg.

President of the Los Angeles District—Mrs. Sidney Thomas Exley.

President of the Southern District—Mrs. J. J. Suess.

Invitations to the Next Convention

Miss Jennie McConnell presented an invitation to the Federation to hold its next annual convention in Sacramento, from the Tuesday Club, from the Chamber of Commerce and other organizations of Sacramento, and from Governor Stephens.

A telegram was read from Mr. Wm. Wrigley, Jr., inviting the convention to hold its next annual meeting at Catalina. Convention expressed appreciation of the invitations and referred them to the incoming Executive Board for action.

THE CONVENTION THROUGH GENERAL FEDERATION EYES

By ANNIE MILLER KNAPP

Chairman Press Committee, General Federation of Women's Clubs

Surely no annual convention of a state federation of women's clubs was ever held in a more delightful setting than that of the eighteenth meeting of the California Federation at Coronado last month. For ideal location and physical comfort nothing could have been more satisfying. The feast of reason and flow of soul, coupled with the delightful atmosphere of the hotel and its surroundings, the cordiality of the local board members and those having the arrangements in charge, made the occasion one to be long remembered.

The machinery of the convention moved smoothly, being scarcely in evidence, so carefully had the details been thought out. The program was presented with precision and on time, with perfect poise by the presiding officers. Every person who appeared on the program came seriously, reporting her work as though consecrated to it. The reports of the district presidents were especially interesting, in that each district showed great activity and each district president feeling that surely hers was the most progressive in the state. Their pride in their co-workers showed fine spirit and was much appreciated by the delegates. The same was true of the reports of the chairmen of departments.

The evening programs, with addresses by state and national officers and distinguished speakers on subjects

relating to after-war conditions, were especially fine.

It was interesting to note the number of delegates who made copious annotations of the proceedings to carry back to their clubs. As special sessions were assigned by a president to her club's delegates each undertook the work conscientiously.

Next in importance to the business sessions were the social functions which had been painstakingly arranged. The pleasure and inspiration that resulted from them will make the convention one long to be remembered.

Notable among the gathering were the number of interest women who came not as delegates, but because of their interest in women's work. Many were not even club women, yet eager to know of club activities. Many fine business women who represented large interests in their communities were there as interested auditors in the work presented before the convention and spoke in praise of what they heard.

The number of special conferences, held around luncheon tables, were of great benefit to the delegates, while the exhibits were unusually good.

Too much cannot be said of the splendid publicity accorded the convention by the San Diego papers and the fine spirit shown by the metropolitan papers in sending representatives. The press luncheons, held each day, with



IF EVERY HOUSEWIFE—

Especially every mother—would consider Purity, Quality and Flavor, when ordering their Milk Supply—then take time to visit ARDEN DAIRY and see us produce Certified Milk, we would not be able to secure enough cows (the kind we keep) to supply the demand from those that would insist upon having pure milk. Mothers owe it to their children to secure for them the best milk that can be produced.

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Dr. Louise Harvey Clarke as hostess, were among the most enjoyable social functions of the meeting.

Politics played a very minor part in the convention, the just distribution of offices all over the state seeming to be the desire of the body.

The results of the convention will be far-reaching, for every delegate carried back to her club the nuggets of

gold from each session. No delegate could help but be proud to be the evangel to her community of the State Federation's great work in war relief, Americanization, education, municipal reform, philanthropy and social welfare. In point of attendance, club atmosphere, progressive spirit and general fine feeling the meeting was one of indeed great inspiration.

IN THE LOOKING-GLASS—THE PUBLIC PRESS

From Editorial in San Diego Union

The convention of the State Federation of Women's clubs, now in session at Coronado, is a body peculiarly representative of California's best womanhood. Every element of the feminine entity is included, all vocations, activities, purposes and social relations are brought to common center in the effort to correlate and co-ordinate their various energies on behalf of the common weal.

These women are conspicuous in the

affairs of their local communities, and many of them, by reason of personal ability in special directions, have achieved state and national eminence. Confining themselves largely to matters of public concern affecting woman only, they have in a great measure exercised a wide and potent influence upon the political well-being of the state, its economic policy and its social standards.

The convention itself is a practical working body of earnest women, clear-visioned for the betterment of the conditions in which they and their fellow citizens live and accomplish whatever destiny may be thrust upon them. They realize, apparently, much better perhaps than men, the underlying and permeating influence of the feminine force that reacts upon every human condition; and they are not, as far as their conclusions are concerned deluded by impossible ideals. They recognize all limitations, and strive to conform their purposes to practical accomplishment. In this they display better judgment than can be invariably credited to some convocations of masculine wisdom.

As exemplified in the work of the Coronado convention there is not the slightest intention on the part of woman to "usurp" any of the functions legitimately devolving upon man; but there is certainly a disposition wisely determined that man shall not monopolize all prerogatives or impose upon woman the unnecessary burdens of his "will" in things that concern woman more than they do man, depriving her of the opportunity to do the things which she can do better than he can.



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EXCERPTS FROM CONVENTION ADDRESSES

"WHAT HAVE WE INHERITED?"

By Mrs. Robert J. Burdette

Every crucial experience enriches or impoverishes life and my purpose is to have you ask yourselves what has been your inheritance from the experiences of the last year and a half and what is to be your legacy?

In thus addressing you I take it, you consciously feel yourselves a part of our national life and if so be, a part of the international life, for one of the blessings that have come to us recently is the ability to think internationally and be the possessor of an international conscience. We no longer think of foreign countries in terms of boundary lines but in peoples. We have passed from territorial possession to concrete humanity in our thinking. We have come to understand that the whole world has been in a state of fluidity and what has affected one nation has affected all nations—to understand international interdependence and international responsibility as well.

Soon after we entered the war some of you may remember that I offered the suggestion that war had its compensations that we might fully expect, and mentioned four of them to be (a) the advancement of the temperance cause, (b) the advancement of our suffrage cause, (c) the open door for Christianity, (d) the supremacy of democracy over autocracy.

If they have been realized in some degree they become your inheritance and as you now help establish them your legacy to the world will be memorable or forgotten. As each day of your lives you add to or subtract from the world's progress and to the sum total of life's happiness, the time has arrived for each one of us to honestly take account and see whether we have been adders or subtractors and whether our legacy to the world will multiply or divide.

Referring again to the compensations of war which have enriched the world, the temperance cause has markedly ad-

vanced the world over, but pure legal enactment is not going to produce temperance. There must be the sustained public opinion and morale to maintain the law's provisions, and there must be provided the means of developing new habits to substitute for the old bad habits. What are you doing about it? The Salvation Army has produced a most practical plan by renting the corners that were once saloons and converting them as they stand into places for the sale of soft drinks and "corner clubs for working men and boys." What have you done in your community?

The second compensation, the advancement of suffrage, woman suffrage, has been a conspicuous enrichment the world over. It could not be otherwise, for women have through these testing months proven themselves physically fit, mentally alert, morally courageous under the stress and strain of a war being waged for justice and equality, the very ideals of which must grant to these proven women the equal right of franchise.

The third compensation, the opening door for Christianity, has, as time shall prove, made the struggle worth while. While at times it has seemed that Christianity itself was going through its own Gethsemane and had almost reached its Calvary, it has yielded "life, life more abundantly."

All schools, all creeds, all clans, have stood shoulder to shoulder. This is an



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inheritance that will make possible wider service and we must leave the legacy, if we be true to our trust, for an increasing desire for a true democracy such as the Great Teacher Himself taught when he sought to draw all men unto Him.

The crowning compensation was to be the supremacy of Democracy, which really occurred Nov. 11, 1918, when the whole monstrous medieval system of divinely ordered dynasties passed away forever.

This is the world's great inheritance from the war, but to make it a rich legacy to all time there must be the removal of an incentive to war through the co-operative incident of a society of nations.

Democracy means equality, justice, to learn to give and take, to be tolerant in opinions, respect the rights of others, to recognize the equity between producer and consumer and above all to have faith.

What is prolonging the agony at the Peace Conference to-day? Distrust and lack of mutual confidence. There will never be a world democracy nor the world be safe for democracy until distrust of nations and of individuals shall be banished and faith and confidence reign. This means a great readjustment of our individual viewpoint and of life itself as we used to live it.

This new Democracy means universal education which must begin with the kindergarten if this melting pot of a nation is to be saturated with democratic ideals. Take a lesson from the despised Emperor William, who knew the power of inculcating his ideals into the very young and dictated his first message after coming into power to the youngest school children. He succeeded so well in educating the school of Germany for this war that we can never expect a repentant Germany, they believe they have done no wrong. We have made a beginning in this direction. The National Kindergarten Association informs me that they have done more work in this state than in any other state in the Union. More than 300 new classes have been opened

in California through petitioning in accordance with our state law.

Briefly, then, your inheritance has brought you into the kingdom at the greatest hour time has ever known. There is an exaltation beyond the power of words to express, that we who live to-day live in the hour when the world's ancient distrusts are to be broken by the subscription to the League of Nations.

The League of Nations represents the greatest attempt that ever has been made to substitute reason and justice for force and intrigue as the governing principle of international relations.

To this we must give earnest attention. Not only altruism, but self-interest demands this. The day is long past when there can be prosperity in America and anarchy in Europe at the same time. It is deeply important that public opinion should inform itself on this subject. We must not feel secure if only a paper constitution has been drawn up and agreed upon. And it is not even a question of what Washington is going to do about the League of Nations but what the people DEMAND and what is going to be done by President Wilson, the speaker for the people. And we are the people.

There must be a federation of free people, not a "holy alliance" of kings or of diplomats.

If you will probate your own will to do and reap the inheritance which has been accumulating for you, especially during the last two years, you will go forth with all these new possessions, and multiply and replenish, that you may leave a legacy for others to inherit which shall prove you to have been a worthy trustee.

Your legacy to the future should be a large part in a greater Americanism, a universal education that shall forever furnish the Nation the ability to think straight and, thinking straight, the character to act with wisdom and power.

To quote another, "Though we have not the eyes to see it, we live in the dawn of the world's golden age. We are shaking off the weariness of war and rising to our tasks of the new day,

knowing that the new problems can be solved and our social heritage can be enriched, that fruits of victory are sweet and that courage and hard work will bring to American men and women lasting solutions of American problems."

There is a great song of gladness ready to sound its music through the world and happy shall be the ears that hear it. The lips of a merciful and loving God shall speak again His forgiving Pax Vobiscum.

"WOMEN IN THE INDUSTRIAL WORLD"

Miss Ernestine Friedmann

We have come through a great world struggle fought at a tremendous price. It was fought for a principle—Democracy. And now the peace table finds us face to face with the fact that we still have that democracy to establish in the nations of the world. Bishop Brent said in Paris the Sunday after signing of the armistice:

"Victory is not a toy. It is a tool, not a luxury. It is a responsibility; not an attainment but something to be attained. Therefore, there is no part of our civil life, whether it be in its organization, political, social, religious, educational or industrial, that we are not challenged to examine and search whether it is autocratic—monopolistic—serving the few; or if it is democratic giving the free life of opportunity to all."

To no group has the message of democracy so great a meaning as to the wage-earners of a nation. Industry has so largely determined their lives, its social and economic status that outside forces for their further educational, social, recreation and religious development have been able to only scratch the surface. This was made evident to us when the war came and, in spite of a society, filled with organization for the good of working people, revealed the hughness of our Americanization problem, the illiteracy existing and the health records of workers that pronounced unfit so surprising a per cent. So after the war for democracy the world of industry looms up as our big-

gest next problem. For women it has meant the following of her work from the home into the trade, whether it be weaving, knitting, canning or other food preparing. Women have always worked. In the world of industry we simply face new conditions of work. As the industries of this country have developed, we gradually reached in 1910 an aggregate of 8 million women wage-earners—to these have been added a 20 per cent increase in regular industries in 1918, plus another 1½ million that were in war industries. It is this group to which club women must turn their further attention. It is foolish for us to ask whether now the war is over will women return to their homes? These women work because they must work. It is estimated only 5 per cent in war work had ever worked before. It is not a question of what shall be a woman's work, and what shall be the conditions of that work, if at the same time the future of our nation's children shall be what it should.

We must expect a great expanse of industry, we are told, for we must rehabilitate the world. The specialization of industries, i. e., the minute differentiation in processes means inevitably the employment of more women. It takes one dozen different processes to pack a box of sardines—50 people doing different minute tasks to make a pair of shoes, 27 to make a vest, etc. This means small monotonous tasks for the unskilled worker, that great army composed so largely of women. Added to this the fact that the character of the work is more and more demanding women—is the fact that just as after the civil war women replaced men who had gone, so again the world over this is taking place. And lastly, the great determining fact as to whether women shall go into industry or not—is the increased cost of living—which makes it impossible for a male head to support the family unit without the daughters and even the mother becoming a wage-earner.

Before we go on to think of some of the conditions of women in industry there is one other thing that has hap-

pened in the war of which we must be aware. It challenges us to more than an interest in conditions, i. e., in the workers themselves. Remember they thought in world terms too, they gave men too, joined you also in service for their work became service. The unrest of today is a demand for better conditions, but also a desire not to again get "out of step." They, the workers of the world, want to share as human beings in the upward struggle of the world. The inarticulate mass of wage-earners must have an articulate expression in the work of the world's progress. This is a most important demand for democracy. When we take an interest in industrial conditions it means, first, standards, such as are set up by our women in industry, Service Labor Department and as worked out by such splendid avenues as your own California Industrial and Immigration Commissions; standards for 8-hour day; one day of rest in seven; equal pay for equal work; comfort and sanitation; safety; (guard against accident); poisonings; illness! housing.

It means also the meeting of the human adjustments. We have gone through a period of **machinery** efficiency, now, we must study Human efficiency.

We must have women to employ women and adjust women at their work (Employment Managers). Men want to do **right**, but don't know how. It means also that employer and employee will come together for conferences through shop committees or other co-operative or adjustment committees. It means also that the community through the work of women like yourself who will begin to get behind wage-earners, begin to believe in them. Factory managers can and must educate for the job, but they cannot educate for life. We must change in attitude toward workers, American and immigrant. We must cease to call them undesirable. We must develop among democracy workers themselves. We must acquaint one group with the other. We must establish justice in industries by giving change for all. Why do we have two million children at

work and grown men and women unemployed?

So we who face this great task need to be humble, teachable, so we may understand. Our task is to make work honorable public service, and leisure profitable. This is the challenge of Industrial democracy.

"BRITISH LABOR AND RECONSTRUCTION"

Paul U. Kellogg

Reviewed by M. A. English

In a brief summary of the main points of this forceful lecture, I can not in any way do justice to its eloquence, directness and sympathetic handling of the subject.

Before extreme specialization in work became the rule, every life was rich in variety; every day had its vivid climax; there was nothing in a man's business life to prevent self-expression. The rather dark and gloomy religion of the time exerted a wholesome repressive influence upon this excessive individualism and so was a unifying power in society. In our own country, this was the period of exploration, pioneering and Indian fighting and also of stern religious doctrines.

To-day we have an entirely different type of civilization; we have an extreme specialization which confines economic workers to a single narrow activity; all of the working hours are hours of repression. If the health of the state is to be maintained and man is to stay man, our moral codes must sanction and encourage self expression. As an illustration: in 1909 thousands of unemployed from London marched to Canterbury Cathedral to have a hearing; the Bishop counselled more self-repression, which the unemployed, already shut out of all participation in the life of their community, could not endure. Religion here was powerless because it had not changed to meet social and economic changes.

For more than a generation, Britain's industries have been organized on the scrap-heap plan, using men and women as mere tools, casting them aside as soon as their power dimin-

ishes and replacing them with younger and stronger workers to be scrapped in their turn. From this human scrap-heap, charitable institutions have been filled and a great army of unemployed recruited. Britain is only now learning her first lesson in **human conservation**.

The strong desire for self-government by British people, their ability to get it and to use it wisely is amply proven by History. The present Labor Movement in Britain rests on just two fundamentals—a desire on the part of the workers for self-government and a conviction that industries must not any longer be maintained by scrap-heap methods. Socialists, who have always been strong in vision but weak in practice, constitute only 2% of the new Labor Party; it is 98% trade-union and includes a very large part of the lower middle class, doctors, lawyers, tradesmen and soldiers. In a broad way, it represents a social movement not unlike the movement among the middle classes in Britain a hundred years ago. These are some of the points in the program of this new party which already has five-eighths as many votes as the coalition party.

(1) A national minimum; that is, security to every member of the community, in good times and bad times alike, of all the requisites of healthy life and worthy citizenship.

(a) A revolution in National Finance which will put the burden of the war debt on the very rich. At the present time, one-tenth of the population

owns nine-tenths of the wealth of Britain, so most of the money needed by the Government should be raised by a direct tax on incomes greater than the cost of family maintenance, the tax to be graded from a penny a pound to nineteen shillings a pound on the incomes of the millionaires. In this matter of taxation, the Labor Party has the support of four-fifths of the nation.

(3) Opposition to any tax on savings, resulting from co-operative stores and societies. The British have great numbers of co-operative buying and distributing centers whereby they can get food and clothing cheaper than in the retail markets; money thus saved does not represent "profit."

(4) Democratic control of industry; this involves nationalizing railroads, canals, electric power plants, coal mines, etc.

(5) The use of surplus wealth for the common good; that is, the surplus money accumulated by reformed taxation must be used to educate both children and adults, to provide for those accidentally injured or incapacitated, to promote music, art and literature and to develop greatly the means for recreation.

The problems of Society cannot be solved by good will alone; scientific study of them must be undertaken by the Government. Both light and warmth are needed.

"Pity without relief

Is like mustard without beef."

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AN HOUR WITH THE DISTRICT PRESIDENTS

FEDERATION ETHICS

Mrs. G. E. Chappell, Northern District

Some day I am going to write a book on "Federation Ethics," and I appoint each club woman present a colaborator.

Ethics, or courtesy, or civility, serves to lubricate the machinery of organization, eliminates the friction of selfishness and thoughtlessness and to develop self-control and consideration for others.

I ask you to consider first the courtesy due to presidents, club, district, and state. The office, regardless of the person, demands respect and courtesy.

All departments, officers and committees, should keep the president informed of their activities.

The president may, with impunity, give information or recall rules. But never should she seek to dominate.

Again, any president will appreciate a forewarning of new business to be introduced.

Every member of an organization should be familiar with its By-Laws.

How much unpleasant discussion could be avoided and how much time

saved by having this knowledge.

For promptness with correspondence and in attending meetings—I would say—all that you are now thinking.

This District president is in favor of itineraries of club visiting. It may take six months to plan one, but only war and influenza can prevent its full accomplishment.

Vice-presidents are first aids to the president. Their duties consist, principally, in doing all the things the president does not want to do.

Secretaries are human calculating machines. They add to the chronicles, subtract the meaning from superfluous chatter; multiply the results, and divide the responsibility.

The treasurer is a first cousin to the secretaries being the organization banker.

The duties, rights, and privileges of local boards will have a full chapter in this wonderful book that is to be—and no women need then be in doubt as to what is really ethical.

CHILD WELFARE IN SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT

Mariana Bertola, M. D.

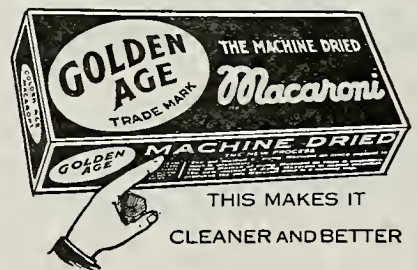
During the past two years there has been a renewed interest in Child Welfare throughout the world, but in San Francisco District this subject has been a prominent one since 1909.

The Victoria Colonna Club started the work by preparing greater comfort for poor mothers and their babies. An outline for the correct feeding of babies was not only given to them, but was demonstrated in the home in a practical, concrete way.

The San Francisco District, last year, issued a "Dietary" free to mothers. It was compiled by Mary B. Vail, B. S., of the Home Economics Department of Mills College, Florence M. Holsclaw, M. D., and Mariana Bertola, M. D., of San Francisco's Children's Hospital.

This "Dietary" has been in demand by Welfare Societies in Boston and Chicago and by physicians in the University of California, Stanford, and St. Luke's Clinics.

Humboldt and Napa counties have done excellent work in fostering school inspection, child welfare weeks, and practical demonstrations to mothers.



The Government wants you to eat more Wheat so consume Golden Age Macaroni, Spaghetti and Noodles. Best in the world.

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The feeding of the child is a great problem, but not nearly so important as the teaching of correct habits. Begin to teach the young baby correct habits in feeding, sleeping, and of general conduct. **Self-control** in the adult will keep the asylums, jails and delinquent farms empty. Teach the child self-control in small matters through all the years and he will be able to exercise self-control through life. Self-control in sex matters will do away with the greatest percent of venereal diseases which our Government is now trying to overcome.

I venture to say that it will take several generations of parents exercising self-control before the habit will appear as an inheritance. The happiness of the home, the health of the individual, and the moral and spiritual uplift of the race depends on the self-control.

COORDINATION OF STATE AND DISTRICT WORK

Katherine H. Smith

We are a Federation of forward-looking women, associated together for some purpose. What is the purpose? Shall we not agree that we have come together "for the benefit and good of mankind?" Having so agreed, let us regard with awe the marvellous intelligence of that **force**, always driving upward, which has chosen to manifest through us. And how natural and seemly that women, the mothers of the race, should be the instruments through which the **force** which would serve mankind finds expression. How natural that we have been and are being prepared for such a service—that through us the human race may come the more speedily to recognize its part in the Divine Plan. All this because women are composites of the playtime of our childhood, the love time of our girlhood, the brooding time of our womanhood; gentle by nature, ennobled by experience, refined by sacrifice—and thus quick in understanding and broad in sympathy. A channel through which may flow that actuating principle of progress driving toward perfection.

How may we become more worthy?

First, let us define for ourselves a definite goal, and I shall hope that my definition may be acceptable. Thus we polarize our efforts.

Second, let each one of us ask herself if she is a fitting instrument through which mankind may be served. And, after all, probably the greatest service most of us can render to mankind is to begin with ourselves and labor to become a fitting instrument. What better school for this than club life? Some of us care only for the social things clubs offer, and if attending only to that we learn the value of true friendship and how to be considerate, and tender, and, a friend, it is a great service.

Third, let us stop trying to do all the things all the time, and do some of the things a few at a time. Let us make our Departments significant, purposeful, with a true intention of service. A committee at the head of the Department may decide upon a goal for a given year, and so the District and the individual club will gladly cooperate.

As soon as either District, or State, or individual club sets a mark high enough and broad enough and asks the cooperation of all Federated women, we—because we are what we are, will follow gladly, and so the work between District and State and club will have coordinated itself. Purpose and harmony will have done it.

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"NEEDS OF THE DAY IN FEDERATION"

Mrs. W. A. Fitzgerald

The critical years through which we have just passed have been a revelation era in federation work—bringing to us an appreciation of our strength and power and revealing to us that which is equally important—our present needs that should be provided for to enable us to take advantage of the wonderful opportunities for federation extension.

The various war activities have brought into service large numbers of women who never before had experienced the advantage of working in organized groups, but who now are asking the question "what are we going to do after the cessation of war work?" These women realize that it is as necessary to mobilize for the work of reconstruction as it was to mobilize to help win the war, and they are ready to affiliate with the organization that offers the best avenue, the best medium of carrying on this important work.

In its departments that provide for the problems that are now facing us—Americanization, Child Welfare, Public Health, Legislation, Civics, the federation is well equipped to answer the questions of the day—but if it is to take full advantage of its great opportunity it must be through a more closely knit organization—an organization that can offer every county in the state a county unit for federation work.

The marvelous success of the Red Cross, the Council of Defense, the Liberty Loan and other war activities was made possible by county organization, and in our district county federation would enable us to strengthen and extend federation as we have been unable to do through the district unit on account of the distance, time and expense involved in attending district meetings by those living in remote sections. But it is the women in these very neighborhoods that need and want federation, and what is equally important, they are the women that federation needs and wants and ought to make every effort to serve through the county unit.

THE FEDERATION IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS

By Mrs. J. J. Suess

At this time we must look to more than the perfecting of our own organization.

If we exist for the mere purpose of a perfect running piece of machinery, then are we no more than a bridge club. But whether we will or not the Federation is becoming a factor in public affairs.

The women of California accepted suffrage almost as a religion and went about informing themselves on their civic duties. This attitude, combined with the discipline of the past few years, has developed in clubwomen a determination to be satisfied with nothing less than the making of the Federation a great force for better living conditions.

We could not witness the sacrifices of the past months and not live for a purpose, and the time is here when women must come out of their respectable seclusion and answer to the needs of the hour.

Something more than new charters and new legislation is needed. We must have greater publicity of public conditions. We must put away selfish piety and enter upon a new and comprehensive line of thinking—never forgetting that the roots of Bolshevism lie in the failure to do our civic duty.

We have had four women in the State Legislature this year, and there will be more in the years to come.

The Federation should stand back of the ablest and best women and not let the matter of women representation fail for lack of interest and united support.

We hear it said that women will not agree in public affairs. My answer is, "Why should they?" We will learn to disagree agreeably.

As the whole scheme of Federation fails if the individual fails, so the success or failure of our relation to public affairs depends largely on individual effort, combined with cooperation.

No work can successfully be carried on without money and in this respect

the Federation is cramped and hindered. Let us remedy this at once and put our organization above the begging point.

As an incentive to further endeavor and unity of purpose, let us take as our

motto the prophecy of Matthew Arnold and make it come true.

"If ever a world sees a time when women shall come purely and simply for the benefit and the good of mankind, it will be as a power such as the world has never known."

GLEANINGS FROM A LOBBYIST'S NOTE-BOOK

By MISS CAROLINE KELLOGG

State Chairman of Legislation

One cannot learn much from two weeks' observation of an institution as vast and far-reaching as the State Legislature, but one of the things that became apparent within a few days was the futility of expecting a group of 120 people, coming from all walks of life and with every sort of educational advantage and limitation, to meet together and agree intelligently on the vast problems presented to them in the time allotted without any special preparation.

Many of the measures presented bear the result of years of highest training and specialization of thought along some line of social or economic welfare and at first may seem obscure and absurd to a mentality whose chief concern has been that of earning a comfortable living or whose world of interest lies within the boundaries of his local district.

But because of a lack of opportunity to weigh the issues involved from a wider perspective and more intelligent observation, there has grown up a system of lobbying which, at least has not been discouraged by the legislators, in their earnest attempt to overcome a mental limitation, and while, for them, its primary function is to give them a "short course" in the fundamentals of the measures presented, nevertheless, the system is open to serious abuse.

We women of California must learn to first elect a truly representative body of citizens as lawmakers, next give them ample opportunity to become familiar with the purpose, principle, necessity and scope of every measure presented, and lastly, provide a method whereby this can be attained in the truest, simplest and most economic manner possible.

But before we turn to those problems that are already on our horizon, we must steadily apply ourselves to those at hand,—the leveling and breaking down of every law, custom, or tendency in society that tends to give one sex or class an advantage over the other.

When the men of California gave the women the ballot they gave them their bread, and now must we women expect them to put it in our mouths for us? The world will never give women equality with men, until the women themselves earn and win it.

Now the Federation has been impatiently accused during the past few months of still crying "women's rights" and not "humanity's rights," and the public can just expect us to go on crying them until there are no "women's rights" that are not "men's rights," and wherever the difference is the greatest, or the burden heaviest, just there will be heard the most complaining.

The men must learn that if women are to work shoulder to shoulder and elbow to elbow with them at desks, in the factories, mills or hearthsides, then she must be just as free and unhampered from legal restrictions and social standards as he, and that when we have leveled every double standard, taken away every sex limitation, legal as well as social,—the inheritance of a past of which women by acquiescence were as guilty as the men who imposed the standards, then will, and then can, womankind turn to those crying problems applicable alike to every citizen and with the burden of fear, envy and suspicion the past has engendered, dissipated stride forward in freedom, confidence and effort with man to the overcoming.

And to we women is now given the

duty of proving the fallacy of the "clinging vine," the "dominant male," or the "positive sex," and of making the term "double standard" a misnomer, but we must never forget for one moment that it is OUR DUTY.

So that the cause of sex pity, misunderstanding and prejudice may be buried and its grave forgotten; that greater sympathy, confidence and love may prevail among the citizens of our commonwealth and that mankind may rise to a higher realization of himself, let the California Federation of Women's Clubs steadily apply itself to the course it has pursued and a few more years of patient, organized, concentrated effort will realize its goal.

TO MAKE CATALINA AND CALIFORNIA SYNONYMOUS TERMS

That the future destiny of California and Santa Catalina Island are inseparably linked became an established certainty when Mr. Wrigley took over controlling interest in the Island and announced that he would start a world wide advertising campaign to attract tourists to these shores.

Bankers and business men in general are, therefore, naturally interested in the working out of the Wrigley-

Blankenhorn plans, which have as their ultimate objective a greater Catalina and a greater California.

The first announcement led many to suppose that Catalina was to be turned into a general free-for-all picnic ground, where high-brow and Bolshevik might come and mingle in fraternal brotherhood.

When Mr. Wm. Wrigley, Jr., and his associates purchased Santa Catalina Island last February, the new company announced that extensive improvements on the Island would be made. The plans of the new company are rapidly rounding out and Santa Catalina Island has been re-discovered.

Last week, the Company announced that a contract for eighty new cottages had been let. They are going up rapidly. Many of them have already been sold and families are making their plans to move in and take possession.

All the rooms in the new business block erected by the Company have been rented to enterprising merchants. The Los Angeles Trust & Savings Bank will open a branch in one of the largest rooms.

Mr. David Blankenhorn, President of the Catalina Island Company, in talking of the plans for the Island said: "It is our intention to make Catalina Island one of the world's greatest resorts not only for summer but for the entire year. We feel that the only way that this can be accomplished is to have people own their own homes on the Island. There is no reason why their houses on the Island should not be occupied every month in the year. We are receiving letters daily from retired business men from all over the United States who plan to make Catalina their permanent home."

Mr. Blankenhorn said that the policy of the new Company would be to keep the Island clean in every sense of the word, so that business men can send their families to the Island for the summer with the assurance that their surroundings will be of the best.

He said that while numerous offers come to the Company daily to erect merry-go-rounds, roller coasters, etc., on the Island, that no such plans would be considered.



THE California Federation of Women's Clubs endorses the merchants whose advertisements appear in The Clubwoman—it is our belief after investigation that each represents the best in his respective line.

We especially ask that club members be loyal to The Clubwoman—make a point of trading with our advertisers.

The merchant appreciates your business, and your co-operation in this will make a powerful magazine possible.

DEPARTMENT OF LITERATURE

FRANCES M. CARLTON-

In response to many requests for suggestions for study-outlines and readings of the literature of nations intimately associated with us in the World War, the following lists are offered. They are chronological, and an attempt has been made to cite writers whose works correspond to great epochs in the histories of their countries.

One was at once confronted with the lack of good English translations: for this reason it was useless to attempt the Polish, Belgian or Roumanian. What is available has already been given in the quarterly **Reading Lists**. English literature is our own, so France and Italy are left for us to consider.

The General Federation has just issued an outline of History, "France and Democracy," that should be a most useful supplement to the reading of French literature.

FRANCE

The Song of Roland—Celebrates the battle of Roncevaux (778), the Thermopylae of the Pyrenees.

Joinville, Jean de (1224-1317)—Chronicles of the Crusades.

Corneille, Pierre (1606-1664). Creator of the French drama)—*The Cid*.

Pascal, Blaise (1623-1662). (Defender of religious liberty—*Provincial Letters*. *Thoughts*.)

Voltaire, Arouet de (1694-1798). (Defender of freedom of thought)—*Philosophical Dictionary*.

Rouget, de Lisle (1760-1836). (An inspired patriot)—*The Marseillaise*.

Chenier, Andre (1762-1794). (A great poet, guillotined amid the turmoil of the French Revolution).

Stael, Mme. de (1766-1794). A literary

HARMON, State Chairman

internationalist) — "Literature must become international" — Germany, Corrine, or Italy.

Hugo, Victor (1802-1885). (Humanist and satirist)—*Les Miserables*. The legend of the centuries.

Flaubert, Gustave (1821-1880). (The realistic novel)—*Madame Bovary*.

Zola, Emile (1840-1902). (The naturalistic novel)—*The Downfall*.

Peguy, Charles (1873-1914). (Soldier, poet, leader of young France)—Nothing translated; many works in French.

ITALY

Dante, Alighieri (1265-1321). (The poet of divine justice)—*The Divine Comedy*.

Savonarola (1452-1498). (Moral reformer)—See Villari's *Life of Savonarola*.

Machiavelli, Nicolo (1469-1527). (The founder of a school of modern political theories)—*The Prince*.

Tasso, Torquato (1544-1595). (The chronicler of the Crusades)—*Jerusalem Delivered*.

Sarpi, Paolo (1550-1623). (The champion of free thought)—See his Biography by Andrew D. White.

Leopardi, Giacomo (1798-1857). (The poet of suffering and sorrow).

Pellico, Silvio (1788-1854)—He moved Europe to tears by his book, "My Prisons," an account of his Austrian captivity.

Mazzini, Giuseppe (1805-1872). (Patriot, idealist, revolutionist)—*The Duties of Man*.

Fogazzaro, Antonio (1842-1911). The enemy of clericalism)—His novel, "*The Saint*," was placed on the "Index."

WAR VICTORY COMMISSION

Clubs and individuals that have contributed to the War Victory Commission since the list published in August Clubwoman, 1918:

Previously acknowledged\$ 9,709.97

DISTRICTS

Northern District—

	Amount
Ord Bend Woman's Club.....	\$ 4.00
Maywood Woman's Club of Corning.....	21.00

Total.....	\$ 25.00
------------	----------

San Francisco District—

Association of Pioneer Women of California, in San Francisco.....	\$ 18.00
San Jose Womans' Club.....	29.50
Outdoor Art League of San Jose.....	27.00
Woman's Improvement Club of Vallejo.....	50.00
Hypatia Club of San Francisco.....	20.00

Total..... \$144.50

Alameda District—

Glenview Woman's Club of Oakland (in five payments) \$	12.50
Twentieth Century Club of Berkeley.....	5.00

Total..... \$ 17.50

San Joaquin Valley District—

Selma Wednesday Literary Club.....	\$ 11.50
Woman's Improvement Club of Madera.....	17.00
Modesto Woman's Improvement Club.....	100.00
Parlor Lecture Club of Fresno.....	92.00

Total..... \$220.50

Southern District—

Sweetwater Woman's Club of Bonita.....	\$ 11.50
Woman's Ten Thousand Club of El Centro.....	11.05
Highland Woman's Club.....	15.30

Total..... \$ 37.85

Los Angeles District—

Cosmos Club of Los Angeles.....	\$ 12.50
Somis Thursday Club.....	27.00
Strathmore Town and County Club.....	9.00
Burbank Woman's Club.....	78.00
East Whittier Woman's Club.....	27.00
Sierra Madre Woman's Club.....	70.00
Downey Saturday Afternoon Club.....	4.00

Total..... \$227.50

Unfederated Clubs—

Ebell of Los Angeles—through Mrs. P. G. Hubert.....	\$ 26.00
Ebell of Los Angeles—by Mrs. Robert Burdette.....	100.00

Total..... \$126.00

Individual Contributions—

Mrs. Stella Lewiston.....	\$ 5.00
Mrs. F. T. Bicknell.....	25.00
Elizabeth Owens	1.00

Total..... \$ 31.00

829.85

Total..... \$10,539.82

Total amount for California, \$10,539.82

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. F. T. BICKNELL.

Treasurer California Division.

June 4th, 1919.

Mrs. J. L. Gillis,
State Library,
Sacramento, Cal.

The Clubwoman

Official Organ of the
California Federation of
Women's Clubs

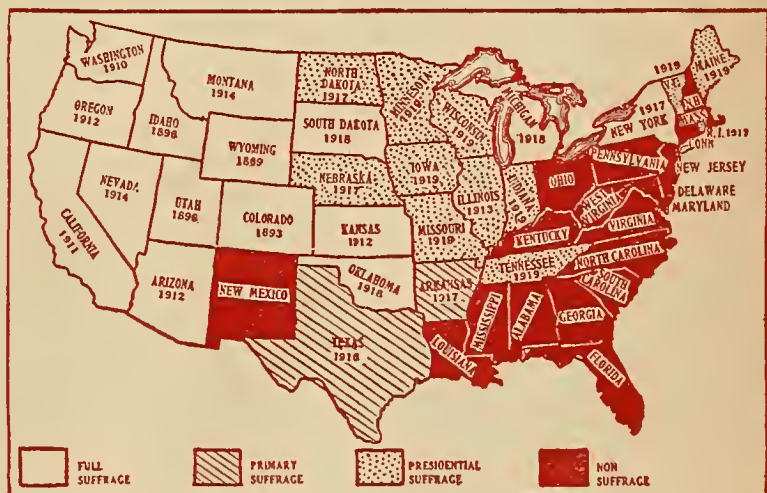
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From the New York "Tribune."

PRESENT STATUS OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

July, 1919

Vol. XI. No. 10



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The Clubwoman

Official Organ of the California Federation of Women's Clubs

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Copy from the Clubs Must be Sent to the District Press Chairmen.

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KINEMA

WEEK JULY 14

"THE CRIMSON GARDENIA"

By

REX BEACH

WEEK JULY 21

"VIRTUOUS MEN"

By

ARTHUR H. SAWYER

DEDICATION

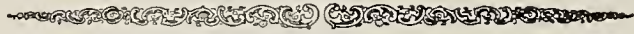
This number of the Clubwoman is dedicated to Anna Howard Shaw in loving and grateful memory of her lifelong devotion to a cause which she was privileged to see won in the passing of the National Suffrage Amendment by the Congress of the United States. Through the final ratification of the amendment all women will enter into the heritage bequeathed to them by such clear-visioned and courageous souls.

The compiling of this magazine has been

made an easy and delightful service by the generous and ready response of all who have been asked to contribute, and I desire to express my sincere appreciation and grateful thanks for the assistance that has been given me in this task.

The Clubwoman in the future will be edited by the Vice-President, Mrs. W. A. Fitzgerald.

BERTHA LOVEJOY CABLE.



C o n t e n t s

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw.....	5
President's Message	6
California Federation Representatives at Washington When Suffrage Amendment Passed.....	6
Message From Governor Stephens.....	7
Editorial Notes	7
The Susan B. Anthony Amendment.....	10
Ratification of Federal Amendment.....	12
After Ratification—What?.....	13
Should There Be a "Woman Vote"?.....	14
Protecting the Franchise.....	15
The Woman Citizen's Wheel of Progress.....	16
The Woman's Vote and Legislation.....	17
A Lesson in Statistics.....	17
Suffrage Leaders Celebrate Passage of Federal Amendment....	18
Message From District Presidents.....	21
Suggestions for a Seminar of Six or More Lessons on Citizen- ship	25
Pure Milk	30
As to Our Milk Supply.....	31



*Dr. Anna Howard Shaw
Born February 14, 1847
New Castle—On Tyne—England*

She came when four years old to America, one of five hundred immigrants, in "next to the lowest deck of the ship."

She died July 2, 1919, the acknowledged and honored leader of millions of American women.

Her autobiography, "The Story of a Pioneer," is dedicated

*"To the
Women Pioneers of America."
They cut a path through tangled underwood
Of old traditions, out to broader ways:
They lived to hear their work called brave and
good,
But oh! the thorns before the crown of boys.
The world gives lashes to its Pioneers
Until the goal is reached—then deafening
cheers.*

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

At the beginning of a new year with almost a new set of officers and new Department and Committee leaders, it is well to first "set our house in order."

May the President introduce to the Clubwomen of the State the Secretaries? The Recording Secretary, Mrs. Elon L. Warner of Ebell Society, Oakland, and the Thursday Reading Club of Oakland, who comes to the work with the zeal of an ideal clubwoman. Her faithfulness and capabilities have been proven by her previous work.

The Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Frederick T. Robson, while comparatively new to Federation work is not new in service, having been an efficient board member of the Woman's Committee of State and National Council of Defense, and Chairman of Town and Country Department of the Pacific Coast field of the Y. W. C. A. Mrs. Robson is a member of the Twentieth Century Club of Berkeley.

The President also has the privilege of appointing the Parliamentarian and has chosen Mrs. Annie Little Barry, who has proven to be a tower of strength to many presiding officers. Your President and Executive Board count themselves fortunate in bringing to the work these valuable officers.

The object of the California Federation of Women's Clubs, as stated in the Constitution and By-laws, is to unite the influence and enterprise of California women, to promote Educational, Moral, Social and Civic Measures and to compare methods of study and work.

Americanization has been recognized as the most vital issue before us today. Now to live up to our object and unite the influence and enterprise of our women and to promote this Educational program the State Federation will endeavor to follow the plans of the General Federation. The Departments of the General Federation at the Council meeting in Asheville agreed to con-

centrate upon definite working plans for Club work.

Mrs. Frank Gibson's Educational Program meant to prepare the worker herself, was given high commendation and every Department Chairman should read it not once but many times.

Mrs. Thomas G. Winter was made Director of Americanization. She will correlate the work of the different Departments and our different State Department leaders will very soon receive a comprehensive outline giving definite suggestions showing what work each can do in Americanization along their several lines. It is the President's wish that each State Department Chairman follow the plan as far as possible and thus make California a big factor in the plan of the General Federation.

Besides this Americanization work the clubs will have many new interests to consider. "To make America a thrifty people" will appeal to many clubs as something they can work on.

Community Service of all kinds is calling the women more loudly each day.

Recreation for adults as well as children must claim more and more of our attention.

The Art Clubs as well as the Civic and Improvement Clubs will want to take a live interest in the War Memorials being planned in almost every community in the state. Though the Memorial be only a sundial, a stone seat, or a swimming pool properly marked with a tablet setting forth the names of those who gave their lives, the community needs the help and guiding hand of the women. War memorials should be selected most carefully to the end that the memorial will fill the requirements to be an artistic thing forever, whether it be a practical and useful memorial or the purely ideal and beautiful sculpture with its spiritualizing influence.

Faithfully yours,

(Mrs. Aaron) ADELLA T. SCHLOSS.

CALIFORNIA FEDERATION REPRESENTATIVES AT WASHINGTON WHEN 'SUFFRAGE AMMENDMENT PASSED

After the Asheville Council Meeting, Mrs. Robert J. Burdette and Mrs. E. G. Denniston and your President journeyed to Washington to witness the passing of the National Suffrage Amendment. As we sat in the balcony of the Senate Chamber in the National Capitol June 3rd and 4th, waiting two days for the vote to be taken, we had time as Corra Harris said "to look down upon them with a certain regretful compassion." Mrs. Denniston and I had to leave just before the vote was taken in order to take our train for Chicago. We left Mrs. Burdette (who changed her time of going to New York in order to see the finish) to represent California in the jollification that followed the announcement of the vote.

As a State President I can see that Na-

tional Enfranchisement of women will mean more uniformity of interests. We will no longer need to spend time adjusting plans for Suffrage states and non-suffrage states, greater force when all have the same stand. Women of the United States will be a ing in the different states.

The one great result I hope to see come out of the National Enfranchisement is the right of women to proper remuneration in their homes as well as in the business world; and this proper remuneration will overcome to a great extent the moral degeneration that comes from the want of money.

The country which grants equal suffrage must be prepared for equal wages and for equal opportunity.

ADELLA TUTTLE SCHLOSS.

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE GENERAL FEDERATION

IONE V. H. COWLES

As soon as the Susan B. Anthony Amendment is completely ratified the clubwomen everywhere, in rural districts and in urban places, will do just what the women of those states enfranchising their women have done.

Classes will be formed in the women's clubs to study not only the intricacies of the voting, but the legislation under consideration.

The little clubwoman of the rural sections may be stunned when she first realizes the responsibility of the ballot, but she will re-

spond mightily, as she has done in everything else which the Government has set her to do.

The nation will not receive an unschooled electorate from the ranks of clubwomen. Six years ago we, of the General Federation, saw the drift of the times, and organized a committee of Political Science. This committee has actively suggested studies for clubs in our federation. Thus the seed for this day of full enfranchisement has already been sown.

MESSAGE FROM GOVERNOR STEPHENS

The women of the United States, and the men, too, are to be congratulated on the passage of the National Suffrage Amendment by Congress.

As a Representative in Congress I voted for the National Suffrage Amendment. During the campaign in 1910 in California for Woman Suffrage I spoke and labored industriously in its behalf.

For the past eight years California has had Woman Suffrage and has profited thereby in every way. Health conditions, social conditions, school conditions and political conditions are all vastly improved because the women of California have had the ballot. If woman suffrage was again to be voted on in California it would carry by an overwhelming majority.

The women of the United States by their unselfish and effective war work and by their untold and heart-breaking sacrifices have won the right and opportunity to vote upon all governmental questions, particularly those social, economic and reconstruction questions that so vitally affect them.

I am ready to call an extra session of our Legislature and will do so when ratification by California will do the most good. In my judgment California's Legislature will ratify unanimously, but it would be a mistake to do so alone. If ratified now California's action—like the second tally of an eight-run baseball game—would soon be forgotten, except as part of the final score.

My desire is to help materially the cause of equal suffrage to the end that citizen women in every state in the Union may have the legal right to vote for President in 1920. The definite promise that California's Governor will join other Governors in calling an extra session of the Legislature, and the certainty that the California Legislature will unanimously ratify will prove the most effective argument for use in other states. Acting singly we might delay the final result, but by agreeing to join with other states, California will help put over equal suffrage before the next Presidential primary.

EDITORIAL NOTES

OUR PLEDGE

At its 18th Annual Convention, held in Coronado last May, the C. F. W. C. memorialized Congress on the Susan B. Anthony Amendment. It also endorsed the League of Women Voters.

Today it presents its official organ, the Clubwoman, as a Ratification Number, and in so doing pledges itself to renewed effort for universal suffrage and for the education which will make it effective.

RATIFICATION THE NEW BATTLE CRY

With the passage of the Federal Amendment, the scene of action shifted from the halls of Congress to the State Legislatures. Unfortunately only eleven states are due to hold regular sessions in time to pass upon

the Amendment before the presidential election.

In order to secure the necessary two-thirds of the states it will be necessary to call sessions, and it is now the first business of each state to plan for immediate ratification.

The Governor of California, who was a suffragist long before there was a suffrage band-wagon, has planned and headed a list of Governors who promise to call an extra session as soon as a sufficient number of states enroll.

We are sure of our state, but for the effect on other states, we want it to ratify early—California was the first large state to adopt suffrage—California should not wait on other states.

THEIR BIRTHDAY

Susan B. Anthony, born Feb. 15, 1820.

Anna Howard Shaw, born Feb. 14, 1847.

With Suffrage triumphant, it is peculiarly fitting to recognize especially two women who will always stand out as leaders in the woman movement—Susan B. Anthony, the great organizer, and Anna Howard Shaw, the great orator. In a birthday number of the *Woman Citizen*, published Feb. 22, 1919, Dr. Shaw, then seventy-two years old—and before the passage of the amendment—showed her glorious and indomitable spirit in the following:

GREETING

The years roll round in such rapid succession that we can scarcely realize that a little more than seventy years have passed since the first suffrage convention in America met in the little Methodist Church in Seneca Falls, N. Y. For three score and ten years the women of this so-called foremost republic in all the world; women whose ancestors sought freedom and refuge from oppression; women who side by side with men trekked through forest and plains and over trackless mountains; women who endured the weary loneliness, dangers and privations of pioneer life to open to the world a nation for free people, for three score and ten years these women have endured with burning hearts a sense of injustice and ingratitude from a country which, in every hour of its need, has never failed to call upon them for the most arduous and unrequited service—and never failed to receive it to the full measure of women's ability. For that country has refused recognition of their worth and their service by refusing to grant to them that political freedom which it boasts that it bestows upon all the oppressed of the earth.

While the women of the United States have watched and toiled and waited, those in the Old World, in nation after nation, have received political enfranchisement, until, to-day, our country, of all the nations which fought to make the world safe for democracy, occupies the unenviable position of standing alone in denying democracy to women.

Yet we are nearing the goal. A sense of obligation is stirring the souls of mankind. Women are sharing in the general recognition of human responsibility and rights. On this ninety-ninth anniversary of the birth of our incomparable leader we, with all the people of the world, may rejoice in a new birth of freedom for all mankind.

Miss Anthony would never consider herself free as long as any human being was enslaved. She knew no bounds to freedom, no form of justice which excluded any human being, or race, or country. Hers was a world spirit such as is rising to-day from the ashes of the fearful sacrifices which the world has been compelled to make that it may understand the meaning and oneness of life—that when one suffers all suffer.

Our goal is in view, the toil and weariness are over. One more supreme effort, a few more months of service, and we shall be in possession of the glorious heritage of political freedom bequeathed to generations yet unborn.

What a benefaction and what a heritage! Thrice blessed are they who have been considered worthy to share in its service. The crown of our joy is that we are not alone in the hope of speedy victory.

During the last five years all civilized peoples have rallied to our standard and have fought the battle we have waged for seventy years—and all are sharing the victory.

To all who have consciously or unconsciously contributed to this triumph of the spirit of democracy over autocracy, of right over wrong, of human justice over national pride and power; in a word, of the right and opportunity of men and women to work out their salvation in this world as well as the world to come, I pledge my loyalty and service until the goal is won.

Ever faithfully yours,

(Signed) ANNA HOWARD SHAW.

"EYES FRONT"

The passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment means hope renewed and faith re-established. America can no longer be arrested by the accusing finger of consistency as she points the way to self-government for the nations of the world. The Republican party's progressive element has given a body blow to its reactionary element. The majority of the Democratic party has reasserted the leadership under which the party has made its greatest contribution to the nation's history—the leadership of President Wilson.

To the friends of suffrage in both parties the National American Woman Suffrage Association tenders its abiding gratitude for the good will extended and the good work done. Not soon will the sacrifices made and the Herculean efforts put forth be forgotten.

Eyes front! is the watchword now, as we begin another struggle, short as the other was long, the struggle for ratification.

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT."

THE FEDERAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

Adopted by the House May 21, 1919, by a vote of 304 to 89.

Adopted by the Senate June 4, 1919, by a vote of 56 to 25.

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several states as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-

fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"RESOLVED

"Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

"Section 2. The congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

According to Suffrage History, California had the honor of first presenting the present Amendment to Congress.

"In 1877 petitions were received (by the suffrage association) from twenty-six different states asking that a Sixteenth amendment for women's enfranchisement be passed by Congress."

"By a coup d'etat Miss Anthony and her coadjutors appeared on the floor of Congress and presented each member with a copy of the petition from his own state. It is unbelievable to read now the scorn and jeers and ribaldry with which these petitions were received. 'There was one Senator man enough and gentleman enough to lift the petition from the insulting proposition (made by another Senator). It was Senator Sargent of California,' reported the INDEPENDENT of that date. 'He demanded for the petition of more than 10,000 women, at least the courtesy which would be given to any other.'"

"On January 10, 1878, the Amendment, virtually in its present form, was presented by Hon. A. A. Sargent of California, and was referred to the Committee on Privi-

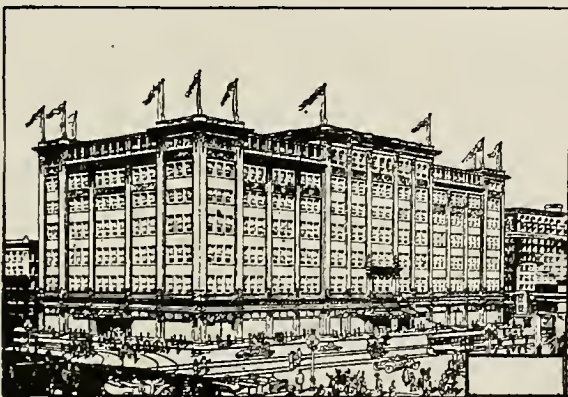
leges and Elections, which committee granted Women Suffragists hearings in the next two days."

From 1879 the National Woman Suffrage Association went up valiantly to each session of Congress to what Aunt Susan, with a grim smile, called "our usual defeat" until 1919, when defeat was turned to triumph—a triumph won after weary years of heroic effort of generations of women—and of men.

Mrs. Catt says: "The passage of the Federal suffrage amendment by the United States Congress should be credited to no man or woman, nor group of men or women, nor to any one political party. It should be credited to no particular method or form of campaign, nor even to our own generation. Any attempt so to limit the credit betokens crass ignorance of American and world history. The passage of the amendment is the result of fifty years or more of concerted, never-ceasing effort."

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw has long had up a wager that "America will beat Turkey to suffrage, let come what will."

The National Security League, in its effort to counteract the spirit of Bolshevism, has determined that this can best be done by an increased interest in our own Government. To this end the 17th of September has been named Constitution Day, and citizens are urged to present programs of study and discussion of our Federal Constitution on that day.



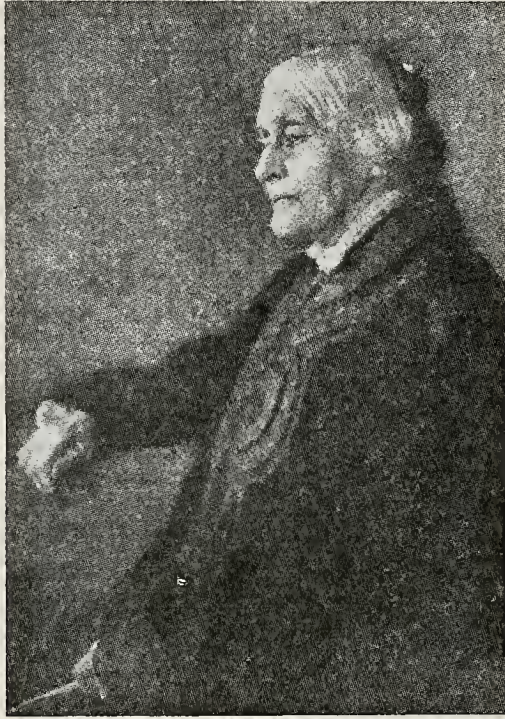
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SEVENTH AND GRAND



THE SUSAN B. ANTHONY AMENDMENT

Gail Laughlin

Rightly is the suffrage amendment submitted by Congress to the states for ratification, known as the Susan B. Anthony Amendment, not only because the amendment is word for word as drafted by Miss Anthony in 1875, and introduced in every session of Congress since 1878, but even more, because the enfranchisement of women through the United States Constitution was from the beginning of her suffrage work to the last day of her life her goal. In her *History of Woman Suffrage*, she says (Vol. 4, P. 11.), "The Association does not discourage attempts in various states to secure from their respective Legislatures the submission of an amendment to the voters . . . but it is confirmed in the opinion that the quickest and surest way to secure woman suffrage will be by an amendment to the Federal Constitution."

Women first claimed the right to vote under the Fourteenth Amendment, ratified in 1868. All suffrage leaders and many able lawyers and jurists held that that amendment enfranchised women, as I firmly believe, that honestly interpreted, it did. Many women in different states attempted to vote, and some brought suit against election officials when refused. Susan B. Anthony did vote and was arrested and fined for so doing, a fine which she declared in open court she

would never pay—and she never did, for Susan B. Anthony was always what the conservatives call a "militant." Her refusal could legally have landed her in prison, but it was not the fashion in those days to imprison women for demanding political liberty.

In 1875 the Supreme Court decided against the claim of women to suffrage by virtue of the Fourteenth Amendment, and so the long struggle began. There has been a hearing on the suffrage amendment at every session of Congress as far back as my memory goes, and I think at every session since 1878, but until the last few years no canvas of the members was made and the hearings had become almost perfunctory. In 1902, when, fresh from college and law school, I first came into active touch with the organized suffrage movement and spoke at the hearing before the Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate, the outspoken attitude of all the leaders was, "Of course the committee won't even make any report, but they will print us 5,000 or 10,000 copies of our arguments which we can send out under the frank of a friendly Senator for propaganda."

For many years no state followed the noble lead of Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Idaho. Then, in 1910, came Washington; in 1911, California, and immediately after Oregon, Nevada and Kansas; 4,000,000 women

were voters, the woman vote was a power which could force a reckoning. To those with political vision it was the beginning of the end. Congress could no longer "get by" with hearings and franked copies of suffrage arguments. We have reached and passed the milestone of submission of the amendment by Congress, and now comes the last lap to the goal of ratification.

We shall have only begun to do our duty when we have had California ratify—and that we haven't done yet, though ten other states have, four of them at special sessions. I have sometimes heard California women say, relative to a federal amendment, "Let the women of other states get suffrage for themselves as we California women did." Whoever says that, thereby stamps herself as not one of those who helped to win suffrage for the women of California. Otherwise, she would know that California women did not get suffrage for themselves. The first definite start toward woman suffrage in California was made by Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony, who came here fifty years ago and stirred California women to effort, notably Ellen Clark Sargent, whose husband, Senator Sargent first introduced the suffrage amendment in Congress in 1878. And California would not have woman suffrage now if Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Idaho had not, though long years, in face of calumny and slander, kept the flag of freedom flying. And finally, the campaign of 1911, that close and hard-won campaign, would not have been won except for the help, both in money and workers, sent by the women of other states.

Susan B. Anthony, even when well past 70 years old, campaigned in California and other states, caught midnight trains, spent nights in comfortless wayside stations and suffered all the hardships of suffrage campaigning—hardships so great that no mere money could induce one to endure them. And I know whereof I speak. I have tacked up on fences and elsewhere notices of my own meetings, rung the meeting bell, cleaned up my meeting places, filled the lamps and washed the lamp chimneys of halls donated for suffrage meetings, driven through floods, taken all-night stage rides, had my face frost-bitten driving to a train in the middle of the night in zero weather, etc. Yet, the last time I saw Miss Anthony, at her home in Rochester, she told me that for fifty years she had never been at home for more than six weeks at a time—and she loved her home.

The path to political liberty for California women was made wide because Susan B. Anthony and other women, the unconquerable souls of a past generation, endured hardship and braved and suffered the ridicule and insult—yes, and the physical violence which met the early demands for woman suffrage. By their stripes we are healed. Where they sowed we have reaped.

At this writing, as stated, 10 states have ratified the amendment, and by the time this

"The Chinese Coat"

—is one of the dainty 'dorable new Bullock Blouses—The Casaque another —"Over the Skirt" a third—while pep-lum, tablier and apron adaptations are developed in original ways on many more—

—And dainty Georgette, the material—in white, flesh, beige, gray, navy, black, peach, apricot, volga, green, maize, Bermuda, Victory, French Blue, Orchid, Shadow Lawn—While laces, woolen threads, Angora skeins, silken cords and beads apply themselves with a wit that is as individual as anything can be—

—A glimpse at them—and you will not be happy 'till you have seen their every little clever thought.

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—Chinese motified and Chinese silhouetted typifies very delightfully the spirit of the Orient—

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—And sheer, billowy white voile smocked with dainty pastel shades.

—Mercerized Rajah in white, tan, blue or rose, and dozens of very lovely styles in the cotton crepes and repps.

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—Third Floor.

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is published, there will be more. Of the 10, only two are states in which women have full suffrage. That is significant of the result. Nine states in all have, so far, called special sessions. At the rate at which ratification is being given, perhaps we of Califor-

nia will not be called upon to aid in other states either by the example of our legislative action or by money. If not, then by just so much are we the losers, for we can pay the debt we owe for our own freedom only by being instant and eager to make other women free.

RATIFICATION OF FEDERAL AMENDMENT

Mrs. Seward Simons

After forty years of effort an amendment to the federal constitution granting suffrage to women has finally passed Congress. It is interesting to note that it was a California senator, the Honorable A. A. Sargent, who first presented the amendment to the Senate. This amendment, which has for years been called the Susan B. Anthony Amendment, must be ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the state before it becomes effective. It will certainly be ratified. No amendment to the federal constitution has ever failed of ratification, but it is important that this should be done before the 1920 presidential campaign.

The last session of Congress delayed in an unpardonable way the passage of this amendment. It was done purposely, in order that it might be made difficult for women to vote at the next general election, and for that reason it is important that the ratification should be speeded up, and that California should not delay.

Governor Stephens has sent out a round-robin letter to the governors of other states, asking them to pledge themselves to call an extra session of the legislature in their own states, and he has pledged himself to call a session of the California legislature as soon as he knows that enough governors of other states are going to do so to make it worth while. The hope of the women of this state is that the governor will see his way clear to calling an extra session without waiting.

There is every reason, if any woman may vote at the presidential election, that all women should have that opportunity. Women of California are not free unless the women of the nation are free. If important questions of social welfare are involved in the next presidential election, the intelligence and education of women in these lines is needed in order that they may aid in a decision which so affects the welfare of the people of the country. Two questions suggest themselves as possibilities,—the League of Nations and Prohibition.

During the period of the war women have realized that they have never been consulted about the making of wars, nor the making of

the terms of peace. The burdens of war fall heavily on women. During the past great world war women have shown themselves to be patriotic, self-sacrificing, loyal, and devoted. They have, also, shown that they could assume and carry burdens which have heretofore been considered far too heavy for them. They have filled places of responsibility in a creditable manner. They look forward to a League of Nations which shall prevent further war. In any opportunity which arises to make a decision on whether there shall be further war or preparation for war, the women of every nation should have an opportunity to express an opinion.

The same is true of the great question of Prohibition, whose evils women know and dread. From their study of social questions, from their philanthropic and charitable work, from their study of war conditions, they know the benefits of prohibition. If this should become one of the questions in the presidential campaign, the voice of all the women of the country should be heard.

There can be no question of the justice of hastening the ratification of this suffrage amendment, which will give tardy recognition to the value of woman's contribution to national life. In so long denying them this right, the United States has reflected on its own protestations of democracy because as Lincoln said, "No nation can exist half free and half slave," and the women of the nation have realized during the past two years of crises that, while they have been called upon to do much unusual work and to carry out difficult programs, they have not had any voice in making these programs; and they further realize that if they had had an opportunity to share in the plans which have been made for the conduct of affairs during this time, that they would have, in many instances, planned very differently. From this special emphasis, they more than ever realize that in political matters,—local, state, and national,—the wisdom and intelligence of both men and women is needed to carry on the affairs of the state, if the government is to be in a real sense "of the people, for the people, and by the people."

AFTER RATIFICATION—WHAT?

MRS. JAMES W. ORR, President C. F.W. C., 1912-1914

A recent editorial in a San Francisco paper urged Governor Stephens to call an extra session of the Legislature to ratify the Federal Suffrage Amendment, despite the cost incurred, although the tone was somewhat ironic, and, in the question of Woman Suffrage, indifferent, as was apparent in the final sentence, "thereafter some of us will have peace."

Whether it is to be peace or a sword, it is well for women to see clearly that thereafter we will have a definite responsibility, which we have hitherto shirked or shouldered, according to our personal inclination.

Relieved from all implication of minority, no longer classed with incompetents, we shall, in the eventuality of success in ratification, come into a realization that we have been given place, power and responsibility.

For the life of the Nation these three have been in male hands; our laws and institutions, inherited or acquired, have grown out of the minds of men and are so embodied in the structure and vesture of our common life, that we cannot divide the garment.

Our unaccustomed hands will have to shape it to other use; our minds, untrained in the devious and uncharted ways of political diplomacy will grope, perhaps blindly, for enlightenment, and our hearts pray, perhaps vainly, for guidance.

Actively and consciously included in the political life of our day and time we shall, possibly, lose our antipathy to much that has seemed dark and dubious, finding in association, an understanding of policies and of politicians, and so come to see that they are all very human creations.

We have been called, time without end, the irresponsible, illogical, yet irresistible sex, which has flattered or consoled, or condemned us, as one pleases, but which has very definitely placed us.

When we attain our political majority, it is at once expected of us to be wise, dependable, active participants in party politics.

In this newly shriven world a treaty of peace has been made between the sexes, a covenant of permanent fellowship. How shall we meet a situation so at variance with the aforesaid accredited limitations?

The prospect, and I trust the realization, is an intellectual stimulant, so broad in its scope and outlook that thought is released, and vision carried to a new horizon.

It means more than the pursuit of moral issues we have long been busy about; it means a direct interest, and a voice, in the development of every phase of our National life, and our international relations.

It is a fascinating outlook; we can pursue it with the brightest minds, stored with experience and ripened with reflection. We

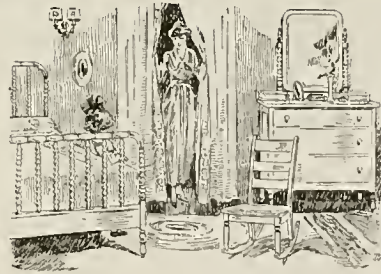
have for the most part been passive recipients; shall we not now become intelligent participants, happily awake to the immediate prospect which shall alike educate our purpose and thought.

Dr. E. H. Ross in a recent address showed us very kindly but conclusively that women had not achieved any appreciable influence in the field of religion, education, or politics.

We have carried a tremendous handicap of prejudice, tradition and indifference; we must consciously cultivate reason, logic, and a sense of collective responsibility.

I find in President Wilson's words, written for another and a greater occasion, the fitting conclusion, and I am glad to quote them:

"We have begun a plan of co-operation, which I believe will broaden and strengthen as the years go by, so that this grip of the hand that we have taken will not be relaxed. We have been, we shall continue to be comrades, co-workers in tasks which, because they are common, will weave out a common conception of duty. If this be true, that this has been accomplished, it is a very great thing."



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SHOULD THERE BE A "WOMAN VOTE?"

Mrs. Shelley H. Tolhurst

This country seems firmly committed to the "Two-Party" political system—an inheritance from Great Britain—contrasting with that prevailing upon the continent which, in a general grouping of "Right," "Left" and "Center," permits of many subdivisions under each.

It is true that from time to time, a Third Party arises, demanding changes and voicing ideas—but when these demands are made with sufficient force, they are taken up by one or the other established Party, which thereby secures the discontented vote and frequently rides thereon to victory.

I say "one or the other,"—because the two parties do not represent permanently the conservative and radical thought—but change places as political exigencies determine. For example—the Democratic party—for some time the exponent of conservatism—with an astuteness not usual in its policy—took up the ideas of the Progressives and by putting many of them into execution threw the Republicans into a reactionary cul-de-sac. Nor does either party seem to be founded upon basic principles which will determine, in advance, its stand upon a given question. Take certain Sacred Shibboleths—The Doctrine of "States Rights"—How can that be reconciled with the votes of the Democratic Representatives upon the National Prohibition Amendment? As for the Tariff—both sides now concede that it is not a political issue, but one to be determined by expert commissions, and based upon varying world conditions.

So, at the opening of a presidential campaign, we behold the rivals manoeuvring for place. One, although uneasy, yet rosy from its seven years of plenty; the other, lean and angry, and both prepared to take up any issue which they believe will lead to victory.

Into this campaign, which as yet, seems to offer few issues of importance, there will enter a new element—the women voters—and these are being urged, passionately urged, to prove their patriotism and intelligence by joining this or that party, and giving it strong and loyal support.

Before following this advice, it may be

well for women to determine for themselves three points:

First—Is there a program—ideas—values—which express the woman's point of view and which, as yet, has not been recognized in a world hitherto exclusively the creation of men?

Second—Can such a program be agreed upon and formulated?

Third—If so, how can its recognition be secured by political action?

The First has already been answered by the expressions of Women's organizations throughout the country, whose lines of effort—clear and positive—show a marked unanimity in their social and humanitarian aims. The existence of these organizations would seem to go far in answering the Second, as they furnish a machinery ready-made—if not yet complete.

But as to the Third—How can women secure not only recognition of their ideas but power to carry them out?

Will it be by joining the old groups—taking program—obeying orders—compromising all along the line for the success of "the party?"

It must be remembered that at present all sources of power lie in the hands of men—Governmental, financial, commercial, and vast underlying agencies—and that while the "Ladies" are being most urgently invited to enter politics—in certain ornamental capacities—it is not probable that there will be divided with them any more real power than the manner in which women manifest political sagacity makes necessary.

The history of former groups which have obtained success by balancing one party against another should give a hint.

Yes—for a time at least—I believe there should be a "woman vote"—non-partisan, fluid, elastic, which will swing to either party pledging itself to bring about those things for which women greatly care. There is not in this the least hint of "sex-antagonism."

On the contrary, it is merely the modern version of the age-old drama wherein the "crested knights do battle for their ladies' favor."

"The Beginning of the End," is the label on a display in the archives of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, which contains copies of the "Declaration of Rights" drawn up at the first Suffrage Convention held in Seneca Falls, N. Y., in 1848, and fac-similes of the Federal Woman Suffrage Amendment, autographed by Vice-President Marshall and Speaker Gillette.

Among the committee of women led by Miss Anthony, who presented the cause in

these two days, was Mrs. Elizabeth Boynton Harbert from Illinois. Mrs. Harbert now resides at 1671 N. Raymond avenue, Pasadena.

One of the earliest bills for Woman's Suffrage was presented in the Minnesota Legislature in 1848, by Col. John Sobieski, a Pole, who though only twenty-five years old was a veteran of our Civil War. Col. Sobieski is now a resident of Los Angeles, California.

PROTECTING THE FRANCHISE

By Mary E. Foy

The right to vote once enjoyed cannot be taken away from any individual except as drastic punishment for crime or treason, nor is it likely that any condition can arise which might lead to the taking of the franchise from women generally.

The thought behind the theme is not so much that we are to protect the franchise from the enemies of suffrage who might pursue us, but rather that we look to danger from its friends. It is not so much the franchise but our democratic institutions which are to be protected from danger of a slow decay which must follow indifference from danger of brutal destruction which must follow ignorance and prejudice, or from danger of complete change which might be worked through subtleties of legislation directed by the tools of Selfishness.

Can it be that a Divine Providence in shaping the destinies of the race is bringing women so generally into the exercise of the voting franchise just as the last great empires are crumbling and humanity is taking on new life and setting about the establishment of a new order in which the welfare of human beings is to be the matter of greatest concern?

There have been great wars before this one in which high-minded youth has gone forth to battle for great progressive ideals, and too often the victories of battle have been lost through diplomacy or reactionary legislation.

In our time no danger has seemed so menacing as that which might assail our liberties from the scheming of men whose understanding and ideals belong to the ancient world, not the modern. Our young men, who were called to make the world safe for democracy, and who crossed the sea by thousands, were intensely modern-minded. They sensed the issue and realized the part they were playing. They knew that humanity had come to the parting of the ways and that the future happiness of all the peoples of the world was at stake and they gave their lives gladly for the great cause.

The women of this country feel that had our boys been destined not to return they would not have died in vain, because of the one great fact that the reactionary old men, whose diplomacy or legislation, too often in the past, stole away the fruits of victory were not in a position to carry things with the usual high hand. Our powerful modern-minded group of voting women are not to be deceived by subtleties nor false logic and the reactionary must reckon with them.

Our boys of vision are home again. They are very modest and humble about their great achievements and somewhat confused, even on old sometime familiar ground. Whether they can be deceived or whether they may be, there is no danger today, because of the great strength of the voting wives, mothers and sisters. These women will protect the franchise. They will not allow it to be used to carry any measure not progressive, nor democratic,—not for the betterment of conditions under which human beings must live.

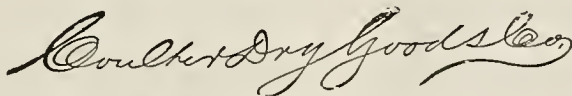
To protect the franchise from misuse, let us realize both the value of the franchise and the nobility of our own selves as potential units in the composite sovereignty of this nation. Let us not be indifferent, but let us school ourselves to use our great power nobly in each and every election. Let us work to inform ourselves, not only as to men and measures, a sort of plane citizenship, two dimensions but no depth, but let us get beneath the surface to study and analyze all those deep under-currents of unrest which are disturbing the masses in order that we may understand and value their significance. Let us vote always for those things which the youths of all Time have fought for, that they and those of our own day who have made the supreme sacrifice shall not have died in vain.

Yes—we will protect the franchise—protect it from misuse by mobilizing at every election, the inspired intelligence of America, through our use of the ballot.

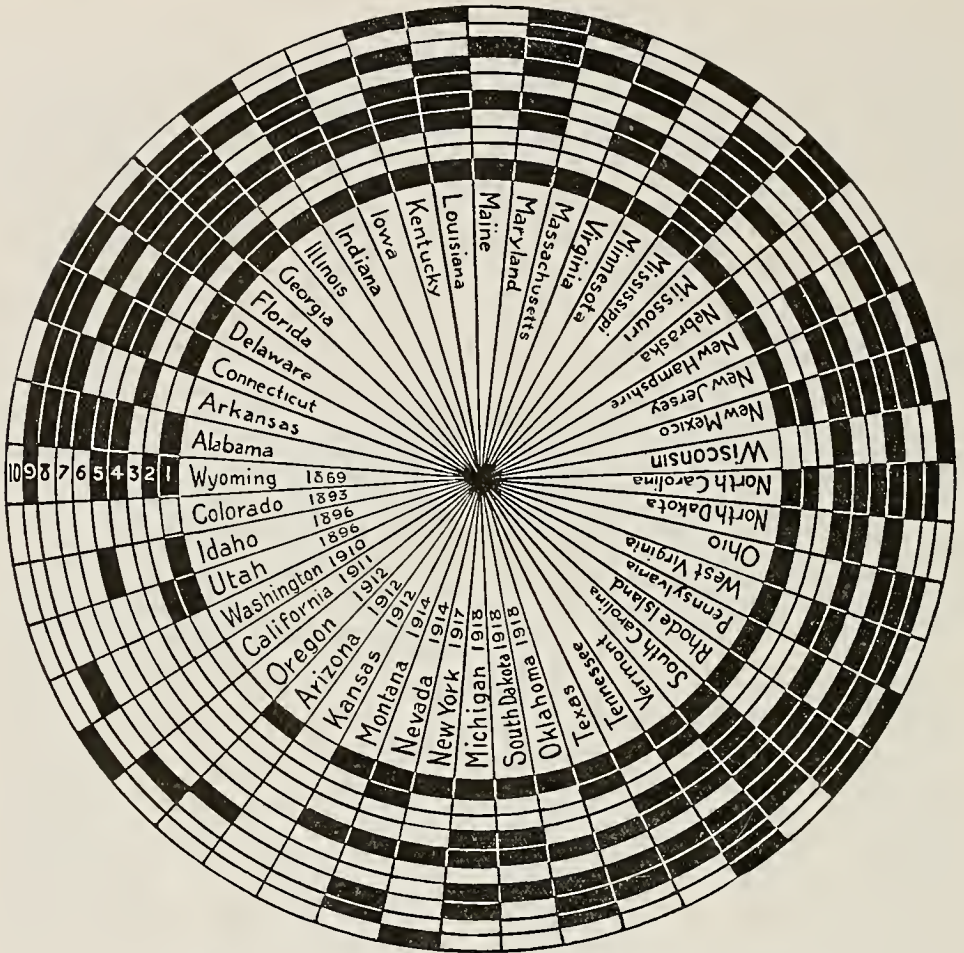
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THE WOMAN CITIZEN'S WHEEL OF PROGRESS

(Mrs. J. C. Holman, of St. Paul, originated this wheel)

WHITE SPACES INDICATE GOOD LEGISLATION,
BLACK SPACES POOR OR NO LEGISLATION

Circle 1 Industrial Welfare Commission to regulate hours, wages and working conditions of women and children.

2 Child Labor—14 year limit. Guarded exemptions during vacations are allowed and poverty exemptions when these are neutralized by Mothers' Pensions laws.

Circle 3 Compulsory education—State-wide.

4 Eight or nine hour day for women.

5 Minimum wage.

6 Mothers' pensions.

7 Equal guardianship.

8 Age of consent, 18 years—chaste or unchaste.

9 Red light abatement.

10 Prohibition.

This wheel furnishes a graphic illustration of the power of "indirect" influence and of the "direct" vote, for the legislation noted covers subjects of particular interest to all women. And it is more than a coincidence

that the section of "white" states are the states where women vote. Since the last session of the legislature which ratified the National Prohibition Amendment, California ranks with Kansas as "all white."

THE WOMAN'S VOTE AND LEGISLATION

KATHERINE PHILIPS EDSON

The long fight for women's political emancipation has been almost ended by the action of Congress submitting to the States the Susan B. Anthony Amendment. The next step, ratification by the States, must be vigorously waged and accomplished and then the real work of the women of America for constructive political action can begin. Women are today such a large and growing element in the economic life of the Nation that the special problems growing out of their entrance into industry are clamoring for intelligent thought and careful expert legislative action.

The most far-reaching laws protecting women in industry are in the suffrage States, but yearly as we add to the legislative devices for such protection are such States building rather selfish barriers for their women and leaving by far the greatest mass of working women in the United States practically unprotected by Minimum Wage Legislation or control of the hours of labor.

When the women in America have the full franchise then we will demand Federal action protecting the childhood and motherhood of the race. Such action will not be discriminatory as is much of the present state legislation, but will apply to all women in all States, and will do much to equalize the present inequalities in competition between the States.

The Committee on Women in Industry of the National League for Women Voters has a most comprehensive industrial program under the able leadership of Mrs. Raymond Robins. It is most essential for the women of California to develop this organization locally so that such action as we have taken in California can be extended nationally and that industry in California will not be subjected to any unfair interstate competition, but that the humanity that California is trying to build into its industrial life may grow through women's political action until it spreads over our entire Nation.

A LESSON IN STATISTICS

CAROLINE KELLOGG

In a recent pamphlet by the Registrar of Voters of Los Angeles County, D. B. Lyons, entitled "REGISTRATIONS AND ELECTIONS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIF., 1918-1919," we find some illuminating statistics, while it represents only the registrations of one county of the State, yet it can be taken as fairly representative of the whole State.

In it we find that 306,304 persons registered to vote in Los Angeles County in



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1918-18, and that of this number 150,690 were men and 155,614 were women citizens, or a total record of 4924 more women registrants than men. Of course, in making comparisons, we must take into consideration that not all conscripted voters found it as easy to register as usual and that the men's vote, under normal conditions, would have been a little heavier, but nevertheless, such a heavy registration by women voters should settle the purpose of what women wanted with the ballot if there is any truth in the old adage that "the proof of the pudding is the eating."

It is also interesting to note that of the five supervisorial districts in Los Angeles County, four had a larger majority of women registered to vote than men, and that in several Senatorial and Assembly Districts more women were registered to vote than men.

While these facts are no proof of the actual number of votes cast, yet they can be taken as indicative of aroused interest on the part of women in public affairs and the effect of being able to climax and chrystal-

ize civic education and discussion of election issues by ballot.

The facts set forth in this little booklet should set many women to thinking seriously, as it is obvious the women's vote is beginning to reach the majority crest and is responsible for the present type of governmental official and his standards and conduct of office, inasmuch as their decision played a principal part in his election; and wherever we find disgraceful official conduct, cheap policies expressed, or careless, inefficient methods used, we women voters may well take the matter to heart and apply ourselves vigorously to the study of governmental and social problems to the utmost of our judgment and knowledge, that future generations may not charge us with indifference and ignorance of their welfare.

A copy of the booklet mentioned should be preserved among the files of every active clubwoman for reference and can be obtained by writing D. B. Lyons, Los Angeles County Registrar of Voters, Los Angeles, Cal., for a copy.

SUFFRAGE LEADERS CELEBRATE PASSAGE OF FEDERAL AMENDMENT

At a meeting of local suffrage leaders, called by Mrs. Robert Armstrong Dean, State Chairman of Ratification for the National American Suffrage Association, Governor Stephens placed California in the "certain" column.

Mrs. Alexander F. Morrison, a former President of the National Association of Collegiate Alumnae, presided at the meeting and each speaker voiced not only gratification at the passage of the Federal Amendment, but the hope for final enactment through ratification by the State Legislatures, and that California might be one of the first states to so ratify.

Albert H. Elliott, a San Francisco attorney, whose forceful arguments and delightful wit were at the call of suffrage workers through the California campaign was present to "reminisce" and rejoice with those workers on the present occasion.

Mrs. Frank P. Deering, who served as Press Chairman for Northern California at the time of the state campaign reviewed the work of all women's organizations in the interest of suffrage, including the College Equal Suffrage League, the Susan B. Anthony Club, the State Association of the National Club Woman's Franchise League, and many others.

Mr. A. P. Black, attorney, who spoke for the cause often in 1911, prophesied early ratification. Mrs. Annette Abbott Adams, the only woman U. S. District Attorney was unable to be present because of her official duties, and was reported by the Chairman as "absent further to support the living argument she makes for equal suffrage."

Mrs. Robert A. Dean, Chairman of the

Ratification Committee for California reported replies to the circular letter which had been sent to the members of the Legislature. Over half have been heard from and all state that they will vote for ratification.

Thomas E. Hayden, attorney and local Federal official, who also campaigned for suffrage in 1911, characterized suffrage as the achievement of an ideal, and plead for the support of further ideals through the League of Nations.

The final speaker was Governor Stephens, who presented his plan of a "round robin" to be sent by him to all the Governors of States, asking them to pledge themselves to call a special session of their respective legislatures for the purpose of ratification of the Federal Amendment. Governor Stephens promised to call a special session of the California Legislature when enough pledges had been secured to make ratification certain.

RATIFICATION MEETING Los Angeles, June 28, 1919

A call sent out by the suffrage organizations of 1911, the Political Equality League, Votes for Women Club, Wage Earners' Suffrage League, College Equal Suffrage League, the Margaret Frick Suffrage Association, and the W. C. T. U., brought together at the Polytechnic High School auditorium in Los Angeles on the afternoon of June 28, a mass meeting of women interested in the ratification of the Federal suffrage amendment and in making plans for the organization of a California Division of the National League of Women Voters.

The meeting was marked by a serious,

earnestness of purpose that was emphasized by every speaker. The effect of national suffrage on various phases of society was touched upon. Miss Mary Foy of the Votes for Women Club spoke on "Legislation." Mrs. Thomas McCrea of the Margaret Frick Association, "Home." Miss Lloy Galpin of the College Equal Suffrage League "Education." Mrs. Esther Griffith of the W. C. T. U., of "Social Relations." Mrs. Francis Noel of the Wage Earner's Suffrage League, on "Women in Industry." Mrs. Phillip North Moore, past president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, spoke of the importance of the women of the United States, understanding what a League of Nations meant, in order that they could intelligently vote on that question if it were one of the issues of the 1920 presidential campaign. Mrs. Josiah Evans Cowles and Mrs. Andrew Stewart Lobingier spoke of the general significance and importance of universal suffrage in the United States and in the world. Mrs. Shelley Tolhurst spoke of the importance of the formation of some machinery by which education and information could be gotten out to the women of the United States in order that a unified program of legislation might be adopted and aided in enactment. She spoke of the fact that women were cohesive if they thoroughly understood matters of social welfare.

The subject of the formation of a California division of the National Voters' League was presented to the meeting by Mrs. Seward A. Simons, who presided at the meeting, and gave an outline of the national plan which had been adopted at the convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. The plan covers the formation of different committees which shall have national chairmen, who will each in the different states be represented by state chairmen, the plan of organization being similar to that of the women's committee of the National Council of Defense.

As the sense of the meeting the chairman of the resolution committee, Mrs. Herbert A. Cable, presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Telegram: National American Suffrage Association—Women voters, mass meeting Los Angeles, California, June 28th, express felicitations on the passage of Federal Suffrage Amendment and pledge co-operation for ratification. Send congratulations on idea of League of Women Voters, and hope for an organization of a California Division of the National League.

Ratification — WHEREAS, it is the sense of this meeting held in Los Angeles, California, June 28th, 1919, representing women voters who appreciate the privilege of citizenship which they have enjoyed for eight years, that it is important that California should be one of the first States to ratify the Suffrage Amendment to the Federal Constitution, and should assist in securing the necessary ratification in time to enable all women of the United States to vote at the general election in 1920; and

WHEREAS, we appreciate the loyal support of our present Governor, William D. Stephens, in the suffrage campaign of 1911, and his present effort to encourage the Governors of other States to call extra sessions of the State legislatures to ratify the Federal Suffrage Amendment; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that we urge Governor Stephens not to delay California's ratification, but to call a special session of the legislature for such purpose; and, be it further

RESOLVED, that we recommend that State Legislators be requested to attend an extra session of the legislature for such purpose without expense to the State other than necessary and traveling expenses; and be it further

RESOLVED, that a copy of this resolution be sent to Governor Stephens and to the members of the 1919 legislature.

Organization of League for Women Voters—WHEREAS, it is the sense of this meeting of women, voters of California, held in Los Angeles, June 28th, 1919, that there is a need for a non-partisan organization of women, with the purpose of education for the improvement of American citizenship, and that American women may become articulate upon questions of public interest; and

WHEREAS, it is our belief that such an organization should be a part of a national movement in order that a national program of education and legislation may be planned and carried out; and

WHEREAS, a National League of Women Voters has been organized for such a purpose and with such a program; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the Chairman of this meeting appoint a committee to confer with similar committees representing other sections of the State of California with a view to organizing a California Division of the League of Women Voters.

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WHY THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS?

MRS. ROBERT J. BURDETTE

The American National Suffrage Association was organized for one purpose only, that of securing equal suffrage irrespective of sex. The object for which the years of struggle have been made is about to be secured by the ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment, by the thirty-six State Legislatures. The organization which has accomplished this has grown strong, efficient and full of wisdom, through the very struggle and battle that has been necessary for success, and these qualities should be instrumentive in further accomplishment for women and the Nation. During the war activities there has been an instrumentive, tremendous woman-power, which is more or less to cease to function because the definite object has passed; but it should not be allowed to be dissipated into thin atmosphere for the want of some new vital national and international experiment with strong leadership which shall hold women to the very best of their possibilities. Therefore, it is natural that these should be merged into the National League of Women Voters, whose aim is Legislation in the largest measure and education preparing for the same, as well as preparing for the highest type of woman citizenship. There are in this State various organizations, notably the Civics Leagues, which claim that they have been active and will continue to be active along this very line of work, but they are only state-wide activities, not contacting the circles of the national and international interests. Such organizations should be affiliated with the National League of Woman Voters and so be a part of the organization which is to be formed along direct and consistent lines that shall make each woman member a factor in the adjustment of the new world problems.

"H. C. L."

On April 19th, 1919, Katherine Philips Edson made a report to the Industrial Welfare Commission on the "Cost of Living." The report shows the absolute necessity of basing social and welfare work on an intelligent study and understanding of industrial conditions and wages. The report closes with the following:

This being the evidence I draw from the best authoritative sources at my disposal, I present as my recommendation the following budget as the minimum cost of living for a self-dependent woman in California:

Board at \$5.25 per week.....	\$273.00
.. Room at \$3 per week.....	156.00
Clothing	170.75
Sundries	106.20
	<hr/> \$705.95

or \$13.57 per week.

Whether it is desirable to fix a minimum wage on this figure is for the commission as a matter of policy to determine. The minimum wages fixed by the several states in the Union are as follows: Washington—For 48-hour week, \$13.20. To exist until six months after peace is signed. Oregon—For 50-hour week, \$11.10 for Portland. Kansas—\$8.50, mercantile; \$9, telephone; (proposed—\$11, factories). Massachusetts—\$9, factories; \$10, retail millinery; \$8.50, mercantile; \$11, wholesale millinery. Manitoba (Canada) \$12, factory. Province of British Columbia—\$12.75, mercantile; \$13.50, laundry.

The National War Labor Board has been fixing in war industries a minimum wage of \$15 for a 48-hour week, and in some industries as high as 35 cents per hour. In Arkansas it set an increase of \$3.50 per week over the rate fixed by the Industrial Welfare Commission in the laundry industry, making a wage there of \$10.50 per week.

Respectfully submitted,

KATHERINE PHILIPS EDSON.

June 10, 1919.

Note: The Industrial Welfare Commission accepted the above study, and, on April 22, 1919, fixed a minimum wage of \$13.50 per week for the mercantile industries.

On May 12, 1919, the Commission fixed 28 cents per hour as the minimum rate in the fruit and vegetable canning industry, with a piece rate scale that will yield not less than 28 cents per hour, or \$13.50 per week.

RATIFICATION SCHEDULE

(Those starred have ratified)

Legislatures Now in Session or to Meet in 1919

Massachusetts*
Michigan*
Illinois*
Pennsylvania*
Wisconsin*
Georgia—June 25, 1919.
Alabama will reconvene July 8, 1919.
Ohio—June 16, 1919*
Texas—June 23, 1919*
Iowa—July 3, 1919*
Missouri—July 3, 1919*

Regular Legislatures—1920

Kentucky Biennial—January 6.
Louisiana Biennial—May 11.
Maryland Biennial—January 1.
Mississippi Biennial (Every other session is special)—January 1.
Virginia Biennial—January 14.
New York Annual—January 8.
Massachusetts Annual—January 1.
Rhode Island Annual—January 2.
South Carolina Annual—January 3.
New Jersey Annual—January 8.
Georgia Annual—in June.

Special Sessions for Other Than Suffrage

Ratification
Louisiana—Possibility special session before September, 1919.
New Jersey—There may be an extra session in 1919.
Maine—Special session in October.
Special Session Called to Ratify
New York—Called by Governor Smith for June 16*
Kansas—Called by Governor Allen for June 16*
Wyoming—Date not set.
Indiana—Called by Governor Goodrich for August or September.

MESSAGES FROM DISTRICT PRESIDENTS

NORTHERN DISTRICT

Mrs. O. W. March, President

Some fifty years ago President Lincoln addressed these words to Congress:

"You cannot, if you would, be blind to the signs of the times. I beg of you a calm and enlarged consideration of them, ranging, if it may be, far above personal and partisan politics * * * So much good has not been done, by one effort, in all past time, as, in the Providence of God it is now your high privilege to do. May the vast future not have to lament that you have neglected it."

In the face of the present times and the signs of the present times, we women of the Federated Clubs feel our responsibilities.

The words of our beloved Lincoln ring in our ears today, as a prophecy, and as a challenge.

The years preceding have been trying ones; destructive to life, to ideals and to all that was highest and holiest in life.

The succeeding years must be of vision, of construction, of rebuilding for the future.

In the Northern District we will try to heed the signs of the times, finding our opportunities and living up to the ideals handed down to us by our forefathers; the ideals for which our brave American boys gave the most sacred gift they had to give—their lives.

Americanism, Child Welfare and Club Extension will be the departments upon which the greatest stress will be laid. Americanism in its broadest sense, making the foreigner in our midst feel the spirit of brotherhood and bringing to him an Americanism that he will be anxious to accept and to adopt.

The years of war proved many things; showed many mistakes. If we profit by these mistakes, the two terrible years will not have been lived in vain.

With other things, the war taught us that it is essential to care for the children and youth of our land. We must begin with the child if we expect to have a more perfect manhood and womanhood. Defects corrected in childhood mean a greater chance for happiness in adult life. No child should be denied its natural heritage of health and strength and this is one of our responsibilities.

In club extension the aim is to have at least one club in every county and as many more as possible. The clubs can offer to the women of isolated sections many pleasures and advantages. It is our privilege to give freely whenever we may help.

California women should be vitally interested in the question of national enfranchisement. The Northern District is ready at all times to help, giving of our services in any way, because it is only through national enactment that women will come into their own, where they will be in a position to consider and to influence the vital questions of the day. Many of the questions and the problems are not of their making, but the results to them will be far-reaching. As their influence was

felt in the past two years, probably as never before in the history of the nation, so shall that influence be broadened by enfranchisement in the coming years.

We are trusting our American men, as they put their trust and faith in the American women. We are all looking forward today with the vision of a Lincoln.

SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT

Mariana Bertola, M. D., President

The San Francisco District looks forward with enthusiasm to the coming year. For many years we have taught Americanization under various names and in many forms, but this year we are taking it in a clean, bare, straightforward way, and telling right out "in open meeting" what we are after. We hope to get every club in our district interested in raising a substantial sum to be known as the Alice A. Fredericks' Memorial Fund which will pay a teacher who will Americanize by teaching English part of the day, and American ideals in home keeping the rest of the day. The latter she will accomplish by going into their homes, as a friend. This teacher is to be a woman of broad sympathies and great human kindness in her soul. She will take as an assistant some Americanized woman of the same nationality as those she wishes to reach. Both must be free from arrogance and patronage.

A WOMAN'S WILL

The complexities of the California Community Property Laws make it imperative that any woman with property shall make a Will, complying with the statutes, which will dispose of her property as she wishes.

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Principals

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Aurelia Henry Reinhardt, Ph.D., L.L.D.
President

Oakland,

California

Great patience, too, must be theirs, and success will follow!

We are looking forward to doubling our membership, and the number of clubs in our district. Two clubs are just now making arrangements to enter the Federation. "Strength united is stronger" is so pregnant with meaning that we are literally forced to view the fact in a concrete way by gathering up all of the outside clubs, and as many members as possible, who will help us and whom we can help. We are looking toward County Federation in all of our counties. We hope soon to receive more definite instructions as to method of procedure, dues, eligibility of membership, etc. San Francisco is both city and county. We have a City Federation that has among its members some who probably are not eligible to our Federation, but some arrangement may be arrived at. Broad and unprejudiced handling of the subject ought to bring results beneficial to all. "Strength united is stronger!"

National enfranchisement will bring great opportunity and great responsibility. We must show that we have the calmness and the insight to govern well, by using the ballot judiciously. It means, too, the close study of civic questions, and it means, above all things, the Americanization of the women who are to be given the ballot, both native and foreign!

October 18th, in Watsonville, will be planted the memorial tree in honor of Mrs. Alice A. Fredericks. Mrs. Jas. E. Wilkins and Mrs. E. E. Luther have charge of the day. The Watsonville Live Wires are preparing a splendid program, and the clubs from adjoining counties are to be present.

We will continue our Welfare Work for Children as heretofore. The committee is making plans for the coming year, and we predict this year will be second to none.

It seems to me that all departments in our club work can unite in pushing forward the above projects; every department can contribute its phase of the work toward Americanization, toward Membership, toward National Enfranchisement, and toward Child Welfare. In fact, they are all closely related and go to make up the main spring, the very soul of our national life.

"TIS THE SET OF A SOUL

One ship sails east and another sails west,

With the very same winds that blow;

'Tis the set of the sails, and not the gales,

That tell them the way to go.

Like the winds of the sea are the ways of fate

As we voyage along through life.

'Tis the set of the soul that decides its goal,

And not the calm or the strife."

ALAMEDA DISTRICT

Mrs. Claude Leech, President

"Americanize" is the appeal of the nation, and "Americanization" is the watchword for Alameda District for the coming year, both for practical service and educational purposes, and it offers many and varied opportunities. Americanization, or at least some phase of it,

should permeate every Federation department and be conducive to a most enlightening year.

Expansion and county federation will also interest Alameda District. We want more clubs and a larger membership. We are at last coming into our own with the near approach of national enfranchisement, and we want to be ready for the responsibilities and opportunities that await us. What better training can a woman have than that afforded by the Federation of Women's Clubs?

We are to seriously consider county federation. It has been tried and proven good. Our state officers and club leaders urge us to adopt it. It is a forward movement and spells progress. With all of this true we cannot afford to be without it.

My hope is for a closer co-operation between the District Board and the individual clubs—a hope that the Federation may become a vital thing and a necessity to the individual clubs and that the club will feel that the responsibility of the success of the year's work rests just as much with them as with the Executive Board and Department chairman. May we have a unification of interest and spirit and may we labor and love together.

"The noblest life—the life of labor,

The noblest love—the love of neighbor."

SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY DISTRICT

Mrs. Mollie Bloom Flagg, President

The San Joaquin Valley District is entering its new year's work with great enthusiasm and a determination to make the coming sea-

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For full information address

CAPT. THOS. A. DAVIS, Pres., Pacific Beach, Cal.

Chas. M. Wood, Head Master, Pasadena, Cal.

son a red letter year for increased membership. It plans to effect this in three ways: first, by adding members to the various federated clubs; secondly, by invading new territory and federating the unfederated clubs; and lastly, but most important, it aims to conserve the organized strength of women that was developed by the war, by forming Red Cross auxiliaries into clubs and federating them. To further this work the District President is planning to visit every club in the near future, when the clubs will invite the Red Cross auxiliaries and unfederated clubs of the vicinity as guests. This will give a rough survey of the communities that will be of great help when we begin to organize the county federations.

Now that national suffrage is almost assured, we will work for an early ratification, but above all, knowing that when national suffrage is won, the majority of votes in the United States will be women, and knowing only too well that at this most critical period of the world's history, an open and sympathetic mind as well as a keen intellect and balanced judgment are the most important factors in helping solve the vital problems that are pressing upon us; we hope to bring to the women the necessity of their studying the problems of the day from every angle possible. We would urge them to read and listen to all sides with unbiased mind, so that they may grasp something of the tremendous forces that are at work around us and in our midst. We are facing new conditions; a new world is being shaped before our eyes and it behooves women, and especially club women who are such an important factor in molding public opinion, to be well informed so that they may grasp what is fundamental and good in the new ideas and by co-operating with these forces aid in bringing about a peaceful and healthy birth of the new age, which, as Lowell says, "Leaps beneath the future's heart."

Raymond D. Forsdick, in summing up the work of the war organizations, says: "The work of the women is beyond praise. I am convinced that the average woman worker attached to a hut is worth four or five men workers. Our aim as club women should be so to exercise our citizenship in helping solve the problems of peace that we may prove ourselves worthy comrades of our noble sisters who went overseas."

Being primarily a rural district, we hope to stress the work of the Woman Home Demonstrator; to encourage women to work in the farm bureaus; to agitate for sufficient public nurses in every community; to give special attention to Child Welfare, Indian Welfare and social and industrial conditions; and to encourage every department and every club to do the best work possible.

LOS ANGELES DISTRICT

Mrs. Sidney Thomas Exley, President

Woman stands at the dawning of a glorious day, a day of peace and national enfranchisement. Will all that we clubwomen are and

all that we do, add luster and brilliance to the beauty, as that day unfolds?

It is woman's prerogative to bind the wounds, to minister to distress and to rebuild the broken. Suffrage does not mean, the right of woman to serve woman, but the right of woman to serve the world as a citizen of that world and the slogan of that citizenship might well be: "A charge to keep have I, a God to glorify."

With this thought before us, the work of Los Angeles District will be planned. Art, music and drama will be allied with civics, in the plans for community service. As one feature of the Americanization department, we will attempt to form women's clubs among the foreign women, with a reciprocal idea, knowing that they have much to bring to us.

A department of "Federal Service" will keep the incense burning upon the altar of Patriotism, perpetuating our training in thrift and the many other lessons taught by the war. We hope that this department will attract the war workers not previously interested in clubs.

As true citizens, the women of California have accepted the responsibility and will continue to use, with even greater appreciation, the privilege and the power of the ballot. Though the franchise has been ours for eight years, it seems now to take on new color and presents a more forceful appeal.

To be and to produce the highest type of citizens is the aim of our supreme effort. "Man is his own star; and the soul that can Render an honest and a perfect man, Commands all light, all influence, all fate; Nothing to him falls early or too late. Our acts our angels are, or good or ill, Our fatal shadows that walk by us still."

SOUTHERN DISTRICT

Mrs. J. J. Suess, President

The Southern District of C. F. W. C. is made up of the five southern counties of the state and has a very complete county organization.

At the convention to be held in Ontario, November 11th, 12th and 13th, the perfection of county federation and its relation to the district and state will be the main theme so far as organization is concerned.

While we have talked of Americanization and the reconstruction measures for some time, it is of importance that we get down to the practical problems for better living conditions and it is our hope to feature Home Economics, Country Life, and Thrift, looking forward to a year of prosperity and profitable living.

One of the attractive hours of the program will be an Open Forum, the discussion to be led by the five County Home Demonstration Agents, giving clubwomen the opportunity to learn how to make use of the government agents.

Suffrage is not new to California women, but the very fact that it is already theirs makes them an example for the many who are about to vote for the first time.

There is a duty laid upon the women of this county of new lines of study, discussion and thought—for if thousands of uninformed and indifferent voters are added to the polling lists, the result might be a calamity. The addition of thousands of thoughtful, intelligent and conscientious voters would be of inestimable value.

A great work of our Federation for the coming year is to give its members a schooling along the lines of citizenship in order that the ideals for which it stands may become facts.

The old order is passing for worse or better. The new order comes and this new Nationalism will be greatly effected by our women.

The responsibility is tremendous, but let us not forget that in these perplexing times there are great groups of forward-looking

men and women with new standards of reality, who emphasize a new valuation of human worth and human interests.

One of the great institutions to result from the war is the Open Forum, where people may learn by discussion.

Every club should feature such an opportunity for the members to express themselves—always having time for a clearing house of ideas.

Understanding is the foundation of successful achievement.

The year before us is one of great opportunity and the women of this country are surely embarking upon "a great adventure."

It is for the Federation from its individual club to the general organization to be an interpreter of this new nationalism founded on brotherhood and "if we would interpret, we must not fail to be quick of sympathy and keen of spiritual vision to understand."

SUGGESTIONS FOR A SEMINAR OF SIX OR MORE SESSIONS ON CITIZENSHIP

By MRS. FRANCIS A. BLACKBURN
Introduction.

1. The golden age of opportunity for the American woman is just at hand. With the ratification of the Equal Suffrage Amendment she may participate in the management of the most powerful and, at the same time, the most magnanimous government that the world has ever known.

Is she ready for her task? No woman voter will confess herself to be fully prepared for the duties of active citizenship.

All citizens, men and women alike, can learn much through study in club-groups, through team work, and in practical field work.

2. There are three imperative reasons why all voting citizens should inform themselves thoroughly and rapidly about the organization and functions of our government:

a. The government needs our unqualified help in the solution of problems that involve the welfare of us all, and our national security, also, requires our united interest.

b. Our children need the training necessary to good citizenship from their infancy to the age of majority. The schools alone cannot give it. Co-operation of parents with teachers is essential if the men and women of tomorrow, the future citizens of our country, are to be made worthy of their civic inheritance.

c. Our immigrants need our solicitous interest in their welfare, and we must have their interest in our national life and our national industries. The process of Americanization must be put upon the basis of mutual helpfulness.

3. Club women should feel it incumbent upon them to qualify for the highest type of citizenship, because:

a. They have the leisure for a study and investigation.

b. Their minds are trained for concrete thinking.

c. They meet in groups which afford op-

portunity for discussion, for investigation, and for field work.

d. They are in a position to create public opinion and to influence other persons who have little time for study.

The suggestions which follow are designed to stimulate interest in a study of the Duties of Good Citizenship.

"We must understand and correctly value the import of good government, scientific administration, conservation of resources and life, with elimination of waste."

"Every citizen owes to the nation, State, and community in which he lives an active interest in the affairs of each, and should make his interest potent through speech and pen when occasion requires."

"The voter has in his vote the most effective means for the accomplishment of reforms and the promotion of opinion."

1. What citizens are granted the privilege of the ballot?

(a) Certain classes of the native born, (b) naturalized citizens, (c) children of aliens born under the flag (at the age of 21 years.)

The native-born are citizens from birth. The citizenship of the parent determines the

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citizenship of the child, as a rule, but,—are there exceptions?

2. Naturalized citizens are such as have been given the rights of citizenship by the government.

3. An alien is one who owes allegiance to another government.

("No man can have two masters." Importance of Americanization of all aliens.)

4. Voter and citizen are not interchangeable terms. Investigate, Expand, Discuss.

5. Discuss the elective franchise, what it comprises and what it implies. Is it an inherent right, or a privilege, or both? By whom is it conferred? Its restrictions?

6. What is meant by a declarant? What privileges has he? Has he any privileges in California?

7. Does the power to prescribe qualifications of voters rest with the Federal Government or with individual states?

8. How has the proportion of voters increased since the beginning of the 19th century?

9. How did the Fifteen Amendment of the Federal Constitution affect suffrage? What was its date?

10. What is the number of the Equal Suffrage Amendment? Its history.

11. Only certain classes of aliens can become naturalized. Which are they? Which races are excluded? Consult Article XIX. of the Constitution of the State of California. What of the Orientals? What is the political status of children of the yellow races born in this country? State the color restrictions in detail.

12. What persons besides Mongolians are excluded?

13. Are our naturalization laws consistent? What special laws concerning aliens has our State enacted?

14. How may citizenship be lost?

15. Our citizenship is dual in character? Explain: Will the adoption of the League of Nations affect the character of our citizenship?

16. What are the disqualifications for naturalization.

17. Discuss the ten topics of the program on American citizenship authorized by the League of Women Voters.

Second Session

The average American is said not to realize the present value of his citizenship. The charge is made not only by thoughtful Americans, who are competent to judge, but also by statesmen of other countries, who have spent much time in studying our government and institutions and in observing us, a free people who do not know how to estimate the value of our political freedom.

If the charge is just, how can the American citizen assist in the Americanization of our immigrants? Is it not requisite that we first become thoroughly saturated with Americanism? That we shake off our apathy and indolence? That we prepare our minds and hearts for this work?

The Education Committee of the New York Commission on Reconstruction has

issued a report on Americanization in which it expresses the belief that the "native, also, needs Americanization and this intellectually, emotionally, and volitionally; that the first thing to teach is the "American habit of accepting the verdict of the majority whenever it has been rendered according to law."

1. Civic indifference is almost as much a crime as disloyalty. Discuss.

2. We cannot give true allegiance to a country without understanding its constitution and the organization and functions of its government.

3. Memorize and ponder the meaning of the Preamble to our Constitution. Note the dignity of its phrases and try to catch their spirit. How many points are made? What was the thing done in the preamble?

4. Go back to the sources of the constitutional governments. Define written and unwritten constitutions. Constitutions as "products of progressive history."

5. Learn what Gladstone said of our American Constitution. What does Lord Bryce say of it?

6. What is its function.

7. What voice has the voter in the federal government?

8. What federal officials are elected, directly and indirectly? Consider historically the methods employed for the election of Presidents and Senators.

9. Consider what control Public Opinion has over the action of elected federal officials.

10. Could there have been a constitution of the United States of America if there had not first been a Magna Charta and a Bible of Rights?

11. Could there be a League of Nations if there had not previously been a Magna Charta, a Declaration of the Rights of Man, and a Constitution of the United States of America?

12. What State officials are elected? Use of: (a) referendum, (b) initiative, and (c) recall. Study State Constitution.

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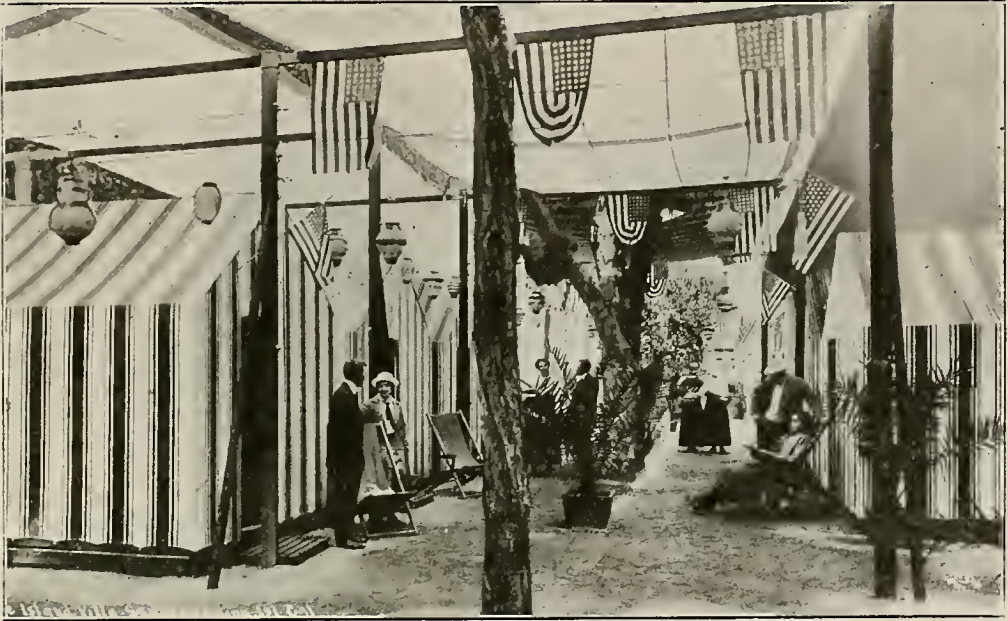
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PURE MILK FOR THE CHILD

By OSCAR REISS, M.D.,
Superintendent of Infant Welfare, Los Angeles

Of all the foods in use there is none other that can claim such an important rank under the articles of diet as milk. When one considers that it is practically the sole food of the infant under one year of age; the essential part of the diet of children up to age twelve; and the most digestible food for the sick, its great importance as a food can readily be appreciated.

In order to clearly understand why milk occupies its indispensable place in our dietary, let us look a little into food values, and see how nearly milk approaches being a perfect and complete food.

Milk is composed roughly as follows:

Proteids	4.0
Carbohydrates	4.0
Fats	4.0
Salts	0.75
Water	87.25
Vitamines	

Proteid is the ingredient essential to tissue growth and tissue repair.

Fat is the ingredient essential to the production of body heat and the energy, and is also deposited as fat.

Salts or mineral substances of which milk contains various kinds, namely, calcium, magnesium, sodium, iron and phosphorus, are essential to the growth of the skeleton, the nervous tissues, and the production of blood.

Water is needed to form an important part of all the tissues.

And not by any means the least important of the ingredients of milk are certain substances called vitamins, the nature of which is not yet fully understood, but which are essential and necessary for normal growth and development.

In addition milk is a drink as well as a food, is highly palatable and of a taste to which one becomes accustomed very early in life.

Thus we see that milk meets every nutritional requirement.

For the infant during the first year of life there is but one food, and that is breast

milk. THERE IS POSITIVELY NO ADEQUATE SUBSTITUTE FOR BREAST MILK. Nothing can equal it. At best we can but poorly simulate it. It comes from the mother's breast, pure and uncontaminated, germ free, is ready at proper intervals, and at the right temperature. In addition it confers upon the child a considerable degree of immunity to most diseases. In fact, if fed at regular intervals it practically insures the infant against illness. The mortality of bottle babies is eight times as great as that of breast fed. The mother who can and will not feed her offspring is not worthy of her motherhood.

For the infants who cannot have breast milk, our Pediatricists agree that, except in rare instances (despite the preposterous claims of manufacturers of patent milk preparations), there is but one substitute, and that is pure fresh cow's milk properly modified to meet the age and nutritional state of the baby.

At six months a wheat cereal may be added to the infant's diet and very soon thereafter double toasted bread, soup, and some of the vegetables, but it must always be borne in mind that even as the proper foods are added according to the advancing age of the child, no food can be adequately substituted for milk and the child under twelve who does not receive at least one and one-half pints of milk daily is not being afforded the best opportunity for proper growth and development. No more striking argument in behalf of "sufficient milk for our young" can be presented than to point out the lamentable state of malnutrition to which the children of European nations have sunk during the period of the war, when the milk supply became greatly diminished owing to the slaughter of milch cows for food purposes; not to mention the

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enormous increase in the infant and child death rate.

Having established that cow's milk must needs occupy the chief position in the diet of our children, let me take up and emphasize the necessity and importance of a carefully protected milk supply. It is indeed a sad commentary to have to say that it is only by maintaining a force of milk and dairy inspectors who must be eternally vigilant and who must continuously spread propaganda of sanitary education among our dairymen and milk dealers, that we are able to obtain for the city a reasonably pure milk supply.

It is generally granted that for cow's milk to be a safe food it should be clean and free from disease germs. But cow's milk should be more than safe. It should be the very best that it can be. To secure such a product, we must have conscientious dairymen in charge of dairy establishments constructed and equipped according to high sanitary standards, and containing herds free from disease. The cows must be fed clean, wholesome food. The milkers must be of cleanly habits and free from

contagious diseases. The milk must be strained, rapidly cooled and aerated. It should then be bottled, kept cool and delivered to the consumer within twenty-four hours. If a plentiful supply of such milk at a price within the reach of all were available, our children would thrive and certainly in the event of illness we could rule out milk as a factor in its production.

A milk which nearly meets these requirements, namely, Certified Milk, is being furnished in Los Angeles to the babies of the poor, free of charge to those who can pay nothing, and at a price within the reach of those who can pay but little. This wonderful work is being done by the Health Department through the medium of a chain of Infant Welfare Stations, located throughout the city and in localities where they are most needed. And not only is this precious health-giving food distributed, but for the infants it is properly modified and accurate directions furnished for its proper care and use as well as full instructions regarding the general hygiene of the child.

In a future article I will discuss in detail the various kinds of milk—their use and abuse.

AS TO OUR MILK SUPPLY

BY RAY HASSON,
State Dairy Inspector

With the warm weather the periodic interest in our milk supply has again revived, and, as frequently happens, a condition approaching a panic has arisen in the minds of many of the uninformed. It is certainly not the intention of the writer to decry this interest on the part of the consuming public, for without it it would be next to impossible to secure a satisfactory milk supply. The law of supply and demand operates here as elsewhere. However it is important that this interest be directed, and the panic allayed as soon as possible if it is without foundation. If, on the other hand, the milk supply is not satisfactory, or is even doubtful, then this interest should be made the starting-point for a public demand

that will soon be supplied. Accurate information as to facts and the opinions of experts are logically necessary in this connection.

What then are the facts as to our milk supply? In California we have fairly adequate laws governing the production of milk, which of course apply alike in all cities and counties of the State. If adequately enforced our milk supply would never be dangerous, or even questionable. Enforced even as loosely as they are in many sections, they have been the means of standardizing the production of our dairy products to such a point that our butter is securing the highest prices on the New York market. As to milk, these laws have been left largely to the different communities for their enforcement. Where they have been enforced, as in Los Angeles, the sup-



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If every particular woman would take time to look carefully into the source of her milk supply—visit Arden Dairy, near El Monte, (any afternoon) and see Certified Milk produced, we would not be able to supply the demand—we could not produce cleaner, richer or better milk at any cost.

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ply has been raised to such a point of excellence that its equal is hardly to be found in any city in the world of like size.

To quote from the issue of May 2, 1919, of Hoard's Dairyman, probably the most widely read dairy paper in the United States: "Mr. Hoyt, market milk expert of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, was sent by the government for the purpose of inspecting the score records and assisting in the contest. After the contest, Mr. Hoyt stated that the Los Angeles milk supply probably held the record of having the lowest bacteria count of any supply in the United States. Mr. Hoyt and the other judges were also of the opinion that the fat content of the Los Angeles milk would also run higher than the fat content of the milk supplied to other cities in the United States."

By way of explanation for those who do not know, it may be said that the Los Angeles Health Department, under Health Commissioner Dr. L. M. Powers with the assistance of federal and state authorities on milk problems, conducts milk contests of the city's market milk supply. Each contest covers a period of four months. During this period, samples of market milk from each supply are collected by the city inspectors at least twice each month. The dates of gathering these samples is of course concealed from the producers. The samples are analyzed, and their bacteriological content determined. Occasionally experts

are called in to pass on the sediment, flavor and odor, bottle and cap, etc., of the various samples. With this information the Health Department is able to fix scores on the milk supplied by each distributor in the city. Eight milk contests have been held in Los Angeles in the past two years. The information concerning them has been put forth in bulletins of the Health Department from time to time. It is respectfully suggested that this information be secured and published in The Clubwoman as it becomes available, for the benefit of its readers who use Los Angeles milk.

For those who do not understand, it may be said that the bacteria count is considered a measure of the contamination in fresh milk or decomposition in older milk. Certified Milk, which is milk produced under the supervision of Medical Milk Commissions, is allowed a bacteria count of 10,000 per cubic centimeter. The character of the Los Angeles milk supply may now be appreciated when it is known that "more than two-thirds of the distributors," quoting from the same source as above, "representing more than ninety per cent of the supply, had an average bacteria count for the four-month period of December, January, February and March (last), of less than 10,000 bacteria per cc." Again, "In the contest a large percentage of the samples averaged less than 1,000 bacteria per cc. for the four-month period. Several samples averaged below 500 bacteria per cc., and one



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small dairy managed to obtain a count of 300 per cc. during the period of the contest." "These results indicate, as is indeed the case for all season of the year, that in this city the dairymen suffer practically no loss from souring. They appear to be due, not to elaborate and expensive equipment or to expensive methods, but to simple cleanliness and suitability of equipment which renders easy such cleanliness of handling."

However, most localities have not cared to undertake the supervision of the milk supply that Los Angeles has proved so successful. With good reason in such places the public interest should be awakened, and a demand for a good milk supply created. The control of the milk supply devolves upon two agencies, local Health Departments and the State Dairy Bureau, whose work is soon to be taken over by the State Department of Agriculture. The local Health Departments are the proper authorities for exercising suitable control over the milk supply. There is sufficient legal provision for this action in the already existing State Law. It remains, however, for the various localities to demand such control and protection, otherwise it usually falls away to a mere form of inspection, or is entirely lacking where politics control or lack of interest exists.

Responsibility must necessarily be placed on the local Inspection Departments, since the State's machinery for control of the milk supply is wholly inadequate. Pardon is asked for referring to personal experience in this matter, but it will be readily seen that no responsibility could be placed on one who was covering the work of the State Dairy Bureau in nine counties, as was the writer, when he began nearly eight years ago. At that time dairies could be visited perhaps once in two years. Since then the territory has been cut down to four counties, but, with the increase in the work required in the control of the sale of oleomargarine, dairies frequently go unvisited for periods of six months or more. It is to be observed that this work must naturally be educational, and no adequate control can possibly be exercised under the conditions. It has also been found difficult to obtain the support in court of juries, when punitive measures have been attempted.

With what success these educational efforts have been made, it may best be realized, when it is known that Los Angeles and Southern California dairymen have taken practically all the prizes at the Market Milk Contests held at the State Fairs, since they have been introduced, and also at the Liberty Fair held in Los Angeles recently. This is by way of informing the residents of other communities of Southern California, that their dairymen know how to produce good milk. If the supply is unsatisfactory, it is because the pressure of local interest and demand is absent.

A word may be said regarding the tu-

berculosis question. The State Law requires that the milk of all cows which do not successfully pass the tuberculin test as given by the State Veterinarian, must be pasteurized efficiently before being offered for human consumption. The process of pasteurization, as described by law, makes dangerous milk safe. However, our herds supplying raw (unpasteurized) milk to the consumer have nearly all been tested for several years, and we find most of them are free from the disease. One need have no fear of the milk from the regular raw milk dairies on this account. Exception may perhaps be made to the so-called "family cow." Frequently the tubercular cows are bought up by unsuspecting purchasers, when these cows re-act to the test in the herds which are being examined.

This work of testing cows for tuberculosis is carried on by the State, and without cost to the owners of the cows. Users may feel well assured that, wherever they are, the milk they use is from tested cows, or else has been made safe by pasteurization, with the exception of some untested family cows, and as noted in that connection.

In case the milk supply is unsatisfactory, the dairyman should be first notified. He is most interested, and really depends on his customers to keep him informed as to its keeping qualities. It is not too much to ask that milk keep for twenty-four hours at room temperature, say between 70 and 80 degrees Fahrenheit, before beginning to sour. The sediment in the milk should be carefully looked for. Lift the bottle that has stood for at least a half hour until the bottom is level with the eye. Then tip slowly and notice the amount of sediment which moves, as the bottle is tipped. There may be a few small specks, but there should be no appreciable amount. The cream line is the last thing to look for. The milk is usually up to standard in butter fat. In case the dairyman does not rectify the trouble you complain of, it should be brought to the attention of your local Health Officer.

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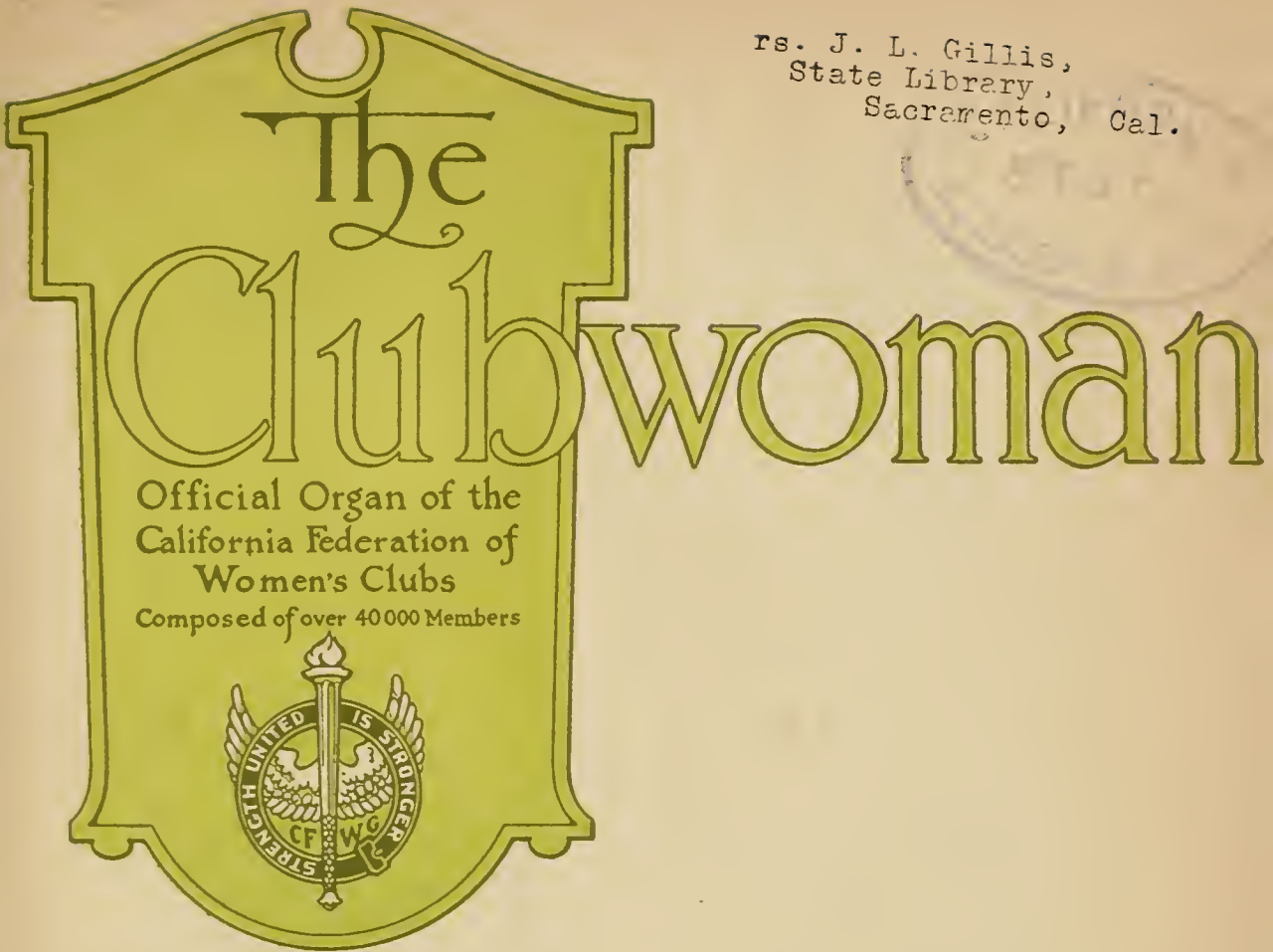
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August, 1919

Vol. XI. No. 11



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CONTENTS

Editorial Comment	6
Politics and the Treaty of Peace.....	7
President's Message	8
General Federation—	
Asheville Council	11
Mid-biennial Council	12
California Federation Women's Clubs.....	12
Ratification News	13
Seminar for the Study of the Duties of Citizenship.....	14
Czechoslovaks Arrive	16
Announcement of the American Relief Administration,	
European Children's Relief.....	19
Polish Grey Samaritans.....	20
California House	20
Health Education and the Single Standard.....	21
Pacific Colony	23
History and Landmarks Department.....	24
Financial	26
Thrift	27
District News—	
San Joaquin Valley.....	28
Alameda	29
Northern	31
Los Angeles	34
Milk Score	32

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EDITORIAL COMMENT

By Mrs. W. A. Fitzgerald

The editorship of "The Clubwoman" offers splendid opportunity for real service in the cause of Federation, and in assuming the position I appreciate and value the opportunity and privilege that have been given me.

As the message-bearer of the California Federation, with its membership of approximately 40,000, the magazine hopes to continue to be a vital factor in helping to build up and extend the activities of the state organization and desires constantly to increase its usefulness and service to clubwomen.

There can be no question as to the need and desirability of an official organ, but the realization of its many possibilities of growth and success must in a large measure depend on the support and encouragement of those in whose interest it is published.

Clubwomen, at least a large percentage of them, have been slow to appreciate the necessity and importance of proper publicity and have failed to make use of the avenues provided for this purpose in their own magazines and in the daily press. A capable press chairman ought to be one of the most important appointments of any club president—a chairman whose duty it is to keep the local press and also her district press chairman informed as to the activities of her organization. "Publicity's the thing," and no more striking example can be given of its far-reaching power than the part it had in helping to win the war.

To Dr. Louise Harvey Clarke, Miss Jessica Lee Briggs and Mrs. Ralph Trueblood, who furnished much useful information and many helpful suggestions, and to those who have so kindly contributed to this number, I desire to express my sincere appreciation.

California clubwomen feel that they have cause for just pride in that the presidencies of two national federations have been conferred on fellow clubwomen. As president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. Josiah Evans Cowles of Los Angeles has been twice elected for that very important position during the most critical years of the Federation's existence, and recently Miss Gail Laughlin of San Francisco was elected president of the new Federation of the Professional and Business Women.

That Mrs. Robert Burdette has been made an honorary member of the Executive Board of the State Federation will be a matter of interest and gratification to California clubwomen.

The "One Hundred Per Cent" club was



Mrs. W. A. Fitzgerald, Vice-President
C. F. W. C.

born during the war, and nearly all women's clubs are "One Hundred Per cent" in their Red Cross membership and in the matter of Liberty Bond and W. S. S. investors. Why not begin the club season with a campaign for clubs to become "One Hundred Per Cent" in Clubwoman subscribers? Which will be the first club to announce its entrance into the new "One Hundred Per Cent" organization?

An interesting venture recently launched in California is the establishing of Survey Round Tables. These are associations of selected persons formed to promote social welfare in California. They are called "Survey Round Tables" because of their connection with The Survey of New York, the leading Welfare periodical in this country.

Three such Round Tables have been established: one in San Francisco, with Dr. William Palmer Lucas as Convener; a second in Los Angeles, with Dr. John R. Haynes as Convener; and a third in San Diego, with William Templeton Johnson as Convener. Each group is restricted to about twenty persons.

Among other enterprises the Round Tables are encouraging the preparation of articles dealing with social enterprises in California, and will submit the same to the Survey for publication. They are also out to secure a wider circulation for the Survey.

POLITICS AND THE TREATY OF PEACE

By Edward Krehbiel

Professor of Modern European History,
Stanford University

Suppose that the Senate accepts the Treaty of Peace without change. It will then in substance be approving a Democratic invention, and will therefore be putting the Democratic party in a position to use the treaty in the next presidential campaign as a warrant for return to power. Manifestly, unqualified ratification of the treaty is not to the interest of the Republican party.

Suppose, on the contrary, that enough Republicans are opposed to the treaty to defeat its ratification. The result will be that the treaty will become the chief plank in the next Democratic national platform, and, with the apparent state of public opinion, will react very decisively against the Republicans.

The Republicans are thus in the dilemma that they can neither unreservedly accept nor reject the treaty without disaster to themselves. The problem is how to convert the treaty into Republican campaign material.

The first and natural plan was to add reservations or to reject certain parts of the treaty, such as the unjust Shantung articles. By putting in a series of reservations of this sort, the Republicans could, in the next campaign, strike the following tone: We have always favored the treaty and the League of Nations, as is proven by the fact that it is ratified, a thing which would not have been possible without our support. We did not oppose the treaty, but merely corrected certain glaring faults which had crept into it through Mr. Wilson's incompetence, his refusal to take advice, and his negligence of American interests. It is we who came to the rescue of national interests! In other words, we have made a good and acceptable treaty of one that would have proven disastrous if ratified as drawn.

They would have given a Republican color to what otherwise would be a Democratic document.

The Republican policy has not escaped the astute leaders of the democracy. They realize that the treaty must be accepted without reservations if possible, and they have two powerful weapons with which to bring about this result. The first is the danger that any reservations which cut deeply into the treaty will provoke other nations to reject the treaty or cause them to make correspondingly severe reservations, with the result that the treaty will in effect be defeated—neither of which the Republicans can afford to have charged to them.

In the second place, Mr. Wilson threatens to go to the country and place his case before the people. If signs do not fail, there is a widespread approval of the treaty, including the League of Nations, and an appeal to the public will be disastrous for those who compel it. But that is not the worst of it from the Republican angle. Mr. Wilson has never yet declared that he will not accept a third term. If the Republicans now give him the chance to tour the country to promote the treaty, they will have strengthened him immensely for 1920, if he should choose to run. Manifestly, this again is something the Republicans cannot afford to do. And it has escaped no observing eye how skillfully the President is using this particular advantage!

The threat to open a speaking campaign in Los Angeles—which, by the way, is a stronghold of anti-Johnson and pro-treaty Republicanism, and a capital place to explain the Shantung provision, against which the chief Republican shafts are aimed—brought a speedy abandonment of the Republican senators' plan to make reservations and substituted a proposal to resort merely to interpretations. As interpretations mean no substantial change in the treaty, they are, of course, less objectionable to the Democratic leaders; and not so strange as it might appear, simultaneously with the abandonment of the Republican policy of making reservations, Mr. Wilson's trip to California was postponed for several weeks.

The moral from the preceding is not that greater political astuteness is needed, but that the treaty and the League of Nations should be dealt with according to their merits and promise for humanity, quite irrespective of domestic political ambitions.

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Mrs. Aaron Schloss, President California Federation of Women's Clubs

STATE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Dear Club Presidents and Members:

It would be my pleasure to write a personal letter of greeting to every club in our Federation for their opening meeting in September, but as there are about 500 of you and our magazine should be the means of communication whenever possible, I will here and now extend to each president and each club member greetings for the new club year and pledge my loyalty and earnestness of purpose in all things.

May we have a better understanding of what Federation means. Do you know that many people are still asking, "What is the Federation of Women's Clubs?" and "What does a General Federation mean?" While you are enjoying this vacation time, will you explain to all with whom you come in contact what Federation means? Perhaps in the explaining you will better understand yourself just what this great union of clubs really is, a union of clubs under a central set of officers, which at the same time allows each of the uniting clubs to remain independent in its own affairs, but we have

learned that to get results in the state we must all work at the same **thing** at the same **time**. Can you imagine a greater force for good than the women's clubs of the state all working for the same thing? I get so much inspiration and practical help from the General Federation Magazine as well as from the Clubwoman, that I wish all **club-women** would read them.

For years we have had many departments of work and study. We are going to continue having the same departments with the same names, but "new conditions teach new duties," and our department leaders and club leaders must meet the situation and do club work in a different way. We must become familiar with conditions as they exist today and work together for a common aim—that is co-operation. To quote from the General Federation Magazine on Club Programs: "We urge the clubs to conform their plans to those of the eleven departments of work and to base their year's program on those outlines. This is the joyful road to accomplishment: joyful be-

cause if all journey together the way blossoms with friendly helps and greetings. We further urge a concentration upon certain projects. Remember, a resolution, even unanimously passed, means nothing until action on it is taken. Well mapped out legislation programs must be a part of the work."

These are busy days for your Executive Committee, but you will be glad to know that the printer is already at work on the year book, and that the list of chairmen for the departments is almost complete. This list will be found elsewhere in this issue of the Clubwoman.

The pleasure and inspiration of being with Mrs. Philip N. Moore, President of the National Council of Women, was mine through the courtesy of Mrs. E. G. Denniston, who arranged a party for the trip to Mt. Tamalpais, July seventeenth. Many of you have seen the quotation over the door in the office of the Inn on the mountain, which reads:

"Rest is not quitting this busy career;

Rest is the fitting of life to its sphere."

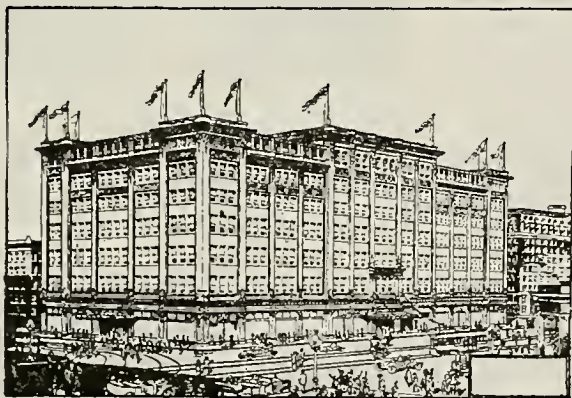
I thought of our busy clubwomen taking their rest time. I think almost every clubwoman that has written to me has said, "I am away up in the mountains," or, "I have just returned from the mountains," and blessed be the clubwoman who wrote the friendly, helpful letter and said, "Don't trouble to answer"! Can you believe that to date it has taken hundreds of letters to start our

Federation machinery? We believe in the right proportion in all things, and the "rest time" is necessary for us all, but remember that "rest is the fitting of life to its sphere," and I hope all will come home ready for club work and with a new zest.

General Federation Council Meeting

The Editor asks that I tell you something of my impressions of the Council meeting in Asheville, North Carolina, where we went almost immediately after our State Convention at the Coronado Hotel. In thinking of the Council meeting, I think first of Asheville and the beautiful green trees, the cleanest, greenest trees I ever saw. The Grove Park Inn, where I was privileged to stay, was reserved for General Federation officers and State Directors. It is situated about two miles from the city itself, in the mountains of North Carolina. This inn is a unique resort. A winding road with fences covered with honeysuckle, the mountain laurel with its dainty clusters of blossoms, the rhododendrons just coming into bloom, all combined to make a wonderfully good impression on even a Californian. (By the way, North Carolinians and Californians have many traits in common—we think and talk too much about ourselves.)

The Inn is built of huge stones with walls five feet thick and with fireplaces in which a man can stand upright. It is furnished with the utmost simplicity and the furniture and hardware all with the Roycrofters' mark in evidence. Quotations from wise men are



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printed on the stones in walls or pillars in the most unexpected places, and near the elevators, where one might have a few minutes to wait, one's eye is caught and one's thoughts guided. In the immense natural stone finished lobby where the crowd congregated, one had a great opportunity of studying the women from the different states. One feels very modest in a gathering where the club celebrities of the country come together, and I sat by, drinking in all the details. As each automobile arrived with new guests, it was interesting to see them greet each other—such joyousness at meeting again, that even the hotel clerk was moved to say, "Why, I did not know women liked each other so well."

It was decidedly interesting to me, as well, that women all over this big country of ours were coming together yearly with such pleasure. I am more convinced than ever that Federation in State and Nation is first of all a machinery for friendship. Through this friendship of the women of the country national good must flow. I came away from the Council meeting feeling that same thrill of enthusiasm that a new club president feels after attending for the first time a State Convention. The regular program and business of the Council will be discussed by others, but just a word about the conference of the State Presidents. It was the liveliest conference I ever attended, and there was no trouble about getting them to talk—we all wanted to tell "how my state does things."

Many interesting problems were discussed, and among them, whether a club may belong to the General Federation without belonging to the State Federation, and whether it is not better for the State Director and the General Federation Secretary to be one and the same person. This latter question has twice been voted down at our

State Conventions, but we still may not understand the question.

Many pleasant acquaintances were made among the State Presidents, and I was happy to find that the State President of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Ronald P. Gleason, was at one time President of Ebell Society of Oakland.

With best wishes for each and every club in the state, I am

ADELLA TUTTLE SCHLOSS,

President.



Mrs. Frederick T. Robson, Corresponding Secretary, C. F. W. C.



Gem of the Pacific— Santa Catalina Island

GENERAL FEDERATION

The Asheville Council meeting will live long in the minds and hearts of those who were privileged to attend its sessions.

It was the second largest, in point of attendance, in the history of the General Federation, that held in Washington, D. C., in April, 1913, only exceeding it in size.

When there is taken into consideration the fact that the expense of traveling was greater than ever before, that everyone was feeling the relaxation that follows a prolonged strain, that "the boys" were being welcomed home in all sections of the country, and that the after-effects of the epidemic had not entirely disappeared, it is evident that some great and common motive must have inspired the devoted clubwomen to make the necessary sacrifices in order to assemble, in a distant city, in "The Land of the Sky."

What was that impelling motive but the continued and insistent call to SERVICE? All leaders recognize that the vantage point of a great victory opens up vistas scarcely dreamed of during the smoke of battle, that are almost terrifying in their potentiality for good or evil. Lessons driven home by thunder of war must be made to serve humanity's needs.

The three days seemed all too short in which to hear and consider the comprehensive plans of our eleven Department Chairmen, for a COUNCIL is not a convention, and it is always the aim to allow ample time for discussion. Many interesting speakers had to be denied the privilege of the platform, and it was only by the most strenuous effort that the Program Chairman, Mrs. Eugene Reilley, succeeded in presenting the well-co-ordinated program of our work.

After careful deliberation and conferences with Government authorities, it was decided that AMERICANIZATION, THRIFT and COMMUNITY SERVICE were the three paramount tasks that should claim our attention for the next year.

Thursday evening, May 29th, a great mass meeting was held, at which Mrs. Philip N. Moore spoke upon "Woman's Relation to the League of Nations," and the Hon. William H. Wadhams, of New York, upon "The League of Nations." The sense of the meeting was taken, when the whole audience seemed to rise en masse in enthusiastic support of this great bulwark for a war-weary world.

The fragrance of the pines, the exquisite beauty of the laurel, rhododendron and azaleas, the unique and yet majestic simplicity of the Grove Park Inn, the eager, earnest, expectant faces of each audience, together with the tireless hospitality of our gracious hostesses of the Old North State, have woven a spell over us, out of which we emerge with a renewed sense of courage and determination to keep alive that wonderful spirit of unity that bound us together against a common foe, in order that we may assist in overcoming those insidious

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influences that would wreck the foundations of home and nation.

IONE V. H. COWLES.

MID-BIENNIAL COUNCIL

The Council meeting at Asheville gathered in one of the beauty spots of America. The gracious Southern women tried to restrain their desire to fully entertain us, because this was primarily a gathering for the consideration of serious and important matters, but we came away with a warm feeling about our hearts for hospitality so thoughtfully extended.

The full four days of program was filled with stimulating reports and addresses, with occasional periods for discussion and council. The long and frequent Board meetings were reported to have covered a large amount of routine business. Many new faces were welcomed, while the greetings between the old friends and workers, which mostly predominated, were seasoned with affection, reminiscences and assurance born of years of following the trail to Conventions and Council meetings.

The plan that Americanization should thread through all departments had been heartily accepted, as shown by the reports, and Mrs. Gibson's large contribution to the sustaining of that interest, through the adoption of her program, was appreciated by a rising vote of thanks by the board in session assembled.

The decision to make three activities outstanding for this coming year has given a definite impetus to the club work of the Federated States. These three, with a special Director from the board, are:

Americanization—Mrs. T. G. Winter, Minneapolis, Minn.

Thrift—Miss Georgia A. Bacon, Worcester, Mass.

Community Service—Director not appointed, but Mrs. Geo. W. Plummer, Chi-



Miss Jessica Lee Briggs, Auditor, C.F.W.C.

cago is Chairman of the committee considering the proposed activities under this department.

There is an undertaking on foot to present voluntary publicity of these three special lines of work, together with fuller information concerning the General Federation Magazine, and it is felt that with these large and definite results of the Council meeting at Asheville the General Federation has "pegged" a high mark for the coming year.

CLARA B. BURDETTE.

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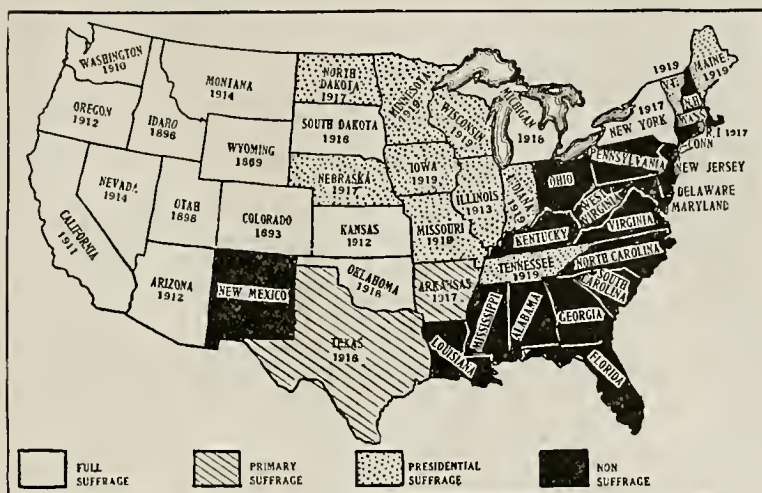
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RATIFICATION NEWS



From the New York "Tribune."

PRESENT STATUS OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

California State Federation Ratification Committee

In this State, which has been so enriched by the larger opportunities and greater powers conferred upon women by the granting of full Suffrage, there is the feeling that the large body of Federated Clubwomen should respond to the moral responsibility of assisting all women of the United States in enjoying and exercising the privilege of full suffrage.

There was presented at the regular State Board meeting held in Berkeley, July 26th, the following resolution: "Resolved, that the State Federation of Women's Clubs immediately undertake the plan of communicating with State Federation of Women's Clubs in the twelve Suffrage States that have not ratified the Federal Suffrage Amendment, urging them to make organized effort at once to influence their respective governors to hold sessions of legislatures for the consideration of the Federal Suffrage Amendment, and upon their respective legislatures to ratify the Federal Suffrage Amendment; the extra sessions of the legislatures to be held on or before October 15th of this year, and that such a 'round robin' agreement be used on the part of the governors as the Governor of California prepared and signed immediately following the passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment."

This resolution was unanimously adopted. In order to obtain immediate and intensive action, a committee was appointed and the following have been asked to serve: Mrs. Robert J. Burdette, chairman; Mrs. Herbert A. Cable, Mrs. E. G. Denniston.

While it has later been reported that Governor Bartlett of New Hampshire has made

a poll of the governors and many of them have signified their intention to call sessions of their legislatures, the battle is not won, and every effort must be made for the ratification of the Suffrage Amendment, especially in time for the presidential primaries.

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Ratification Schedule

(Those starred have ratified. Montana, Arkansas and Nebraska new stars.)

Legislatures now in session or to meet in 1919: *Massachusetts, *Michigan, *Illinois, *Pennsylvania, *Wisconsin, Georgia (June 25, 1919), Alabama (July 8, 1919), *Ohio (June 16, 1919), *Texas (June 23, 1919).

Special sessions called to ratify: *New York, called by Governor Smith for June 16; *Kansas, called by Governor Allen for June 16; Wyoming, called by Governor Carey, date not set; *Missouri, called by Governor Gardner for July 2; Indiana, called by Governor Goodrich for first week in September; Colorado, called by Governor Shoup, date not set; *Iowa, called by Governor Harding for July 2; South Dakota, called by Governor Norbeck, date not set; Utah, called by Governor Bamberger for first week in October; *Nebraska, called by Governor McKelvie for July 28; Arizona, date not set; *Arkansas, called by Governor

Brough for July 28; California, date not set; *Montana, called by Governor Stewart for July 29.

Regular legislatures 1920: Kentucky, biennial, January 6; Louisiana, biennial, May 11; Maryland, biennial, January 1; Mississippi, biennial (every other session is special), January 1; Virginia, biennial, January 14; New York, annual, January 8; Massachusetts, annual, January 1; Rhode Island, annual, January 2; South Carolina, annual, January 3; New Jersey, annual, January 8; Georgia, annual, in June.

Special sessions for other than Suffrage ratification: Iowa, to ratify code revision, January, 1920; Louisiana, possibility of special session before September, 1919; New Jersey, may be an extra session in 1919; Maine, special session in October; North Carolina, special session called.

"Nobody longer doubts, we suppose, that the women of the United States are all speedily to be voting citizens."—The Continent.

SEMINAR FOR THE STUDY OF THE DUTIES OF CITIZENSHIP

III.

Training our children for good citizenship.

"A knowledge by the people is the true basis of national security.

"Patriotism has not expanded with the growth of population, nor with the increasing complexity of social interests and of governmental organization."

1. Our individual interests have so absorbed our thoughts that attention has been diverted, to a serious extent, away from civic affairs. There is danger in leaving the business of running the government to "some one else." Each individual voter should feel a sense of obligation to support the government by voting, by taxpaying and by constructive criticism and suggestion. Neglect to vote is a plain neglect of duty. Reluctance of competent men to hold office is deplorable. Neglect to think about civic affairs is another lapse of duty even more serious than failure to vote. Is it patriotic to ignore the ballot?

2. In Belgium and some of the cantons of Switzerland, voting is compulsory. Discuss the advisability of such a plan for this country. Would it be consistent with our democratic ideas? Would not a nation-wide awakening to a sense of patriotic duty be the surest safeguard?

3. Can not the club women of America give a fresh impetus to patriotism by studying citizenship intensively and with such earnestness that their husbands and children will catch the spirit of it and spread it throughout the land? We should talk civics and politics around the table and at the fireside, remembering always that such interest is vitally important and common to all alike. Let us make frequent mental excursions back to the planting of our American colonies and on the trip down to

the present point out to our children, the achievements of our forefathers in founding our Nation. Help them to remake those experiences in imagination and infuse accounts of historical deeds with human interest. Hero worship and veneration of the flag should be encouraged for their spiritual value. In the pledge to the flag teach the children the full meaning of the word "allegiance."

4. The schools are designed to train our children to live but is the training for citizenship adequate? Is it possible for the schools to train children for the solemn and sacred duties of citizenship without the co-operation of parents?

5. All parents should learn the same civic lessons that their children learn that together with them, they may "discuss and defend the good that we have in society."

"If at home a child hears nothing but contempt spoken of those who are in authority and who are impersonating our government and acting in its behalf how can we develop ideas of patriotism?"—Former President Taft.

6. Children are citizens in fact—why is this so since they can not vote? As citizens they owe not only allegiance to the government, but service also. Would it not increase their self respect and heighten their zeal for patriotism to know these facts?

7. Do you favor a plan for co-ordinating and correlating civics at every practicable point with the ordinary school courses from the first grade upward, providing a special diploma at graduation, and at the age of twenty-one a registration certificate with renewal of the pledge of allegiance?

8. Do you not favor the idea of putting more meaning into education, thus making it as much a preparation for service as it

is a cultural process for individual benefit?

It is possible to increase a child's sense of personal dignity by helping him to feel that his physical and moral well-being as well as his mental equipment are of the utmost value to his country. He, too, is making history.

"Help the boy and girl to link up historical events with present day life and with themselves."

If our children, the future citizens of this country, are to be worthy of their civic inheritance and are to be capable of carrying on the government's business they must be taught to recognize the right of others to share in the benefits that they enjoy. When a child recognizes the rights of others he at once becomes a force in the process of social and civic adjustment. He begins to learn this on the play-ground where he has to acknowledge the authority of the leader. He continues and increases his respect for authority as his education progresses. "Right ethical principles as expressed in fair play" are apt to be carried over into other activities of life and this objective, "liberty, equality, fraternity," should be made to serve as an ideal goal for the American citizen as it does for the citizen of France. The third of this trinity of ideals is the one that we must take care to strengthen, especially in the growing citizens of our America.

IV.

A national necessity is our solicitous interest in our immigrants.

A little over four hundred years ago an accident happened that has profoundly affected the whole race of human beings. Some men put out to sea from Southern Europe and discovered America by chance. They went back home and told their story. They came again and others with them and Europeans have kept coming ever since. The first arrivals pioneered and prepared for those who followed. They and their succeeding generations were our ancestors. We who are here now are preparing for the latest arrivals and conditions are such that we must speed up our preparations for making American citizens of the multitude of European and other aliens who are present with us but are not "of us". Our forefathers founded a nation upon the prin-

ciple of personal liberty and individual happiness. This principle has been maintained, defended and developed beyond their original conceptions. Indeed, besides defending it our nation is now being largely instrumental in extending this principle to the farthest reaches of the earth. Those who are present with us but are not "of us" might be called, paradoxically, our "contemporary ancestors" for they are of the same metal as our forefathers. The "melting pot" was in existence hundreds of years before Zangwill thought of it as such.

"More than a tenth of the entire population of the United States is alien. There are 17,500,000 aliens in this country, yet barely 6,000,000 have become citizens. Such a tremendous unassimilated mass means danger, for among these millions comparatively few have any knowledge of, or interest in, American institutions." Government statement.

It is our duty and our necessity to convert this multitude into loyal American citizens.

"It is the duty of every American citizen to seek out his friends and acquaintances of foreign birth and prevail upon them, if they wish to remain here, to become citizens."—Government statement.

1. But how shall we go about the task of making citizens of aliens? Shall we attempt to do it forcibly, obtrusively, insistently, or sympathetically?

2. What handicaps has the alien who comes to this country and how can they be removed? Is lack of knowledge of the English language his greatest handicap? Is it practical to "Anglicize" him first as to language, and Americanize him afterwards? Is not the main thing to convey the idea rather than to provide a new medium for conveying it?

3. What do you think of Mary McDowell's plan of compulsory study of English up to 14 years in both parochial and public schools? "Mere teaching of language alone could not make American citizens out of foreigners. The American people must have real American ideals before they can impart them to foreigners."—Mary E. McDowell.

4. A good definition of Americanization is that of Mr. P. A. Speck, head of the Russian Americanization plan: "It is the

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SEVENTH STREET AT OLIVE

uniting of the new with the native born Americans in a fuller common understanding and appreciation to secure by means of self government the highest welfare of all."

5. Coming from lands where the government is autocratic and oppressive, where class distinctions are sharply drawn, where opportunity for social advancement and material prosperity are not for the lower classes, these immigrants find themselves in a land of directly contrasted conditions. If we exchanged places with them should we not be bewildered? It would be profitable to imagine an exchange of places with them.

6. From the earliest days of our history undesirables have come with the others. We have always accorded free entry to all irrespective of their desirability as citizens and naturally there are some who constitute what Geo. Horace Lorimer calls the "scum of the melting pot." It is our job to skim off the "scum."

"The central idea in America is that we govern ourselves—by laws made by our own people and enforced by persons whom we elect to act for us in enforcing them for us."—de Groot. What do you understand by sovereignty of the people? Is your idea of the meaning of the word sufficiently

clear cut to be conveyed simply and forcefully to the alien who seeks a definition of it?

7. Can immigrants who come here from autocracies comprehend the meaning of sovereignty of the people without our help? Is it possible for them to enter into the spirit of our national life without our intelligent and sympathetic interpretation of it?

8. Is it not inspiring to think that we can be instrumental in replacing the complete subordination to which they have been subjected for ages under autocratic control with an exalted sense of personal freedom and opportunity for advancement? That in this country the government exists for the people and not the people for the government?

It is our duty, and even our privilege, to help them to an understanding of our institutions, to think about the vote they have to give and how it will affect themselves and all our people alike, to realize the responsibility which the suffrage implies, and that this is their America as truly as it is our America. This sense of common ownership is the important thing for every inhabitant of the United States—the thing that will convert national ideals into national realities.

HARRIET R. BLACKBURN.

CZECHOSLOVAKS ARRIVE

Sarka Hebkova

Homeward bound! A shipload of Czechoslovak troops from Siberia reached San Diego harbor, July 20th, and greeted by thousands of Americans, hundreds of whom were of Czech or Slovak blood, they responded with a wonderful and thrilling song, one of the many which have won the title of "the Singing Czechoslavoks." For five years these men have fought in Russia and Siberia—and in those sixty months of self-sought exile from the Austro-Hungarian realm whose rule they hated as every true democrat hates tyranny, they have had no word from home; yet, knowing that the cause for which they had deserted from the Hapsburg ranks was a holy one which would bring freedom, independence to Bohemia and Slovakia under the able statesmanship of Prof. Thomas Masaryk, they built up a "morale" which is unequalled in history. The spectacle of a hundred thousand odd men deserting from the army of the potentate who sent them into the field, and organizing into an effective military society for the cause of civilization and progress—thousands of miles outside the borders of their home land for whose liberty they fought—forms indeed a modern Anabasis.

These men, not one of whom is an illiterate, carried forward the national spirit with the high courage and conscientious intelligence of the leaders of the nation for whom they named their regiments: i. e., John Hus, John Zizka, Karel Havlicek,

Thomas Masaryk, George of Podebrad, first framer, in the fifteenth century, of a league of nations to insure peace.

These troops are characterized by a true democracy. The men, officers and privates alike, address each other as "brother." The nurses and women relief workers are all "sisters." Where the Y.M.C.A. has penetrated, the secretary is always called "our uncle from America" (the America that few of them ever saw but always have looked to as the protector of "the little peoples"), the president of the Czechoslovak Republic is to them "Taticek"—little father. "We are all one big family" they assert and they live their belief.

The protection of the vast supplies owned by the allies along the line of the Trans-Siberian railway and the holding of the road against millions have been among the concrete contributions in service of the handful of trained men in the Czechoslovak Siberian army. Yet, their uncomplaining courage when no point of the compass offered a hope of help, when not a crumb of any news penetrated to them through the solid ranks of Germans and Bolsheviks, has been a new inspiration to fighters for right, the world over. It is a brave thing to battle on the homeland against an invading enemy or to go to succor another in distress, but to desert and fight in a land leagues on leagues from home—a land in the horrors of the most radical upheaval—

is the story of heroes actuated with purpose most high.

The men on the "Archer" were gathered from the entire line of the Siberian railway. They were men over forty-two years of age with families and the young men too severely injured to be of further military service. One's involuntary thought when the ship cast anchor was, "Will they find their families waiting for them? How many thousands are doomed to find their dear ones in graves to which starvation, grief and disease have brought them, for the children and women of Czechoslovakia are the pawns who fell victims in the ghastly Hohenzollern Hapsburg chess game.

Going home to Czechoslovakia by way of California and America! Unheard of! And when they reach "home" they will have finished a complete encirclement of the globe. The only army in the world that must go around its entire circumference to complete the campaign—and reach—home, at last!

Professor Hrbkova is well known to Americanization workers through her pamphlets, "Bridging the Atlantic" and "The Slavic People of Central Europe," published by the University of Nebraska, where she was at the head of the Slavic department for eleven years. During the period of the war she was president of the Women's Committee of the National Council of Defense, Nebraska division.

At San Diego Professor Hrbkova was able to serve her arriving "brothers" by arranging for their use simple English phrases properly marked with Czech signs.

She also gave to an audience of seven hundred a map talk with special reference to the states and cities through which the men were to pass on their trip across the continent to Newport News, where they are to sail for Europe. The men were eager to hear the history, distinguishing characteristics and resources—agricultural and industrial—of Southern California and the other states through which they were to pass. Thus it was possible to acquaint them with some of the facts of the early Spanish occupation of this southern country, of the national groups—Mexican, Indian and Moravians to be met with in the vast Texas territory, the French of New Orleans, Germans of Cincinnati, Czechs and Poles of Cleveland, Slovaks of Pennsylvania.

Through the view thus given them they were ready to look with intelligent recognition at the processes in the California orange, walnut and olive groves, the vast cattle and grain ranches of Texas, and cotton, tobacco and rice culture of the other southern states, and the chief manufacturing undertakings of the further eastern states.

Every item of information as to the kind and character of employment and opportunities in various branches was accepted with every sign of satisfaction, for this was exactly what they wished to know about America.

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ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE AMERICAN RELIEF ADMINISTRATION, EUROPEAN CHILDREN'S RELIEF

The coming of the peace has not brought the end of relief work in Europe. Although Herbert Hoover and his associates, who have been engaged in this relief work for nearly five years, expected and were anxious to retire with the signing of the treaty, their recognition of Europe's continuing great need and of the inability, under the present disturbed conditions, of any of the newly liberated countries to meet the situation unaided, makes it impossible for them to withdraw yet.

Especially important is the necessity of giving continued attention to restoring and maintaining the health and strength of the under-fed children of the liberated countries. There has been a terrible decrease, amounting on the average to 50%, in the birth rate in all the liberated countries, and in addition to the war conditions have materially increased the death rate among the children. In the face of this situation it is imperatively necessary to keep alive and well nourished all the children which have managed to survive, as well as those to be born in the next few months.

Therefore although the funds appropriated by Congress for use by the American Relief Administration in European food relief, of which a certain part has been devoted for the special relief of the children,

have now been exhausted, the American Relief Administration recognizing that its work for the saving of the children in the Baltic States, Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, Jugo Slavia and Armenia must go on, has decided to maintain its existence as an American Charitable organization, as distinct from a Governmental organization, for the special purpose of continuing the child relief work.

It has accordingly effected a reorganization under the name of the American Relief Administration European Children's Relief, with Herbert Hoover as Chairman and Edgar Rickard as acting Chairman in America until the return of Mr. Hoover. The American headquarters are at 42 Broadway, New York City. European headquarters will be established in London.

The new organization is not intended to supplant in any way the Polish, Czecho-Slovak, Jugo-Slav, Armenian and other similar relief organizations which have been operating in this country during the war, but to assist and co-operate with them in every way.

The present work began in April of this year, and, is now being carried on and provided for until August 15th, is chiefly centered about the provision of a supple-



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mentary daily meal for every under-fed and needy child. These meals are composed of food especially adapted to the nutrition of children, and each one has an energy value of 500 calories. It has been possible to provide these meals, thanks to the efficient organization of the American Relief Administration, and the largely volunteer character of its personnel and of that of the relief societies in the European countries, at an average cost of but five cents per meal.

The work so far has been made possible by an appropriation of \$7,500,000, from the American Relief Administration, with additional appropriations from the respective European Governments concerned amounting to a total of \$4,800,000. In addition gifts from societies of the various nationalities and individuals in America have already been received to the amount of about \$300,000. The number of children now being cared for reaches a total of 2,700,000.

The continuation of the work depends upon the providing of new funds. The European governments concerned, although all are facing tremendous financial problems, can be relied on to do their utmost to help support the work, and the private charitable organizations in each country will also do all they can to assist financially. But in addition to whatever funds may be available from these sources there must be large gifts from America. Those organizations in America composed of persons affiliated by birth with the various countries concerned are urged, therefore, to make immediately a most vigorous effort to collect money for this work of maintaining the life and strength of the children of their native countries. In addition the American Relief Administration European Child Relief will be glad to receive gifts for this purpose from any other charitable organization or person.

POLISH GREY SAMARITANS

On July 30th the first unit of the Polish Grey Samaritans sailed for Poland on the Rochambeau. It goes to direct to Warsaw at the request of Premier and Madam Paderewski to take up child welfare work in Poland.

The Polish Grey Samaritans were organized and trained by the Young Women's Christian Association by whom they are sent abroad to work under the Polish Government, in close co-operation with American Relief Administration European Children's Relief.

The unit consists of twenty girls selected from ninety girls chosen from three hundred volunteers of Polish birth or parentage coming from various cities in the United States. These girls have had a year's training in dietetics, care of children, rehabilitation and first aid and have the rank of nurse's aids. With them go a thoroughly trained Polish nurse, an American girl who

is a trained case-worker, a trained group-worker, a public health specialist, and a business manager. Miss Martha A. Chickering, of Piedmont, who is well known in California as the Field Immigration Secretary of the Y. W. C. A., is in charge of this expedition.

CALIFORNIA HOUSE

For Disabled Belgian Soldiers

To Be a Memorial to Edith Cavell in Brussels

California is now receiving a visit from one of its own distinguished citizens, Miss Julie Helen Heyneman, of San Francisco, who organized and since July, 1915, has been in charge of California House in London. Over the door of this house, which was the first institution to give occupational and vocational training to maimed soldiers while still in the hospital, flies the bear-flag of California. It was maintained by voluntary contributions, principally from California.

A small convalescent hospital annex with 25 beds was added in 1916, and during each summer a cottage hospital in the country was also carried on for the benefit of those patients who needed a change of air. Nearly six hundred Belgian soldiers entered the classes and ninety per cent of those who received training were self-supporting at the time of the armistice. Seventy-one thousand, six hundred twenty-six meals were served. The British Red Cross founded Kitchener Houses on similar lines, and these were also organized by the Chairman of California House.

Belgian friends, rich and poor, soldiers and civilians, urged the Committee not to break off the association which had meant so much to them during the long agony of their exile—to give to some place in Belgium, however modest, the name of California House.

The entire equipment of the hospital annex has been sent to Brussels and it has been decided to furnish with it, and if possible, to endow, a Memorial Ward in the Edith Cavell Hospital and School for Nursing in Brussels (chosen for this purpose by H. M. the Queen of the Belgians) and to name each bed for some Californian soldier who has made the supreme sacrifice. Five thousand dollars will establish a permanent bed, with the right to name it.

The Central Trust Company of New York, Forty-second Street and Madison avenue, will acknowledge the receipt of all funds, which may either be sent direct to them or to the Chairman of California House, Miss Julie Helen Heyneman, 2518 Buchanan Street, San Francisco.

The first bed of this memorial house has been given by Mrs. Wm. Crocker of San Francisco and will be named in memory of the son of Chester Bailey Fernald.

HEALTH EDUCATION AND THE SINGLE STANDARD

By Dr. Mary B. Ritter

The health lesson of the year has come from the war. The revelation through the selective draft of only 50% efficiency in our young manhood has shown us that physically we are not the superb nation we thought we were. And if our young men are only 50% efficient what about our young women? How many are 100% efficient for motherhood? What are the chances for the next generation being born with 100% possibilities for physical and mental development? To quote Dr. L. Emmet Holt, "The draft revelations have revealed us to ourselves as we really are, not as we imagined ourselves to be."

This revelation of physical inefficiency has stimulated greater interest and activity regarding the physical development of our youth. The natural avenues for instilling health standards are the home, the school, the community. These avenues the Public Health Department of our General Federation, and the Federal Government are endeavoring to use. The Children's Year examinations of pre-school age children with the consequent instruction of mothers is the first governmental effort. In carrying out this program our health chairmen assisted in several localities.

The second is the Child Health Program presented to all public schools. From three to five million children are suffering from malnutrition due to improper or insufficient food. Teaching school children health habits by methods that will interest them is urged. The Classroom Weight Record on the school room wall offers the element of competition in monthly gains. The pupils' report-card should record weight and height as measures of physical development along with the evidence of mental progress. Thus school and community are united in the effort to produce all-round development. To accomplish the desired result the Public Health Nurse is a necessity. Through her better than in any other way can the mothers of our foreign-born population be reached. This phase of Americanization is most telling.

The program of the Federal Bureau of Education recommends the following points for schools:

1. A weighing scale placed in every school.
2. Time allowed every school day for teaching health habits.
3. A hot lunch available for every child.
4. Teachers trained in all normal schools to teach health habits.
5. Every child's weight record sent home on the monthly report card.

Carrying out this program depends upon the community spirit, and responsibility for the community's attitude in health standards devolves largely upon club-women. Will not each club insist that its community introduce the Federal Child Health Program into its schools?

As a third war emergency program the Government instituted lecture courses to give instruction in schools and older groups, while boys and men in the army were likewise instructed regarding their personal responsibility for community welfare. This because of the revelation of the prevalence of the insidious venereal diseases throughout the entire country, and because the underlying causes are so largely social and psychological, and correct information is the only remedy for that condition. Last year nearly a million girls and women were talked to by women physicians under the Government, and two million soldiers and sailors by army officials. (Your State Chairman spoke to 75 school groups and 21 clubs besides seven mass meetings and six University Extension lectures.) The hope of the future is this constructive education.

But elimination of existing vice conditions is also necessary. The common prostitute is the focus of venereal infection and her visitors are carriers to innocent wives and unborn children. Elimination of vice centers and establishment of hospitals and clinics for the treatment of the infected; then industrial farms with indeterminate sentences for segregation of such delin-

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Oakland, California

quents are the remedial agencies for existing conditions.

But why a system of prostitution? It is our social heritage, the logical handed-down result of the double standard of morals still prevailing. Why a double standard? Because we have not yet reached the level of the single standard, of believing our men to be as fine and strong morally as women. What we believe crystallizes character and social customs. Teaching the young from infancy up that the single standard of morals is physically, morally, and scientifically possible, and socially is necessary, is the responsibility of womanhood. Our men and our boys are what social heritage and social environment make them. Let it be our duty to create a morally clean social environment for the present generation, and bequeath to all future generations the single standard as their social heritage and our contribution to the evolution of civilization.

THE PACIFIC COLONY

Announcement has been made by the Board of Trustees of Pacific Colony of the selection of its permanent location for the State Institution for the Feeble Minded and Epileptics in Southern California. This site is twenty-eight miles from Los Angeles on the Valley Boulevard, and seven miles west of Pomona, California.

The property comprises more than thirteen hundred (1300) acres and is topographically ideal. The question of water, which has delayed the purchase for nearly a year, has been solved in a manner satisfactory to the State Department of Engineering. The ranch, reported by the State Department of Agriculture to be of excellent soil values, has unexcelled transportation facilities. The Salt Lake and Southern Pacific railroads run through the Valley which adjoins the property, with an additional twenty-minute bus service on the Boulevard. The main trunk line of the Edison Electric Power Company also passes through the Valley and a fourteen inch natural gas main is piped along the southern boundary of the property.

A complete group plan for the Institution has been drawn by the State Department of Architecture with the co-operation of Dr. George L. Wallace of Wrentham, Massachusetts, who was called by the Board of Trustees as Expert Advisor to the Pacific Colony during July and August of 1918. These plans embrace the most modern and scientific method of sanitation and housing.

The original bill creating Pacific Colony carried an appropriation of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000.00). In ad-

dition to this amount a bill for one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000.00) was passed by the 1919 Session of the State Legislature, and was signed this spring by Governor William D. Stephens. This total amount of \$350,000.00 will now enable the Board of Trustees, in addition to the purchase of land, underground piping, etc., to erect several of the most necessary buildings, and this they are preparing at once to do. The erection of the Farm Colony will be the first undertaking, as this is felt to be the logical and economical procedure. The moron boys thus cared for, will assist with the light farm work, the planting of orchards, caring for vegetable gardens, etc., making the Institution to that extent self-supporting during its upbuilding.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Fred C. Nelles, Superintendent of the Whittier State School, their Research Department has this year assisted Pacific Colony in making a survey of the Feeble Minded in Southern California. The survey, which is still in progress, will greatly aid the Colony in locating cases in urgent need of Institutional care. At its conclusion, Dr. J. Harold Williams, Director of the Department, plans to issue a printed report, which report will undoubtedly prove of much scientific value to the State of California.

(Signed) Mrs. J. Powers Flint.

President.

Sunny California's Select Military Schools

Schools that emphasize the most thorough instruction; discipline "with a heart in it"; and, above all, Christian character training:—

San Diego Army and Navy Academy, located near Bay and Ocean at Pacific Beach, a delightful suburb of San Diego. Prepares for Colleges, West Point and Annapolis. Fully accredited. War Department supervision. Summer session, July 1st to September 1st. A happy combination of work and play for the summer months. Regular session will begin September.

Pasadena Army and Navy Academy, a grammar grade school with a wonderful record. Splendidly equipped, beautifully and healthfully situated in suburb of Pasadena on property formerly owned by Annandale Country Club. Fall session will begin September 22nd.

For full information address

CAPT. THOS. A. DAVIS, Pres., Pacific Beach, Cal.

Chas. M. Wood, Head Master, Pasadena, Cal.

HISTORY AND LANDMARK DEPARTMENT

California holds the unique distinction of being the only state in the General Federation that has a department of History and Landmarks, and it is with a spirit of pride that I observe, in reviewing past years' club books, that many programs of study and research have been given to these subjects.

This year seems one of great opportunity to inject into this department an increased stimulation and desire to know more of this wonderful land.

This year is the 150th anniversary of the planting of the seeds of Civilization and Christianity on these Western shores. It is the record of that very past, the record of the brief eventful past of the state, that concerns us.

Monuments and reminders of it, face us on every side, records exist and it is for this department to gather them and see that they are properly preserved.

Our task is not completed when we study, only, for the perpetuation of traditions, the preservation of this history is of the highest importance. California history is so replete with subjects of study of the most entertaining and instructive value, that as state Chairman, I will urge the District Chairmen to emphasize to their respective clubs the real educational value and moral advantage, that will be derived from a close observation and study of the state in which they live.

This is a year of such great historic distinction in the existence of the state, that I am hoping and urging the clubs to celebrate it by pageants, historical music, etc., summary of study, when California began—geographical and physical condition. First discoverers, Civilization and Christianity, Missions, Spanish Era, Mexican Era, Bear Flag Republic Argonauts, American Conquest, Railroads, Mines, Reclaiming of Deserts by Irrigation, Rebuilding San Francisco, Aqueduct, Pious, Fund, Seal, Russian River, Settlers, Indians, Races who have contributed to the making of the State, Flora, Fauna, Birds, Writers, Artists, Institutions, Laws, Landmarks and many others which can be easily supplied by applying to the State or District Chairman.

The importance and scope of the study can be seen at a glance.

There is this further thought in the mind of the State Chairman, that by studying these subjects, this department can co-operate with the other departments of the Federation.

I especially urge that some angle of Americanization should penetrate all the study. For this particular year, due to the passing of one of the milestones in the State history, the multitude of extraordinary subjects which form the foundation

of the social and industrial fabric as well as the wealth of its romance, should be emphasized.

As time advances we are drawn away from the romantic and pastoral life that characterized the State.

The unusual natural endowments of our State, coupled with the great achievements of the brave and strong builders of the West will form a treasure of knowledge that will be of educational advantage and will be appreciated by those who will come after us.

The keynote of this work is to glorify the State on this its 150th anniversary.

MRS. R. F. DEL VALLE,
State Chairman.



The Westlake School for Girls, Westmoreland Hills at School Lane



Pocahontas Welcoming the English to Virginia



A number of pictures representing scenes from American history are being painted on the walls of the dining room at Page Military Academy in Los Angeles. Two of the pictures are shown herewith, together with a portrait of Henry Kumano, a Japanese artist, who is painting them after the originals. As shown on the academy walls, they are ten feet long and six feet high, with a wealth of color that is, of course, entirely lost in the photographs. The original of the lower picture is by the famous British artist, Bernard F. Gribble, and is on the walls of the Navy Department at Washington. It represents United States destroyers approaching the harbor at Plymouth, England, and is entitled "The Return of the Mayflower."

FINANCIAL

In inaugurating a monthly financial page it is the hope of the federation magazine to be of service to the women investors among the federation members. On this page will appear timely financial comment from experts in the various investment lines, without, for obvious reason, recommendations for the purchase of any particular stock. Inquiry has assured us that the limited number of stock and bond houses, whose cards appear on this page, are trustworthy and among the best in their respective fields.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE AND FINANCING

The stock exchange, for all its years of advertising and publicity, is as yet little known and understood by the general public. Men have spent the greater part of their lives studying the stock exchange, its economic and financial bearing on the world's business facilities, and know but little about it. There are many people of to day who look upon the stock exchange as immoral. Education, however, is slowly changing this viewpoint.

Through the medium of the stock exchange, enterprises of large magnitude are financed, and through members of the exchanges, evidence of indebtedness in the form of stocks and bonds is circulated in small lots to their clients. The money received for these stocks and bonds goes to the company in form of cash and gives the company its capital, which enables it to carry on and enlarge the enterprise.

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Stock Exchanges in California

There are three recognized stock exchanges in California, the San Francisco Stock & Bond Exchange, the San Francisco Stock Exchange, and the Los Angeles Stock Exchange. By the means of these exchanges many of California's largest industries have been financed, many of her famous brands of food stuffs have been put on markets throughout this country, and have been placed upon export list. The development of her vast petroleum resources, her mining and agriculture have all received material aid from stock exchanges.

Listing

The stock or bonds of a company or corporation to be listed on a stock exchange have first to pass and receive the sanction of the stock exchange's listing committee. The listing committee makes a minute examination of all reports, statements and other documents filed by the company. If the committee passes the company for listing it does not mean that the committee or the stock exchange guarantees the purchase or sale of the company's securities, but that the committee has investigated to the best of its ability the management and workings of the company making the application.

The advance and decline of the price of a security on the market may be attributed to many causes, the approach of an annual meeting; the changing of a dividend rate; consolidation; change of management; supply and demand of salable stock and other numerous reasons.

Bond Market

The bond market at the present time is active and many new issues are being presented to the investor at a price that show a good yield on the money invested. These issues are municipal, public utilities and industrial.

Stocks

Trading in shares of oil companies during the past month has been of abnormal volume, caused by the proving up of new territory; favorable and unfavorable operations in some fields; rumors of some action to be taken by Congress on the government withdrawal lands, which would have a material effect on those companies having on deposit with the government receiver, millions of dollars impounded in this state.

THRIFT

Club women all over the country are becoming aware of the importance of Thrift in daily life and of the significance of the educational campaign now being carried on by the various departments of our Government.

We have known always that Necessity was the Mother of Invention, but we are just now having demonstrated to us that Necessity is also the Mother of great National and Racial movements. During the War, necessity demanded that money be raised in every possible way to carry on the War. One of the ways was the sale of

War Savings Stamps and Certificates by the Treasury Department. To sell these it was necessary to popularize them by making a campaign of publicity. Convincing reasons had to be given to induce people to invest in these stamps and certificates. The most convincing reason hit upon was that the practice of Thrift was one of the Nation's greatest virtues and that Nation which could add to a tremendous God-given resource a citizenship which had caught the vision of wise management of the business of living must be invincible.

Now is it not interesting to know how this campaign not only convinced the great body of the people of this nation but it also convinced the heads of the Departments of this Government so that we all have a new vision, and Director and Directed are starting out together in a crusade of Saving?

First get it straight that Thrift does not mean the mere saving of money. It means saving commodities. It means conserving that which is best in human life. It means making the most of every resource of human life whether mental, material or spiritual.

Because of this new Vision the Thrift campaign is to be kept up by the Government. And it is not the Treasury Department alone which is engaged in it. Four other Departments of the Government have discovered that the real basis of their activities is Thrift.

The Department of Commerce has a slo-

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This Bank sells, to its customers and clients, BONDS, of the same high class that it buys for its own investments.

Being the Largest Reservoir of Capital in Southern California, this Bank's purchases of high grade bonds are very heavy; facilities for investigation are complete, and we buy (and can sell) at the lowest prices.

Persons interested in safe and productive investments are cordially invited to avail themselves of the very complete lines of information available in our Bond Department.

BOND DEPARTMENT

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gan: "Buy Now; But Buy Only What You Need." The whole significance of this slogan is an attempt to conserve human life by a speedy return to normal conditions of industry and trade.

The Department of Labor has a slogan: "Own Your Home." It is a known fact that people will make greater sacrifices to save for the purchase of a home than for any other purpose. The Government knows that the owners of homes become interested citizens, the ground work of a Democracy.

The Department of Agriculture is having its County Agents and Home Demonstration Agents include the message of Thrift in all their work. The Home Economics Division of the Department of Agriculture is preparing leaflets on Thrift. The **Weekly News Letter**, its official organ, carries numerous maxims and slogans urging Thrift.

It is hoped through all this publicity to reach and touch in some way, every citizen of this Nation. And there will be ways of checking up results. The outward measure of our investments in Thrift and War Savings Stamps will be the proof of our inner vision and response to our Government's strong citizenship appeal.

It is known that upon the women of this Nation will depend just what the checking up of investment in Savings Stamps and Certificates will show. It will be a measure of our patriotism. And club women more than all the rest, because they represent the intelligent womanhood of America, will be watched and judged.

Fellow clubwomen, our duty then is twofold. We must practice personal Thrift, and we must, individually and through our organization, spread the gospel of Thrift abroad.

This is the way we are asked to co-operate NOW.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA FAIR

The Southern California Fair, which will be held at Riverside October 7 to 11, this year, gives promise of breaking the records of its seven years' history in both diversity of entries and attendance. The premium list shows a very considerable increase in each department and the management is forced to largely increase its quarters for livestock. The woman's department is under the superintendency of Mrs. H. J. Webber, as it was last year, and she will be assisted by Mrs. A. E. Davis. Mrs. J. T. Garner will be superintendent of the embroidery division, Mrs. H. G. Stanley of lace work, Mrs. H. Robbins, miscellaneous; Mrs. C. G. Warren, bedspreads, quilts and rugs; Mrs. Eva Sullivan, fruits and vegetables; Mrs. D. G. Clayton, culinary; Mrs. J. L. Bishop, fine arts; Mrs. Wilbur Peebles, school exhibit. Dr. Louise Harvey Clark is superintendent of the child's welfare department and is assisted by Mrs. R. H. Martin and Mrs. Chas. Rouse.

NEW OFFICERS AT VENTURA

The Board of Trustees of the California School for Girls at Ventura, announces two new officers.

Superintendent Miss Emily Morrison from Sleighton Farms School for Girls of Pennsylvania, where she had charge of 640 girls for fifteen months, after having had experience as assistant-superintendent of the same school. Miss Morrison was formerly a teacher in the Santa Barbara Normal School.

Assistant Superintendent, Miss Margaret Carhart of Pasadena. Miss Carhart will lead the educational activities of the school. She is an M. A. of Michigan University and is ready for her Ph.D. at Yale.

She comes from the Palo Alto High School, where she has been at the head of the English Department.

Mrs. L. B. Hogue of Ventura has been reappointed as a trustee and Mrs. Paul Downing of San Francisco has been appointed a member of the Board.

The new buildings are nearing completion and include an auditorium and gymnasium, an administration building, a trades building and one new cottage to accommodate thirty girls.

DISTRICT NEWS SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY DISTRICT

Early last spring the Women's Club of Dinuba began to plan for the erection of a soldiers' monument in honor of the five brave boys from that community who had sacrificed their lives in the great world war. A beautiful plot of ground was given by the Smith Mountain Cemetery Association upon which evergreen ornamental trees were planted and on June 29th the monument was dedicated and presented to the Community by the Women's Club with appropriate exercises, at which Mrs. A. N. Loper, chairman of the Memorial Committee, presided. Senator M. B. Harris gave the dedicatory address and Mrs. C. B. Driver, who so materially assisted in the work of the committee, presented the monument to the community which was accepted by Mayor Ernest Burum.

The monument consists of a massive base of light gray granite, surmounted by a pyramidal shaft of dark gray granite, the whole extending to a height of eleven feet. One side of the shaft is polished, three being left rough-hewn. Near the top of the polished base is a beautifully designed emblem in the form of a crossed gun and flag, beneath which are inscribed the names of those to whose memory it is dedicated. Then follow these lines:

"We are the dead, short days ago
We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow,
Loved and were loved, and now we lie
In Flanders Field."

Below the stanza is the inscription: In grateful memory of those who gave their lives that Liberty might not perish from the earth.

Erected by the Dinuba Women's Club, June 29, 1919.

The Executive Board of the San Joaquin Valley District met at Strathmore, July 12, with Mrs. Mollie Bloom Flagg, the district president, in the chair. The attendance was excellent and many plans and suggestions were considered for the coming year's work. March 9th, 10th and 11th were the dates chosen for the district convention, which is to be held in Porterville.

Considerable time was given to the discussion of County Federation and four counties in the district plan to effect the county organizations at the opening of the club season in the fall. Two clubs have applied for admission to the Federation and one newly organized club is meeting through the summer months and will be ready to federate early in the club season.

The following list of chairmen appointed by the president were ratified: Art, Mrs. Effie Brown Conkey, Lost Hills; Child Welfare, Mrs. W. D. James, Hanford; Civics, Mrs. D. E. Eymann, Reedley; History and Landmarks, Mrs. I. W. Rider, Dos Palos; Conservation, birds, Mrs. Hattie Clark, Oakdale; Parks and Forests, Mrs. Marguerite Philp, Raymond; Country Life, Good Roads, Mrs. T. J. Woodworth, Stratford; Farm Bureau, Mrs. Sarah Railsback, Grangeville; Education, Mrs. W. B. Phillips, Porterville; Federal Service, Thrift, Mrs. Paul Smith, Strathmore; Americanization, Mrs. Max Hoffman, Newman; Industrial and Social Conditions, Miss Frances Dean, Fresno; Legislation and Political Science, Mrs. A. C. Rosenthal, Tulare; Literature, Mrs. Ada F. Brey, Porterville; Music, Miss Carnegie-Pryor, Lindsay; Press, Mrs. C. K. Crane, Exeter; Indian Welfare, Mrs. M. S. McMurty, Clovis; Public Health, Mrs. Hope Pyburn Johnson, Hardwick; Clubwoman, Mrs. Hiram Routt, Fresno; Emblem, Mrs. Cora L. Abbott, Turlock; Endowment Fund, Mrs. Alice Stone Dozier, Modesto; Federation Extension, Mrs. George A. McKinnie,

Taft; Information, Mrs. J. H. Robinson, Selma; International Relations, Mrs. C. R. Neel, Fowler.

ALAMEDA DISTRICT

Executive Board, 1919-20

President, Mrs. Claude Leech, Walnut Creek, Cal.; First Vice-President, Mrs. R. R. Rogers, Hayward; Second Vice-President, Mrs. George Finkbohner, 520 N. San Joaquin street, Stockton; Third Vice-President, Mrs. A. R. Graves, Sonora; Recording Secretary, Mrs. W. S. Montgomery, Lockeford; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. H. F. Spencer, Walnut Creek, Cal.; Treasurer, Mrs. George Preston, 1329 El Centro ave-

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THE WOMAN'S DEPARTMENT

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SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA FAIR

But this year it will far outclass the exhibits of the six previous fairs. New classes have been added and new features developed.

Wonderful County and Community Exhibits Large and Attractive Livestock Show
Unsurpassed Agricultural and Horticultural Display

Greatest Goat Show Yet Held Great Racing Program
Extensive Automobile and Tractor Show

Lace Making, Blanket Weaving, Basket Making at the Wonderful Indian Exhibit

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nue, Oakland; Auditors, Mrs. A. O. Gott, 2124 Alameda avenue, Alameda; Mrs. M. J. Single, 230 W. Acacia street, Stockton.

Departemnt Chairmen

Art—Miss Addie Gorrill, 37 Bonita avenue, Piedmont.

Child Welfare—Mrs. L. F. Helmond, 516 Mira Vista avenue, Oakland.

California History and Landmarks—Mrs. L. B. Smith, "Peralta Apartments," 13th and Jackson streets, Oakland.

Civics—Mrs. E. S. Fenton, 4099 Howe street, Oakland.

Conservation—Mrs. Mary Crocker, Lodi.

Country Life—Miss Mary I. Brown, Newark.

Education—Mrs. E. L. Ormsby, 23 Monte Vista, Oakland.

Home Economics—Mrs. W. V. Cruess, 2046 College avenue, Berkeley.

Industrial and Social Conditions—Mrs. J. G. Kearney, 1332 High street, Alameda.

Legislation—Miss Francis Wilson, 2743 Derby street, Berkeley.

Literature—Mrs. Grant D. Miller, 1815 Irving avenue, Oakland.

Music—Mrs. William Wright, Jr., 5550 Taft avenue, Oakland.

Press—Mrs. C. H. Mitchell, 629 Sycamore street, Oakland.

Public Health—Dr. Minora Kibbe, Federal Realty Bldg., Oakland.

Standing Committees

District Parliamentarian—Mrs. Annie Little Barry, 1935 El Dorado avenue, Berkeley.

Endowment—Mrs. G. A. Rigg, 429 Hudson street, Oakland.

Federation Extension and Emblem—Miss Theresa Rousseau, 584 Twenty-second street, Oakland.

Federal Service—Thrift, Mrs. H. J. Curry, Martinez; Americanization, Mrs. Henry C. Hatfield, 2633 Le Conte street, Berkeley.

Indian Welfare—Mrs. E. H. Steele, 2327 Mitchell street, Oakland.

International Relations — Mrs. A. M. Beebe, 439 Hanover avenue, Oakland.

During the vacation the members of the Hill and Valley Club of Hayward are busy preparing what might be termed a "Township Americanization Fair," and are co-oper-

ating with the Alameda County Farm Bureau, the Hayward Chamber of Commerce and the San Lorenzo Publicity Committee in this project, which is to be held in Hayward, August 8th, 9th and 10th.

Mrs. Florence Scott Turner, president of the Woman's Club, is a permanent officer on the board of directors and is chairman of the Woman's Department, her committee being largely made up of clubwomen.

On August 8, "Americanization Day," the Hill and Valley Club as hostess, has arranged the following program:

Reception in honor of Mrs. Aaron Schloss, State President, and Mrs. Claude Leech, District President. Mrs. Ella Sterling Micguels will speak on "Eden History and Landmarks;" Mrs. Frank L. Saylor, assemblywoman from Berkeley, will speak in the evening on "Americanization." August 9th will be featured as "Education Day," when Dr. Aurelia Reinhardt, president of Mills College, will be the speaker on "American Ideals," and in the evening Ralph T. Fisher will present the subject "Re-education." August 10th will be "Welcome Home Day," and the music will be furnished by the club chairman of music. In addition to the features of entertainment, the club has provided a rest room, restaurant and kitchen for the comfort of visitors.

The Child Welfare department of the club will feature a supervised playground for older children and a day nursery, in charge of a trained children's nurse, with clinical experience in France, assisted by the Portuguese Society, will examine and award prizes to children for health. This work is arranged for the purpose of educating the township to the necessity of assisting the Hill and Valley Club in its attempt to secure a district nurse and a community clinic.

The Home Economics Department will have on display and for sale cooked foods, jellies and jams, needlework; while the departments of Country Life and Conservation will feature canned, salted and dried foods, substitutes, school lunches, new home-made clothing, made-over clothing, millinery; a display will be made of farm home conveniences, including labor savers, home decora-

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tion, sanitation. A splendid exhibition of pictures will be arranged by the Art Department and historical relics will be in charge of the History and Landmarks committee.

War trophies will be exhibited in a special booth by the Hill and Valley Club, and will be in charge of a G. A. R. veteran and a recently returned soldier. The members of the club will have a collection of trophies. There are forty stars on the club's service flag, and in the campaign for the Victory Fund, C. F. W. C., the club had 125 per cent record.

Mrs. Turner, who is responsible for the large part the women are taking in this fair, says that the knowledge and "vision" necessary to plan her part was gained at the Alameda District Convention at Martinez and at the State Convention at Coronado, refers to the information contributed by the Child Welfare Department as being of particular help.

NORTHERN DISTRICT

By Mrs. R. M. Morton

At the final report for the Tuesday Club of Sacramento, given by the President, Mrs. L. W. Nickell, interesting progress for the year's work was recalled, and, notwithstanding the interruptions occurring from the demands of war service activities, and from the influenza epidemic, the club enjoyed a most unusual development for the year.

Over two hundred new members were taken into the club, and the gift of \$15,000 from Mrs. Cordelia G. Fratt, for a pipe-organ for the clubhouse, was announced.

Two beautiful flags were presented to the club by devoted members, one a six by nine foot flag, the gift of Mrs. A. C. Goddard, and the other, a gold-fringed silken flag upon a standard, the gift of Mrs. A. C. Hart.

An interesting report of the activities of the Philanthropy Committee was given. This is a newly created committee, and holds a unique position in committee organizations, for it has as its incentive, the entertainment of the aged inmates of the County Hospital. Contributions of jams, jellies, books, maga-

zines and tobacco are solicited from members, and weekly, on Thursdays, are taken to the bedridden men and women at the institution. Entertainment for them is also provided, and musical numbers, recitations and the serving of tea and cakes is a part of the accomplishment of this excellent department.

An auxiliary membership, called the Junior Auxiliary, has been added to the club life. This addition is to co-operate with the club in various ways, and is formed of the daughters of club members from the ages of fourteen to twenty-one years. As the Tuesday Club hopes to do its share toward helping that splendid institution, the Sacramento Orphanage, a junior auxiliary, seemed a necessary acquisition. Aside from the interest in this work, the auxiliary members will occasionally give a program for the club, help at functions of the parent organization, and incidentally receive training for future club women activities.

And with the reinstatement of our energetic president, Mrs. L. W. Nickell, the Tuesday Club is looking forward to much real enjoyment and further development for the coming year.

Since the final report was made, two very interesting and elaborate entertainments were given by the club, the Annual Jinks and an Oriental Carnival, given as a benefit entertainment for funds for the work of the Philanthropy Committee for next year's program. The Annual Jinks, given under the direction of Mrs. L. C. Hunter, Chairman of Programs, was as clever and successful as any before given. The activities of early days of California, from the years of 1849 to 1870, furnished the main scheme of the jinks. Much research work was done, and all costumes, scenes and character depictions were authentic. A miner's evening entertainment formed the principal idea of the program, and such characters as Bret Hart, Gen. Slocum, Gen. Sutter, Horace Greeley, James Marshall, Truthful James, Hank Monk, Mark Twain, Kit Carson and many other equally well known persons were pres-

(Continued on Page 34)



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for milk whose official rating is under 93%, a degree of excellence attained by but few dairies. Nor is an advertisement accepted until a personal investigation and special tests are made by and for The California Federation of Women's Clubs. In this we have the co-operation of Dr. Maynard Rosenberger, Chief Milk Inspector and City Veterinary of Los Angeles, and Prof. Erwin Miller, Los Angeles City Chemist, who have volunteered their services for this purpose in the interest of Public Health. In this way the Federation is able to assure its members of milk as perfect as it is possible to produce.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

City Milk Contest

To keep the milk supply of the City of Los Angeles up to the present high standard necessitates vigilant inspection on the part of the Health Department and co-operation on the part of the dairymen and distributors. Some people are complaining that the cost of this inspection is an unnecessary burden upon the city. During the past year the per capita cost of milk inspection for the City of Los Angeles was less than 4c per year. Certainly no one would begrudge that amount for infant insurance.

This contest covers the period for the last four months and the results are quite gratifying. Notwithstanding that this is the summer contest, the results compare quite favorably with the winter months.

The Grade "A" Pasteurized milk, which comprises the largest part of the milk consumed, averages over 90 per cent, and the raw milk, which is about 16 per cent of our total supply, averages nearly 90 per cent. These contests give the public an accurate index to the kind of milk they are receiving, and if the dairyman from whom you are receiving milk scores high—that is, 90 or better—you can rest assured that his milk is not lacking in any essential quality. Samples for these contests are taken at random at irregular intervals and are a fair average of the products of the various distributors. Not only do the judges examine this milk for bacteria, flavor, odor and food contents,

but every particle of sediment is counted and scored against the milk.

At this last contest the judging was done by Mr. C. F. Hoyt, Market Milk Specialist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture; Dr. J. G. Jackley, of the California Department of Agriculture, and Mr. E. H. Miller, City Chemist of Los Angeles.

Certified Milk

This is raw milk under the supervision of the Medical Milk Commission of the Los Angeles County Medical Society. Bacteria limit not to exceed 10,000 per c.c.: 1, Adohr Stock Farms, R.F.D. 2, Box 105, Van Nuys, 95.8; 2, Arden Dairy, 1963 Santee St., 95.5.

Guaranteed Class

This is raw milk guaranteed by the producer with the written permission of the Health Commissioner of the City of Los Angeles. Bacteria not to exceed 25,000 per c.c.: 1, Elliott Brant Rancho, Owensmouth, 95.1; 2, Los Angeles Creamery, 1140 Towne Ave., 94.4.

Grade "A" Pasteurized

This is milk that has been heated to a temperature of about 142 degrees Fahrenheit and held for 25 minutes, then rapidly cooled to below 50 degrees Fahrenheit. Bacteria limit not to exceed 15,000 per c.c. after pasteurization and 200,000 per c.c. before: 1, Sanitary Gold Seal, 150 E. Jefferson St., 94.3; 2, New Sanitary Dairy, 2411 S. Main St., 94.1; 3, South Pasadena Branch L. A. Creamery (retail), 1140 Towne Ave., 93.5; 4, West-



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ern Farms Dairy, 3402 South Park Ave., 93.4; 5, Jersey Farms, 1006 Slauson Ave., 93.3; 6, Crescent Creamery (retail), 241 Winston St., 93.1; 7, Crescent Creamery (wholesale), 241 Winston St., 91.9; 8, Hansen Dairy 221 E. Ninth St., 91.8; 9, Brookside Dairy, Box 531, South Pasadena, Calif., 91.6; 10, Standard Dairy, R.F.D. 3, Box 105, Los Angeles, 91.4; 11, L. A. Creamery (wholesale), 1140 Towne Ave., 91.4; 12, Mutual Dairy, 1236 Compton Ave., 90.8; 13, L. A. Creamery (retail), 1140 Towne Ave., 90.0; 14, Hygienic Dairy, 323 W. Slauson, Huntington Park, 89.8; 15, South Pasadena Branch L. A. Creamery (wholesale), 1140 Towne Ave., 88.9; 16, San Pedro Creamery, San Pedro, Calif., 87.4; 17 Burr Creamery, 798 Towne Ave., 78.1.

Grade "A" Raw Milk

This is the raw, natural product from tuberculin-tested cows. Bacteria not to exceed 100,000 per c.c. Only the largest dairies are given: 20, Hollywood Farms, 6402 Primrose Ave., 91.9; 25, Southwestern Dairy, R.F.D. 7, Box 532, Los Angeles, 91.0; 26, Hollywood Dairy, R.F.D. 5, Box 270, Los Angeles, 90.9; 44, Little Lake, 816 W. Third St., 82.4.

Grade "B" Pasteurized Milk

This is milk put out in cans to the restaurant and wholesale trade and containing less than 1,000,000 bacteria per c.c. before pasteurization and less than 50,000 bacteria per c.c. after pasteurization: 1, Western Farms, 3402 San Pedro St., 89.5; 2, Hansen Dairy, 221 E. Ninth St., 87.9; 3, Crescent Creamery Co., 241 Winston St., 83.2; 4, Mutual Dairy, 1236 Compton Ave., 81.4; 5, L. A. Creamery, 1140 Towne Ave., 80.4; 6, Burr Creamery, 798 Towne Ave., 73.9.

Goat Milk

Requirements as to bacteria same as grade "A" milk: 1, Goat 'Airy, 4571 Pasadena Ave., 93.4; 2, Scottwood Farms, Rt. A, Box 91, Burbank, Calif., 85.4.

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(Continued from Page 31)

ent. Booths were built around the large audience hall, and gave representation of an Indian booth, a miner's log cabin, a Spanish garden with latticed window, with a glimpse of the patio in mind, a Yuba Dam bar, and a Mexican booth.

The Chinese Association gave dances, singing, exhibitions of rare embroideries, mandarins, etc., as their contribution.

The Hindu representatives brought sweetmeats, incense burners, fakirs, fortune tellers, etc. The Egyptian representatives produced more fakirs, rich costumes, etc.

And on the main floor of the hall an elaborate ball was given for the evening entertainment.

LOS ANGELES DISTRICT

Mrs. Harry S. Duffield, Press Chairman

To illustrate the excellent work being done along civic lines by the various clubs of the district, the following facts are quoted from the report made by Mrs. Edwin M. Stanton, Chairman of Civics, Los Angeles district, before the convention at Hollywood:

"The Woman's Club of Santa Barbara, working through its Public Affairs Committee, has been instrumental in establishing a park in the poorer part of the city, and many vacant lots have been cleaned up and turned into playgrounds for the children of the community. This committee is making a map of Santa Barbara, which shall show location of problems and is also working to get a 'City Mother.' The committee, Mrs. Stanton considers, has a model plan of organization for a medium-sized club.

"The Wednesday Afternoon Club of Alhambra has made a recreational survey of that community and has had a course of University Extension Lectures on Art and Citizenship."

"The Elysian Heights Civic Club, Los Angeles, has had trees planted on Echo Park avenue for five blocks; has also had streets cleaned of rubbish and are now trying to regulate franchise of Echo Park car line before the city shall offer it for sale."

"The Woman's Club of Hollywood struck a new note in Political Science when it had a debate by High School students on Government ownership of railroads."

"The Woman's Improvement Association of South Pasadena influenced that city to pass an ordinance to eliminate littering sidewalks in the business section with wares offered for sale by merchants."

"The Woman's City Club of Long Beach is working for a Home and a matron to care for girls and women who are brought into the police court."

"The Shakespeare Club of Pasadena assisted with the 'Know Your City' class and helped to furnish a rest room for girls."

"The Wednesday Morning Club of Los Angeles is working for pure milk and better telephone service."

"The California Badger Club is concentrating its efforts towards better housing conditions in county and city jails."

"The Public Affairs Committee of the Friday Morning Club of Los Angeles has worked actively and steadily throughout the year, missing only one meeting. Its work, efficiently organized, has been carried on throughout twelve departments, and when," said Mrs. Stanton, "I read the reports of the splendid results of their labors, I wished I had been allowed thirty instead of five minutes for my report."

A large number of other clubs have had civic programs and have done good work.

Equally interesting was the report of Mrs. Bessie Bartlett Frankel, Chairman of Music, Los Angeles district, which emphasized the great part music can be made to play in the Americanization problems before us.

Mrs. Frankel's report showed that many clubs were directly responsible for the Community Sings which have proven such a factor in keeping up the morale of the people during the past year.

The Music Section of the Tuesday Afternoon Club of Glendale has sponsored American, French and Belgian Baby Days. On such occasions, money, toys, books and clothing were collected.

The Santa Monica Bay Woman's Club formed a chorus which sang carols at the hospitals and at the homes of the sick Christmas morning. Twenty-one places were visited. This club is helping educate a worthy young piano student and also sponsored the Community Chorus.

Programs are given the first Sunday in the month at the Los Angeles Orphans Home by the Southern California Woman's Press Club and the Woman's Club of Hollywood.

Two programs a month are given at Rest Haven by the Friday Morning Club.

The Wa-Wan Club is responsible for noon programs once a week and evening programs twice a month in East Los Angeles, and twice a month at the County Hospital.

Programs furnished at the Florence Crittenden Home and the County Hospital by the West Ebell Club.

The Altruistic Committee of the Wa-Wan Club, Woman's Club of Hollywood and the Badger Club, contributed to the piano fund of the Music Settlement Association, thus making it possible to place a piano in the Settlement House at Eighteenth and Mozart streets.

The Music Study Club of Santa Barbara has taken charge of the Community singing in that city.

Mrs. Sidney Thomas Exley, newly-elected district president, hopes for increased interest on the part of individual clubs in the work of Americanization and shall look to the forming of auxiliaries among the foreign born women of the various communities. She also hopes to see progress along the lines of Public Health and Hygiene and suggests that Red Cross committees take up this work in lieu of war work.

rs. J. L. Gillis,
State Library,
Sacramento, Cal.

The Clubwoman

Official Organ of the
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Forewords by State Chairmen

September 1919

Vol. XI. No. 12



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"The Egg Crate Wallop"

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"The Miracle Man"

by Geo. Loane Tucker

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CONTENTS



Editorial Comment	6
President's Message	6
Why Ratify the Treaty?.....	7
Forewords by Department State Chairmen—	
Art	8
Americanization Committee.....	8
Child Welfare.....	9
Civics	10
Education	11

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EDITORIAL COMMENT

In order to allow space for the very important articles presented in this issue of "The Clubwoman," editorial comment will be confined to the following announcements:

The managing editor feels that she has just cause for pride and gratification in presenting as her associate editors, Mrs. Katherine Smith of Richmond, and Mrs. Terry Stephenson of Santa Ana. As the capable and brilliant retiring president of the Alameda district, Mrs. Smith is well known to clubwomen throughout the state; Mrs. Stephenson is prominent in club affairs in the Southern district; is at present secretary of the Ebell Club of Santa Ana and possesses marked literary ability.

In planning this issue of "The Clubwoman," letters were sent to each state chairman asking for a "Foreword" relative to the coming year's work in her department, but several promised articles were not received in time for publication, the delay doubtless having been caused by the



MRS. R. F. GARNER,
Vice-President at Large, C. F. W. C.

recent rail and mail situation. In the next issue we hope to complete the list of "Forewords" by the state chairmen.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Club meetings generally begin in September and many happy reunions mark the opening of the club year. As I addressed the August letter to the clubs personally I hope the greetings thus extended will reach every club woman in the state at a September meeting.

Our Federation is first of all a wonderful machinery for friendship, let us keep it in good running order by the generous use of the oil of good will and good fellowship. Each club has its responsibility to the whole, each club must so build its programs that each clubwoman will have a broader outlook on life. Let us exemplify in our club work and in our lives this thought that "Americanization is the preparedness in the hearts of the native born for full fellowship with the foreign born." It will be a slow process but we must change our

people's thought and attitude toward our fellowmen.

In this number of the Clubwoman many of the State Chairmen of Departments will present their "Foreword." The practical in all things will be emphasized this year and we desire these suggestions to be helpful to program committees. As suggested by the retiring board at their last meeting, State Chairmen will prepare or have prepared papers on their special work to be furnished to small or remote clubs when it is impossible to send a speaker. Our Department leaders are endeavoring to know and to be able to present the best on their respective subjects, and all will combine in some way something of the three main topics of the year—Americanization, Thrift, and Community Service.

Very sincerely and earnestly yours,
ADELLA TUTTLE SCHLOSS.

WHY RATIFY THE TREATY?

By Chester H. Rowell
Editor Fresno Republican

It is conceded that there is too much that is bad in the treaty of peace and too little that is good in the covenant of the League of Nations. Both are compromises, and the spirit of selfishness and jealousy has put too much of injustice into the treaty and too little of strength into the covenant. Neither is what it ought to be. Why, then, do we advocate ratifying both?

For precisely the reasons that impelled the fathers of the republic to advocate the ratification of the Constitution of the United States. That document, too, was a compromise. It was negotiated in secret, in excess of the powers of those who proposed it. No one who signed it, and no state which ratified it, was satisfied with it. To the Hamiltonians it was too weak and to the Jeffersonians it was too strong. The extreme state patriots, like Patrick Henry, denounced it because it invaded the sovereignty of the Commonwealth of Virginia. It was damned by one fatal omission—it contained no Bill of Rights. It contained at least two unconditionally immoral iniquities—it guaranteed for a period of years the African slave trade piracy, and it forbade permanently any state from making its territory free enough that a slave should become free by setting foot on its soil. For nearly a hundred years, therefore, Massachusetts was prevented from becoming as free as Canada. It contained at least one fatal weakness—it evaded, because its framers did not dare face, the question whether a state had the right to withdraw from the Union. Because the fathers were afraid of this question, their grandsons had to fight a great war to answer it.

All these faults the Constitution contained, and was known to contain, by those who framed and by those who ratified it. In fact, the fears of most of them attributed to it even more numerous and more grievous faults. And yet they rightly ratified it because imperfect though it was, it did lay the foundations of an institution which contained within itself the elements of its own further developments. Each of the framers could have made the document more satisfactory to himself, but this was the best that the others could be induced to agree on. And, because it established a free nation, it was accepted by those who desired a free nation, with faith that this nation, in the future, would itself remedy or survive the faults of its founding. All the world knows how brilliantly their hopes have been realized.

Now comes to our generation, the same problem. In the course of human events, the world has become ripe for an international organization, which shall safeguard peace and make for progress. A great cataclysm has made the immediate establishment of such an organization imperative. As best they could, the nations

have agreed on the details of a start toward it. Confessedly they have not done very well. They have remade the map of the world, a little less unjustly than it was before, but still far short of justice. The treaty contains one major iniquity—the Shantung settlement—and many minor ones. The league organization is rudimentary on its judicial side, weak on its executive one, and nearly impotent on its legislative one. It is only half competent to prevent wars between nations and has no provisions at all against wars between classes or races. Its powers of constructive good, in social and economic matters, are mere preliminary glimmerings of what is needed. The whole document, in fact, is at least as faulty as was the Constitution of the United States. It may turn out to be even as faulty as were the Articles of Confederation, and it may have to be done over again as radically, whenever we shall have learned to trust each other to do it. But it is the beginning—the only beginning we can now get—of the thing which the world must do. It does establish the world league. It does give that league a body and a name, organs and a residence. It does bring the world into one room. Its provisions may not be as faulty as we think. The Constitution turned out to be far better than its framers thought it. But, at the worst, it contains the machinery for its own amendment, and the means for its own growth. So far as it will work, it will be good. If, anywhere, it turns out to be incapable of working, or to work wrong, there will be those in a position to find out what it needs and empowered to do it.

It takes a great war to shake the foundations of things, and to reopen closed questions. We are in that situation now. For the first time since the successors of Napoleon we are enabled to do a new thing. If we make the start now, our successors can finish it. If we fail to start now, no one can begin again until after the next great war—which is sure to come. What we start now may prevent that war, and may advance by a century the progress which otherwise must wait for it. We all wish it were possible to make a better start now. Most of us could write a charter for that start which would suit us better. But we could not get that charter accepted by the other necessary parties to it. This is the best they could agree on. So, with this we must start, or without we must fail to start.

This is the world's need. Whether the demonstration of a world need implies any American duty toward it, is largely a matter of imagination. There are individuals who see no duty beyond their own doorsteps. For them, perhaps, there is no wider duty. America is now testing itself, to see whether it is that sort of a nation or not.

"FOREWORDS" BY DEPARTMENT STATE CHAIRMEN

ART

Mrs. George A. Cheney, Chairman

The State Chairman of the California Federation of Women's Clubs offers to the District Chairmen the following outline of work for the Department of Art for the coming term trusting that each club in the State Federation at all interested in this Department will work in accordance with these suggestions, that as a State Federation we may achieve results in the practical study and application of Art.

First: "Art in War Memorials." Second: Encourage the study of art in our high schools by assisting in a general participation in a State competition in Design open to the high school students of California. Third: To begin the immediate collection of historical and biographical data regarding California artists and a collection of reproductions of their best work. This to form a traveling exhibit to be sent out to the Women's Clubs of the State upon request, with suggestions for special program if so desired. Fourth: The General Federation also requests that all departments do some special work in Americanization. Suggestions will be outlined for this special work in the Art Department of the C. F. W. C. soon under the title "Art in Americanization."

It is unnecessary, but always expedient, to emphasize the influence of each Women's Club in its own city and community and to urge that this great influence be made potent along the right lines in Art.

The field of Art is so extensive that if effective work is to be done during the coming term we must of necessity choose a definite objective and apply ourselves to the task.

"Art in War Memorials" presents itself as an insistent demand of the times, and the Women's Clubs are in a position to exert a powerful influence in the right direction. Let us see to it that the memorials erected in honor of our American heroes shall in every instance bear the test of truth and beauty, that they may fittingly commemorate the spirit of our men in service; that in all times to come those who run may read in them our sincere and loving tribute beautifully expressed. It is a task that thrills!—and one in which we may all help.

Almost every town, hamlet and countryside in America have raised or are raising a fund for some war memorial. Statue, monument, fountain, tablet, public building, monumental bridge, flagstaff, chimes, tower, sun dial, shrine, stone seat, swimming pool, gateway, drive or even the planting of a tree. Whatever the memorial so dedicated be, let us be alert, find place upon committees in charge and see to it that in subject, design, medium, execution and placing, it

shall conform to the best in art. Then indeed it shall record, for those to come, something of the deathless glory due the beloved heroes of our own dear state.

The General Federation plans to have at the next biennial an exhibit of work in designing done by the high school pupils of each state. There is no restriction regarding subject of medium. The example can be either design proper, or the finished product which has been designed by the pupil (such to be taken from the regular school work).

These should be mounted on cards 22x28 with cord ready for hanging, and should be sent to the District Convention; there exhibited and the best sent to the State Convention to be again exhibited and judged and the best sent to the Biennial. (The cost of sending to the Biennial will be paid by the General Federation.)

The collection thus obtained from the various states will be used by the General Federation's Art Department as an exhibit to be sent to any state upon request (and payment of expressage).

The above plan comes directly from Mrs. Perkins, General Federation Art Chairman, who further writes: "It is expected that this exhibit, shown in states where little attention is paid to industrial art work, will arouse the interest in placing Art in every school."

To co-operate with the above plan the State Chairman urges each District Chairman to communicate with the several County Chairmen of Art (where a County Federation is in operation), otherwise to appoint a County Chairman of Art; these various chairmen to form a committee (under the District Chairman) to present this plan of competition to the different high schools in their community and arrange for their collection—this through the Art Supervisors or in any way that may be most feasible.

It is hoped that District Chairmen will give this their immediate attention as the time is all too short for its accomplishment and California must not lag in any educational project; and it is further suggested that designs for war memorials be encouraged.

AMERICANIZATION (UNDER FEDERAL SERVICE)

Mrs. Frank A. Gibson regrets that the Committee on Americanization is not quite ready with its announcements. The National pamphlets of the General Federation Department of Education can be secured on application to Mrs. Gibson, 2301 Scarff Street, Los Angeles. This pamphlet gives suggestions for the education of leaders—the first step in any logical plan.

In the Los Angeles District arrangements are going forward for a seminar course,

one on Immigration led by Mrs. Seward Simon, and the other on Citizenship, led by Mrs. Frances A. Blackburn. A new leaflet on suggestions for speakers will soon be issued by the Committee on Immigration and Housing.

CHILD WELFARE

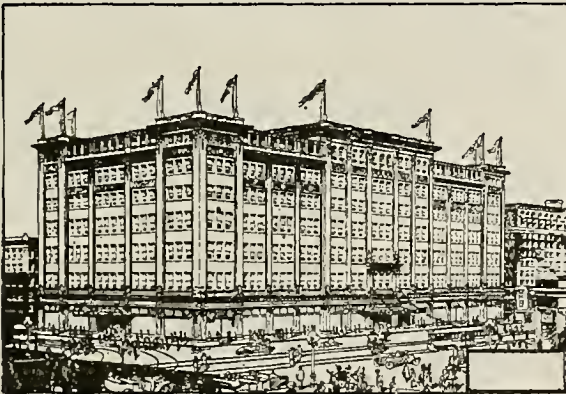
Mrs. Ellsworth Bailey, Chairman

The California Federation of Women's partant place among agencies making for in the Children's Year Program of 1918-1919, as well as its many other admirable activities in this field, has won for itself an im-"better babies," healthier children, and happier mothers in this state. Your chairman appreciates the privilege of working with a body of women who have shown themselves so progressive, so energetic and resourceful, and above all, sensible.

During the Children's Year the nation through volunteer effort weighed and measured some of its babies, in an attempt to take stock of our most important crop. Perhaps we do not realize how little the United States knows about its babies, compared to its exact and extended knowledge as to wheat, corn and cotton. We do not even know how many babies were born and died in this country last year, though we know with a fair degree of accuracy the number of hogs and cattle. It might be interesting to your organizations to learn

what the "Weighing and Measuring Drives" showed in your community, your county, and the state as a whole, as to birth registration, remediable defects, and general health of young children. This information is all tabulated and available. Then it might be well to stop weighing and measuring for a while, and concentrate our efforts on weighing and measuring our communities as homes for babies. What ought a community to be and do, to make itself attractive to discriminating babies looking for a chance to grow up? In other words, what are the minimum standards of child welfare and how well does your neighborhood maintain them?

Our friends in Great Britain, driven by stern necessity, have taken great forward steps in the conservation and protection of young life. Their whole program rests on the conviction that the welfare of every child is the immediate concern and responsibility of the whole community and finally of the nation. In this country we still feel that most people are capable of looking out for their own children, until time for the school to take them over. But the enormously high percentage of physical defects which the yearly crop of new pupils presents to the schools is a pretty good indication that this notion of ours needs revising. It is a fact that anywhere from a fifth to a third of the children now being educated at great and steadily increasing public ex-



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pense are so handicapped by poor feeding, aching teeth, defective eyes and ears, etc., that the education to which they are exposed cannot materially affect them.

These conditions almost always arise before a child comes to school. Some of the most serious arise in the months before he is born and during the first years of his separate life. When we learn that half the babies who die before they are a year old are lost during the first four weeks of life, we cannot help questioning whether the mothers of those babies had the care and instruction they needed. "In 1916 we lost in the United States at least 16,000 women from all causes connected with child-bearing, and practically all these deaths were preventable." Furthermore, "the same conditions which account for half our deaths are impairing the health and vitality of those who survive." (Children's Bureau Leaflet No. 2.) The cause and cure of all this according to those who have made the most careful studies of the problem, is summed up thus: "The principal influence is the ignorance of the mother, and the remedy is the education of the mother."

Suppose we set about finding out what our communities are doing to provide the babies who are arriving this year with competent mothers

Where a neighborhood finds itself with a serious Americanization problem, it is sure to find a correspondingly serious situation in regard to maternal and infant hygiene. There is no more effective way of reaching the foreign born woman than through interest in her baby. Heartv cooperation between workers in Child Welfare and in Americanization is most profitable for both undertakings, and constitutes one of the most effective avenues for service open to the Women's Clubs of California.

CIVICS

Mrs. Bradford Woodbridge, Chairman

It is with a full realization of the tremendous task involved that the Civics Department begins its year's work.

Whether we will or no our ideas of civics and civic work have been transformed. More and more we realize the far reaching and comprehensive scope of our department and our great responsibility. Everything that even remotely touches upon living conditions in the home or community is entitled to our most serious consideration. We are undergoing a process of enforced reorganization and reconstruction. The Nation is facing a crisis. Old ideals have been shattered and old customs abolished. As yet, the outcome is problematical. Upon our women devolves the task of seeing that the movement becomes a forward march and not a retrogression. Broader and better personal and civic standards must replace discarded ones.

While the state and the Nation are lending every possible aid in trying to adjust conditions, it becomes the solemn duty of every club to arrange a program which shall include social and civic service. Every club should have a civics chairman. I find from a recent survey made of the clubs of the state, that many have not. It seems unbelievable that there are clubs at this crucial time, that are concerned only with "pink teas," and so called "cultural programs!" Ah-yes, "Nero fiddled while Rome burned." . . . Our General Federation Chairman says, "Be sure your study functions in the present, and be sure also your study will ultimately function in action."

There are problems that each locality must study and solve for itself. There is now greater need for community councils, for closer community relationship than ever before. Now is the golden opportunity for every club woman to have a large part in helping to settle some of these perplexing questions and incidentally to more firmly establish her status in her community. Why is a Club Woman?

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THE CLUBWOMAN

The Official Organ of the

CALIFORNIA FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

Brack Shops, Los Angeles

19

Please find inclosed Fifty cents for which send The Clubwoman for one year to

Believing that the unwarranted high cost of living was largely responsible for the unrest and dissatisfaction of the masses, and that some remedial measure was possible if a concerted movement were made by our powerful organization, a bulletin dealing with conditions generally was sent out early in the club year, and while it might seem presumptuous to claim any part in the present very decided investigation that is being made by the Government, it is true that in all probability the investigation would never have been made had there been no demand for it. The response in no uncertain terms from fully ninety per cent of the club presidents of the state was a factor, and I am convinced that when we stand together for the common good of us all, that we will get results.

We have only just begun a campaign that must make for better living conditions. First of all we must look to the environment and health of the children of every community. Have you done all that you could as an individual and through your organization, to secure that food which means more than anything else in the world to insure a future generation of sturdy, well developed men and women; good, wholesome, clean, pure milk at a reasonable price? Or, are you indifferent? Is your attitude that of many who so long as they can pay the price for their darlings give no thought to the children of their less fortunate neighbors?

We are asked to incorporate the Americanization program with that of Civics. There can be no better combination, the terms are synonymous, for together and separately they spell the one word with the one ideal, **Citizenship**. To keep our citizenship clean, that is the important thing. Study the laws by which you are governed, study conditions as they exist and ask yourself another very pertinent question—Am I doing one concrete thing for the betterment of conditions in my community? We are waiting for the answers.

EDUCATION

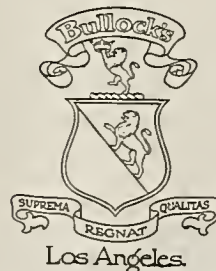
Miss Mary H. Tracy, Chairman

In this foreword the Department of Education would lay stress on education as the very core of things in this first year of reconstruction. We have won the war, we shall just as truly have to win our peace. Great changes must inevitably take place, social, industrial and economic in the movement of a nation from a war basis to a basis of normal living. These problems can only be worked out by the united effort of a whole people, and there is only one way to secure the unity of any nation, that is, through the education of its people. Americanization is a problem of general education. The last California legislature is responsible for much valuable school legislation. An immediate study of this would be most profitable. After laws are passed they have still to be put into operation. Certain educa-

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tional needs are greater in one community than in another. After careful study, selection for the centering of effort could be made giving a definite goal of accomplishment for the year to communities or districts. There are certain general interests in the support of which all club women should join. A communication endorsing House Bill No. 7 known as the Smith-Towner Bill was sent in June to our senators and members of the House of Representatives. This bill, providing for a Federal Department of Education, and already endorsed by the General Federation, will have the hearty support of every club woman.

The physical education program for the State is a strong one. An understanding of its values and its possibilities by the people of every community would make for the rapid advancement of the work. The physical development of our children, wholesome sport, hygienic school environment, character building, are all of vital interest and importance to every woman. Vocational classes in home economics, agriculture, trades and industries under federal and state aid present additional opportunities which have not yet been fully realized.

There is a school situation which confronts us in an alarming way and that is the scarcity of teachers. A drive for good teachers would be one of the highest bits of service the women of California could

perform. The increase in numbers entailed by the additional enrollments under the new compulsory education requirements will amount to several thousand. An increase of the teaching force should keep pace with this increased registration of children, and yet the teacher training institutions all over the United States report an alarming decrease in the enrollment of young women and men who wish to enter the teaching profession. California is no exception. Last week at the opening of the fall term in one of our California counties fourteen schools were unable to open because the school boards could not find teachers for them. The U. S. Bureau of Education estimates that there were 50,000 vacancies in the public schools of the country and that in addition 120,000 untrained and inexperienced persons had been placed in teaching positions in order to keep the schools open at all. These numbers will be multiplied many times this fall. It is not a pre war basis that we are seeking, but a richer environment and a more nearly equal opportunity for all peoples and classes. We may well feel proud of our boys fresh from our free schools and universities who met the test of war so splendidly and yet, when one-half of our children leave school in the sixth grade and hundreds of thousands of men drafted into army service were unable to read and write the English language, we must realize the serious exceptions there

have been in our so-called "universal" system of public education. We must meet the needs of our children and of the foreign adult whose American citizenship makes his education a matter of vital concern. We need teachers equipped for the handling of these special groups, and we need high minded, energetic men and women of superior character, ability and attainment for the regular work of the schools, elementary and secondary. The public schools are the outstanding force of the country and their progress is a matter of the highest material and spiritual significance.

Educational conferences in the various districts would do much to help bring about an understanding of our educational opportunities, our coincident interest in the educational problems of California, and would help to focus our efforts.

HOME ECONOMICS

Mrs. Clarence M. Haring, Chairman

Have you read the State President's Message in the August Clubwoman, where she writes, "we have learned that to get results in the State we must all work at the same thing at the same time"? Our President is right. Club chairmen must unite upon common projects if they desire to promote real work and successful endeavor through their department.

It was decided by State leaders at the recent conference at Asheville that "Americanization, Thrift and Community Service" were the three paramount tasks that should claim our attention for the next year." The Home Economics Department is eager to claim a part in each of them.

It seems to me that these three lines of endeavor converge toward a single goal and that the aim of Home Economics has already guided our Department into the same avenues of work. Somewhere along these three lines of effort there is work that can be accomplished only within the home itself or through education of the home-maker outside.

What bigger "service" could our clubs do this term than to be instrumental in starting the organization of classes for practical training in home problems for all women in every town in California where interest has not already been aroused? As you know, these courses may be made available through the co-operation of local school boards, expenses being met and teachers provided by Federal and State funds; but the request for them and the kindling of interest in them should come through public-spirited club women. In some places where the school board had not planned ahead for the temporary advance of the working funds, this has been loaned by local women's clubs.

Let us co-operate in every possible way with other organizations and other workers having the same aim. Home Economic Committees will find inspiring work

through co-operation with the Home Service Section of the local Red Cross, and by supporting the work of the Home Demonstration Agents of the College of Agriculture. Sympathetic co-operation with the local Home Economics teachers should also be of mutual benefit.

Home Economics Committees in city clubs could do far-reaching work in Americanization by joining their forces with those of the Educational Department of the California Federation in placing more Home Teachers where they are needed.

Definite detailed plans of District chairmen will be presented at a later date, but the opinion seems prevalent that it is wiser to group club programs of Home Economics sections at intervals in a series of three or more consecutive lessons, and to continue to ask for five or ten minutes at specified meetings of the club as a whole during the rest of the term.

If incoming Presidents and Home Economics chairmen will ask their predecessors for their copy of "Woman's Responsibilities in the Home and Community," published by this Department last term, it may be inspiring to note how previous chairmen approached their work along these lines, what progress has already been made in the State, and what programs are recommended to other clubs. This book also contains lists of Home Making subjects available through the schools, information re-

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in all their array of beauty in colors and materials, are just waiting to belong to one of these little misses.

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PASADENA ARMY AND NAVY ACADEMY, OLD ANNANDALE COUNTRY CLUB, AVENUE 54 WEST.

garding the Home teachers and sectional work for club women. Women interested in Home Economics should also supply themselves with the following: The June and the August numbers of the General Federation Magazine, literature on Vocational Education available through the State Board of Education, Bulletin No. 28 of the Federal Board of Education and catalogue of information from University of California Extension Division and States Relations Service, College of Agriculture.

SOCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS

Mrs. Martha Hampton, Chairman

The outline for club study and programs will probably be somewhat delayed this year as Mrs. Schloss, our president, has requested us to wait until messages are received from National Federation Chairmen before sending out our plans for work to the District Chairmen.

President Wilson says, "All the world is awaiting . . . that there can be no hopeful attempt at reconstruction until peace is established and so far as possible guaranteed."

This is all too true, no doubt, but in this time of discontent and apprehension, high prices, insufficient housing, unemployment, cheap money, profiteering, inadequate wages, private ownership of public utilities,

it behooves the people of America to abandon the "watchful waiting" attitude of mind and study intensively the great problems of government which are pressing so hard for solution and over which the leaders of social, economic and political thought are so much at variance.

The topic of Social and Industrial Conditions is so complex and far-reaching that mere mention of the more important aspects will be all that limited space will permit.

The industrial world is demanding higher wages, shorter hours, better living conditions, safe conditions of labor, participation in management, etc. "There are two ways to meet the present crisis—reform and revolution. Revolutionary action may be unnecessary but revolutionary thought is indispensable."

One result of the war has been to develop strong sympathy for, and a genuine desire to assist, the returned soldier; but if these noble qualities are to materialize in real acts of assistance, and to become a permanent asset in our social development, we must recognize the soldier in the citizen, without the uniform, and to do justice to him and to all our citizens—male or female, black or white, native or foreign born.

We must not "assume that a working knowledge of English insures a sympathetic understanding of American principles and ideals" and must not forget that the

native as well as the foreigner needs enlightenment.

In this new world of freedom and democracy which is just emerging, intelligence, knowledge and skill count for more than in the past; therefore education should become the chief business of legislatures and congress. Teachers should be better prepared and better paid and every child should have an opportunity for thorough physical, cultural and vocational training.

As organized womanhood showed such remarkable efficiency in co-operation in war activities, we can safely assume that they can be depended upon to throw more zeal and energy into helping to put the world on a peace foundation and that our Federation "will exert its vast educational influence to promote human happiness, social justice, and democratic organization of society and industry."

Let us strive for "the enlarged vision, the sympathy, the inspirational glimpse of the wonders which could be accomplished in a co-operation of big-minded people working toward the same end—the progress of the world.

LEGISLATION

MISS CAROLINE KELLOGG, Chairman

The first year of our work will be spent in sowing the seed and the results of the 1920 election and 1921 Legislature will reveal how carefully we have sown and tended—whether California womanhood have the true idea of legal justice, are capable of being trusted with the moulding of public opinion and the enactment of that opinion into law—in other words, whether women are justified with suffrage.

Every Club belonging to the Federation will be called upon to organize a section under this Department or appoint a chairman through whom we may contact. Wherever possible District Chairmen will hold monthly conferences for Legislative Chairmen of Clubs in that County. Ways, means and methods of legislative education will be discussed and direct information from the District and State Chairmen presented.

Each Club should give at least one program on the laws passed by the recent Legislature

and especial attention and study given to those affecting women, children or public welfare. Every clubwoman in California should have on her desk a copy of the pamphlet "California Laws of Interest to Women and Children" and the 1919 Supplement thereto. A copy will be mailed free upon request to the State Librarian at Sacramento. The State has generously made it possible for every citizen to secure the correct information regarding the status of law affecting women and children—all for a postage stamp! Can we be so ungrateful and disloyal as to remain ignorant?

One of the duties of your District Chairman is to furnish each Club with speakers and material for legislative programs and study. Write her your wishes at once and do not wait for her to ask permission to address you.

Political science is the science of human organization. Clubs should emphasize the study and observation of their community organizations. Note the government, purpose and utility of their own Club and compare it with other organizations in their County. Check up results of organization and methods of obtaining them. Note those working for social betterment and public welfare, their influence upon public opinion and the effect of that public opinion upon legislation. Study carefully the different kinds of legislation in California and their strong and weak points—direct, as by the referendum and initiative, and the indirect legislation as that enacted by our senators and assemblymen at the State Legislature.

As representing the educated women of the State, it is the duty of each club member to familiarize herself with the issues on both sides of every piece of direct legislation appearing upon her ballot, the enactment or defeat of which she will be called upon to help decide, so that her decision will promote justice and reflect dignity and strength to her affiliation. One of the purposes of Federation is to supply an avenue whereby Clubwomen may secure reliable, correct and adequate information regarding election and governmental issues, and it is within the province of every clubwoman to become so informed if she will but learn how to use Federation organization.

Watch carefully the present National situation. Put on a League of Nations program during your first month after vacation and se-

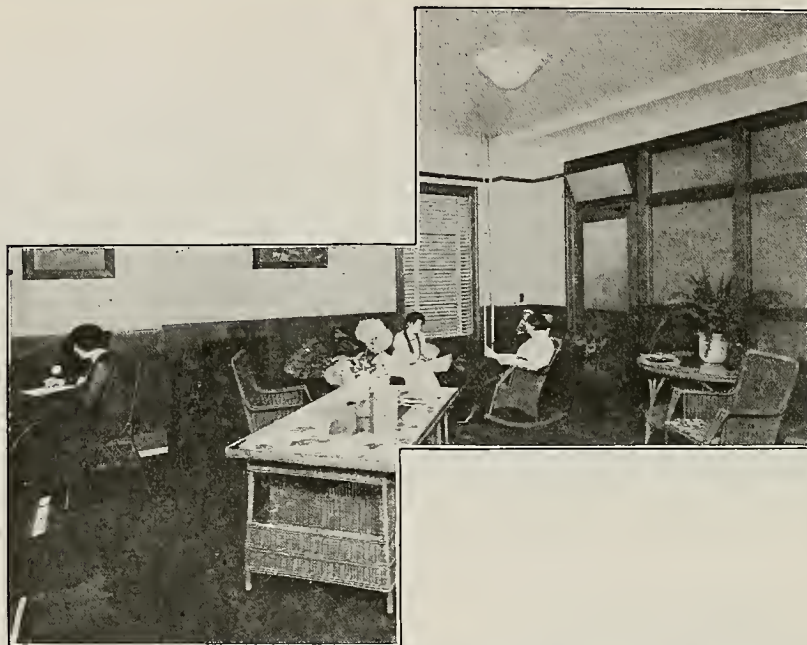
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cure local speakers to give both sides of the issues now before the people. Let us seek to uncover and cast out of our public consciousness whatever it is that can permit our country to engage in a cheap battle of factional party prejudices at a time and in such a manner as to endanger the fruits of our great war sacrifices. The womanhood of California gave her ALL on the altar of Liberty that a new sense of justice and freedom might be born in the mind of humanity. And now shall we stand by and permit the enemy of greed, pettiness, self-aggrandizement and limitation mock our heroism? Again, I urge programs during the first month's meetings; a full and free discussion of both sides of the League of Nations and a definitely and positively laying aside of party prejudices while each Club makes up its mind as an organization whether or not they believe it should be ratified by Congress as it is or not and then wire your representatives at Washington of your decision.

MUSIC

MRS. A. L. MILLER, Chairman

The women of America, federated as they are, are a resistless power with which to back any worth-while movement. Although music has made remarkable advancement in the clubs, still we as clubwomen are not using the full power of our organization in backing this art, nor are we taking complete advantage of its influential possibilities.

There are two reasons for this: First, mu-

sicians of note find no opportunity for expansion in the club world because of the second reason, lack of finance. However, much has been done, which is most encouraging.

Aside from any popular movements we may be contemplating, there are a number of vital points that must be acted upon, if we wish to accomplish any definite worth-while progress in the music department.

It should be the object of every trained musician of our Federation to promote an understanding of the great works in music and their psychological significance, knowledge of which is as essential as the benefit derived from an acquaintance with the great classics in literature, inspiring sculpture and paintings, or extensive historical research dealing with the mental and spiritual development of man.

Therefore it is urged that the highest musical standard available be adopted, never lowering it, aiming still higher, and encouraging students to develop their talents and to always give Their Best.

Give series of concerts and lectures on music and allied subjects. Appoint committees to devise means for raising the financial status of the club, with which to pay respectable fees to artists, and invite state and district chairmen to visit the clubs.

Americanization is the great topic of the time, and every means is being sought to accomplish it. Furthermore, the General Federation of Women's Clubs has pledged itself to use every department of its organization in meeting this national necessity. Music is one

of the greatest powers for drawing people together, and the most valuable aid we have today in reaching the homesick, music-loving foreign-born resident in the shortest space of time.

Clubs are urged to establish foreign sections, or invite their foreign population to attend music sections, where efforts in Americanization can be had in music. The great aim will be to bring the women out, so they may keep step happily with their families. If this can be accomplished, more will be done for Americanizing our foreign population than can be done in any other way.

Community Sings are a valuable aid in Americanization plans, and will be continued. Also, communicate with your district chairman, Mrs. Alba Padgham, or your state chairman, for instructions in collecting musical instruments, records, etc., for convalescent soldiers.

Definite plans for conduct of the music department will be given in full in a later publication, much of which can be accomplished in rural communities as well as cities.

The state chairman will answer all communications promptly, and holds herself ready to visit any club that may desire her services. May we promote happiness and good fellowship the coming year with our music.

PUBLIC HEALTH

DR. JULIA R. JOHNSON, Chairman

The year just past has been so full of wonderful achievements in Public Health work that the coming year must be full of service to keep up to the standard. The work of the Child Welfare department, the establishment of more Public Health centers, with the Public Health nurse in school districts and small towns, offer an excellent inspiration to all clubwomen.

The placing of the Public Health nurse in the industries of our large cities opens a new field of work. The admirable work done in the Social Hygiene department, with the rehabilitation of the delinquent girl, should be continued. Much help has already been given by the Government.

The establishment of open-air schools for children exposed to tuberculosis and co-operation with the State in its preventive measures for the control of this dreadful disease are subjects of vital interest to all women.

THRIFT

MRS. EDWARD DEXTER KNIGHT,
Chairman

There are two questions which I always ask when I am contemplating a definite piece of work.

(1) What do I hope to accomplish? (2) How shall I plan so as to achieve results with a minimum expenditure of time, strength and energy?

In its Thrift column, The August Clubwoman gave a brief summary of what our Government is asking of the American people and why. If you have caught the vision, you know, then, that what we hope to accomplish



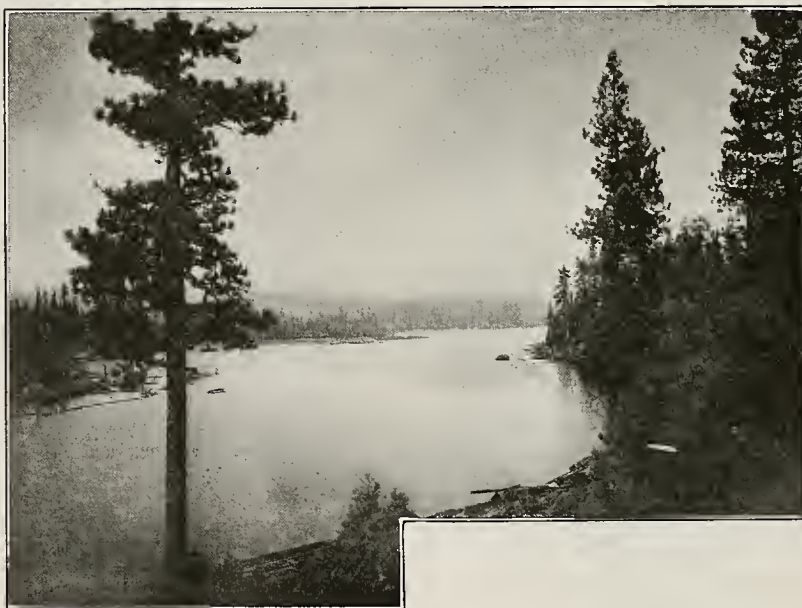
---to the
WOMEN
for advice---

Most men of today depend a whole lot on the advice of their mothers and sisters for the kind of clothes they wear. Women are mighty good judges of value. That's why we want women to come to our store and help their men folks select their suits, shirts, neckties, hats, etc.

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TWO ATTRACTIVE VIEWS OF SHAVER LAKE

is to build up a stronger and more thoughtful citizenship, and to make the home of the club-woman a model of efficiency from which shall emanate an understanding and a patriotism which shall carry the new idea of "Thrift" abroad throughout the land. And now as to our

Plans and suggestions for Club activities:

(1) Form a Thrift Association in the Club. Let it be all inclusive; (2) devote at least five minutes of each business session to the study of Thrift and Savings; (3) help State Chairman in preparation of pertinent five-minute programs. For this purpose it is wise to enlist the aid of experts in business and professional life as well as educators; (4) popularize Thrift Stamp corners in Club rooms; (5) Secure pledge of each member to carry the message home. Send to District Chairman for literature, Bibliographies, etc.

Suggestions for home activities:

(1) Form a corporation which includes every member of the family as well as the servants; (2) counsel as to family needs, balanced meals, division of labor, conservation of time and substance, preservation of properties, etc.; (3) arrange a family budget which has for its first item "Savings and Investment"; (4) Invest a fixed portion of each month's income in Government securities; (5) pledge each member to individual savings; (6) arrange a balanced scale of activities for daily programs; (7) Teach children to analyze values, needs and standards; co-operate with school authorities in encouraging Thrift and

Savings Habits; show that every drop of ink carelessly spilled, every scrap of paper wasted has its national and international value; that waste of materials means wasting the result of other peoples' labor; waste of effort means wasting human life; every bit of energy saved, expenditure wisely directed, every bit of thought development, is an added step toward the building of a strong character and a more powerful personality.

The Thrift message is bigger than finance, broader than mere money-saving. It is the call of the future generations to a people who are inclined to forget that good citizenship means patriotism in peace as well as in war. It is the warning of a far-seeing Government that we must continue to sacrifice our individual identity and selfish motives for the sake of the greater service which we may render a nation destined to be the financial giant of the world.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

MRS. C. E. CUMBERSON, Chairman

"To make the world safe for democracy!" May these potent words guide and direct us in deliberations of our international problems even as it guided and inspired our boys at Chateau-Thierry, where, under its magic spell, they pressed on to victory, gladly making the supreme sacrifice in "a war to end war." Has it indeed been a war to end war? We who are left to gather up the broken strands and lay

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SEVENTH AT OLIVE
B.H. DYAS

the foundation for a higher civilization and world organization are responsible for the answer. That means you, fellow club woman; it includes us all, women that we are and mothers of men.

How are we to help make the world safe for democracy? "Lest we forget," let us take stock early in the club year of what we may do to redeem our pledge to make liberty and freedom the birthright of oppressed peoples, and see that it becomes theirs through the reign of law, reason and justice.

There is no lack of program material of an international character this year, nor will there be for many seasons to come. The period of reconstruction and readjustment will be a long and trying one, fraught many times with grave danger to the dove of peace.

At this writing the most serious international question claiming our immediate attention is the ratification of the Treaty of Peace, including the Covenant of the League of Nations. I regret that the space allotted me in this valuable edition will not permit discussion of the vital subject, but I would say in passing that as women, the natural custodians of human life, the Preamble of the Covenant holds within itself a promise that should give us the needed faith to cast our influence toward ratification at the earliest possible moment. Let us accept the ideal involved therein, and strive to give it concrete form and substance.

Ranking next in importance to the League of Nations is the making of laws that shall govern immigration, allowing to enter our gates only such number of aliens as may be assimilated and Americanized. A recently formulated Immigration bill is now before Congress, and in view of the bitter feeling and unrest becoming more and more apparent in connection with the Japanese question, it is imperative that we give the bill thoughtful attention, bearing in mind, however, that while the Japanese factor seems a state and civic matter (pressing close upon us as it does) it is nevertheless international, and all discussion or proposed action should be tactfully handled from that standpoint.

These two subjects will form the major studies and work of our committee this year. At the same time my foreword would not be complete without mention of Mexico and the clouds that now and again obscure the horizon, or our policy in the Philippines, which sooner or later must be definitely settled.

Peace is the basis, the cornerstone of all constructive endeavor. It is that for which the world was in travail for over four years. It is that for which we have given our heart's blood; a delicate elusive thing; therefore in all of our discussions of international problems may we be non-partisan, nor allowing our judgment to be biased by race or class prejudice, but endeavor to be just in all our decisions and help "make the world safe for democracy."



PATIO SCENE AT HOTEL CORONADO

A COLLECT FOR CLUB WOMEN

Keep us, O God, from pettiness; let us be large in thought, in word, in deed. Let us be done with fault-finding and leave off self-seeking. May We put away all pretense and meet each other face to face—without self-pity and without prejudice. May we be never hasty in our judgment and always generous. Let us take time for all things; make us to grow calm, serene, gentle. Teach us to put into action our better impulses, straightforward and unafraid. Grant that we may realize it is the little things that create differences; that in the big things of life we are at one. And may we strive to touch and to know the great, common woman's-heart of us all; and, O Lord God, let us forget not to be kind!

—MARY STUART.

PASSING OF WELL-KNOWN CLUBWOMAN

In the death of Mrs. Alice Moses Wheeler Salinas mourns the passing of a well-known educator and prominent worker in club and civic affairs. Mrs. Wheeler was past president of the Wanderers' Club of Salinas and past treasurer of the San Francisco District Federation of Women's Clubs and during the period of the war served as food administrator of Monterey County on the Women's Committee of the Council of Defense and was active in all war work. The following resolutions in memory of Mrs. Wheeler have been passed by the Salinas Civic Club:

"We, your committee appointed to draft Resolutions of Respect to the memory of Mrs. Richmond Wheeler, submit the following:

"Whereas, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to take from our midst Mrs. Richmond Wheeler, a charter member of the Salinas Civic Club, and one of its past presidents, and

"Whereas, In her death this club has lost a most valuable member whose energies were ever active, the California Federation of Women's Clubs a loyal and zealous worker, the husband a loving and faithful wife, and the community a brilliant and public-spirited woman, therefore be it

"Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the club, and that a copy be sent to the bereaved husband with expressions of our heartfelt sympathy over his great loss; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the local press and in The Clubwoman, the official organ of the C. F. W. C.

Respectfully submitted,

MAY E. LACEY,
EVA M. PORTER,
NETTIE GLOVER HEBBRON.

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ANAHEIM	LA HABRA	CULVER CITY	SAWTELLE
PLACENTIA	MONTEREY PARK	MONROVIA	VENICE
FULLERTON	MONTEBELLO	ARCADIA	SANTA BARBARA
BUENA PARK	POMONA	SO. SANTA ANITA	VENTURA
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NEW ORGANIZATION OF BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN

By PEARL RALL,

Club Editor Los Angeles Evening Express
and Chairman of Constitutional Com-
mittee National Federation of Bus-
iness and Professional
Women's Clubs

What is this new National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs that has created such a stir lately?

What was the manner of its birth recently in St. Louis, and what was determined there as to fundamental principles of organization?

What effect will this new organization of women have upon the General Federation of Women's Clubs and its various state subdivisions?

These questions are being pertinently and repeatedly asked in the last few weeks, and by many clubwomen of widely differing interests and tastes. A new factor in women's affairs, in national affairs in fact, affecting the man's world we hear so much about, has arrived, apparently, if the ideals enunciated in the beginning are maintained. For the commercial value of women in the marts of the world is to be raised by the only true method, namely by elevating and jealously guarding the standards of efficiency among women and then by compelling recognition and equal pay for equal work as accorded to men. Whether that pay takes the form of a modest weekly check or the income or commissions to \$50,000 or even much more changes not the issue.

These aims are to be effected in several ways, at first. By the collection of data with regard to occupational opportunities and conditions among women of the United States and the world, upon which to base future policies and individual action. By the exchange of such information to unify by better understanding the various groups. This will be done through a paid executive secretary with permanent headquarters and by means of bulletins, newspaper and magazine articles. On these points all seem to be agreed. Various sections of the country will be permitted, within bounds, to work out their own particular problems to suit their respective needs.

At an initial meeting at St. Louis July 14-18, the gestation period of a year of promotion throughout the country and consultations by a Business Women's Committee of 25 business and professional women under the protecting wing of the Young Women's Christian Association, together with five paid organizers for various sections of the country, ended in mighty travail that delivered a very fair infant. Two hundred and fifty delegates participated, from every state in the Union.

Many conflicting elements went to make of the St. Louis assembly an historic event in woman's progress. There was the financing of the project by the War Work Council from a \$65,000 fund set aside in the first instance by the Government in war time, under the direc-

tion of the Y. W. C. A., and continued into peace time as a reconstruction work.

Without animosity most of the successful business and professional women of the country, feeling they had passed the stage of supervision as to morals and methods, yet believing in an independent way that all women associated in earning a livelihood or a competence have a real and valuable contribution to make in a self-respecting way to human progress,



PEARL RALL

opposed any further connection with the Young Women's Christian Association after organization. So the Y. W. C. A. interests were eliminated by mutual consent of promoters and participants in the promotion benefits, since the fund in the first place was the contribution of the body of citizens to practical betterment of conditions among an independent group of women.

As William Marion Reedy, editor and publisher of Reedy's Mirror, said in an address before the convention, the firmly established and successful business or professional woman desires to help "humanize industry," which is undoubtedly the next step in national progress and the new note in business which women everywhere will very probably sound through this new organization and other channels in the year to come.

The National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs is a very practical piece of reconstruction work for peace times, of which the Government approves heartily and so wired the convention—that of helping women in business to help themselves.

Merger with the Women's Association of Commerce of the U. S. A. which held its third annual convention at the same hotel in St.

Louis at the same time on bargain of a unification of bodies, was attempted in rather undiplomatic, high-handed and whirlwind methods to the independent-thinking California way of looking at things, and resented successfully in that no merger was affected. Nor was the Woman's Association of Commerce, being composed of promoters of business who are women of wealth and leisure, deemed a compatible companion in so close a relation on the great new adventure. Eventually principles must clash, or the one body be absorbed by the other.

In fact national affiliation with any organization is not encouraged, although allowed under certain restrictions, in the constitution adopted with so much storm and stress, save through co-operating committees. Thus much waste by duplication and confusion of issues and interests are to be avoided, it is hoped.

To the General Federation this new National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs means, if it so wills it, another powerful ally in the field of woman's progress, another effective avenue for co-operation in a hitherto almost unexplored and rather difficult field where confusing rules to the game exist. It is in no way inimical in interests. It is the reverse in fact. It is merely a highly specialized ground, where the trained woman meets her companions. Its few departments adopted are strictly business, dealing with legislation affecting business interests, publicity and a bureau of research together with finance and membership promotion.

It must certainly stimulate community of interest more broadly among all women. Neither federated body can afford to proceed without the friendly co-operation of the other organization.

DID NOT BOTHER WITH A PEN

Booth Tarkington tells of an old colored man who appeared as a witness before one of our committees. In the course of his examination these questions were put to the man:

"What is your name?"

"Calhoun Clay, sah."

"Can you sign your name?"

"Sah?"

"I ask if you can write your name."

"Well, no sah. Ah nebber writes ma name. Ah dictates it, sah."—Atlanta Chronicle.

EACH DAY I PRAY TO GOD TO GIVE ME STRENGTH ANEW

To do the task I do not wish to do,
To yield obedience, not asking why,
To love and own the truth and scorn the lie,
To look a cold world bravely in the face,
To cheer for those that pass me in the race;
To bear my burdens gaily, unafraid,
To lend a hand to those that need my aid;
To measure what I am by what I give,
God give me strength that I may rightly live!

THE SAINTS

Mary Allen Keller,

Member of Yorba Linda Woman's Club

On the road to San Diego,
Inland or by the sea,
The mountains rise and look abroad
And guard the way for me.
San Antonio
And San Gorgonio
Command from a snowy wall,
With white San Jacinto, guide over all!

They keep the faith and urge
Of the sandaled monks who trod
Up and down this beautiful land
And held it in fief to God.
San Antonio
And San Gorgonio
Wrapped them in blessed thrall,
Benign San Jacinto, high priest over all.

To the Queen of the Angels' City,
Inland or by the sea,
The mountains rear their tonsured heads
And chant their faith to me.
San Antonio
And San Gorgonio
Intone the padres' call,
And high San Jacinto chimes over all.
—Reprinted from "The Columbian."

TWELVE THINGS TO REMEMBER

The Value of Time.
The Pleasure of Working.
The Worth of Character.
The Influence of Example.
The Wisdom of Economy.
The Improvement of Talent.
The Dignity of Simplicity.
The Power of Kindness.
The Obligation of Duty.
The Virtue of Patience.
The Success of Perseverance.
The Joy of Originating.

—Marshall Field.

THE IMMIGRANT: A COMPOSITE PORTRAIT

By Marguerite Tafuris, Student at Manual Arts High School. Born in France

I was a Pilgrim seeking a lasting peace. I was a Protestant fleeing a persecution I could no longer bear. I was a Catholic in quest of freedom for my faith. I was a Jew, an outcast carrying the burden of centuries of oppression. I was a mind kept unschooled lest knowledge set me free.

I was a man, made in the image of my Creator as other men are, but bending low before the power of a fellowman. And so I left the land of my fathers to begin again in a strange, wild land. I came to America. I did not come to build castles. These were the badges of kings who said that God had appointed them to be the keepers of the riches I produced. It was enough for me that I should live, they said. I did not believe that. I began to build a new home in the wilderness. I patiently tilled the soil and I contended with wild men.

In '76 I fought and bled to hold the winnings so hardly earned.

In the '60s I fought and bled again to rid the land of slavery, and keep the new nation whole. Thus I made America. And America made me—a new man, still a Protestant, still a Catholic, still a Jew, but first an American.

Now, suddenly, a danger, greater than any I have ever known, is upon me. The enemy of Liberty, of all that America stands for, has made the treacherous spring for which it was long preparing. Do I know what it all means? Do I realize now that America contains the inspiration and the purifying principle for the world? Does American Liberty mean anything in particular to me? Is America more than a country at war with another? Is it not more than a mere nation of people, conceived in the freedom-loving thought of a hundred nations, kept whole by the will and determination of noble encouragement? Will I earnestly work, willingly give, and gladly sacrifice to save my America and thereby save the world?

YES! I AM AN AMERICAN!

ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION

The Roosevelt Memorial Association has been organized for the following purposes:

To provide memorials in accordance with the plans of the National Committee which will include the erection of a suitable and adequate monumental memorial in Washington; acquiring, development and maintenance of a park in the town of Oyster Bay which may ultimately, perhaps, include Sagamore Hill, to be preserved like Mount Vernon and Mr. Lincoln's home at Springfield.

A campaign to raise a minimum of \$10,000,000 from millions of subscribers will be conducted during the week of October 20 to 27. It is desired to make this a distinctly popular movement. State organiza-

tions are to be made and the raising of funds for the campaign will be accomplished through personal interviews, by means of teams of workers. Citizens in each community will be canvassed for subscriptions, and it is hoped and expected that the free will offering will be sufficiently large to exceed the minimum objective set, but no pressure for contributions will be exerted. The great bulk of the money, it is expected, will be in small contributions, for already thousands of citizens have expressed a desire to contribute to a national memorial to the soldier-statesman, and this campaign will afford the logical channel for such offerings.

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FINANCIAL

In inaugurating a monthly financial page it is the hope of the federation magazine to be of service to the women investors among the federation members. On this page will appear timely financial comment from experts in the various investment lines, without, for obvious reason, recommendations for the purchase of any particular stock. Inquiry has assured us that the limited number of stock and bond houses, whose cards appear on this page, are trustworthy and among the best in their respective fields.

To the woman who has a little money to invest but no business experience to guide her in doing it, the commonplace task of placing the sum where it will produce an income is fraught with perils. Little Red Riding Hood on her famous excursion through the wood met but one wolf. The unsophisticated investor with enough to make it worth a wolf's while will meet one at every corner, and if she turns suddenly will find some sneaking up on her from behind.

The best thing for a woman to do is to put the transaction in the hands of some reliable firm of investment brokers who, for a small commission, will place her capital safely and conservatively. Many banks and trust companies do a like service for their patrons or at least will advise them upon the subject.

Where this is not possible and the woman investor must depend upon herself, or, as not infrequently happens, she prefers to make her own investment, she will be well-

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advised to go slowly and look warily. If she proposes to live upon the income—or if she does not, for the matter of that—she naturally wishes to have that income as large as possible. If the sum is ten thousand dollars she may feel that she must get at least ten per cent. return on it to even exist—a dangerous frame of mind with ten per cent. wolves—or rather wildcats—lurking in the offing. Not that there are not good ten per cent. investments, but that they are not open to the average investor.

It may be accepted as a basic rule in investing that the safety of one's capital is in inverse ratio to the size of the income it produces—in other words, the bigger the income the more chance there is of losing the capital. Government bonds are the best security in the world from the standpoint of safety, but their rate of return is correspondingly low. If one is able to hold on to them, it may be done with a practical certainty that their ultimate rise above par will relatively increase their income—return, though it will still be low. In passing, let this remark be made: If you are a holder of Liberty bonds and are approached by some suave stranger offering to exchange for these bonds securities which “will infallibly net you twice to three times the government's return,” show him the door.

THE SECRET OF SUCCESS

Seeking riches,
Seeking fame,
Men grow weary
Just the same.
But the quitters
Do not know
That the workers
Here below
Soon forget
Their weariness,
Rise again
And onward press
Till the goal
At last in sight,
Doth for years
Of toil requite.
—Birmingham Age-Herald.

OWN YOUR OWN HOME

Complete plans, adaptable to any city in the United States, for an effective “Own Your Own Home” campaign, have been formulated by the U. S. Department of Labor and the literature is now ready for distribution through the Division of Public Works and Construction Development of the Department, Washington, D. C. Twenty cities already are getting under way with their drives

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Persons interested in safe and productive investments are cordially invited to avail themselves of the very complete lines of information available in our Bond Department.

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for home building and home owning.

To supervise the formulation of these plans, Paul C. Murphy of Portland, Oregon, for two years working on “Own Your Own Home” work, was brought to Washington. In consultation with Department of Labor officials and several of the leading authorities on building in the United States, Mr. Murphy has drafted the campaign manual, now available for such cities and individuals as are interested in promoting home owning.

The “Own Your Own Home” bureau in the Division of Public Works and Construction Development will serve as an advisory board to the managements of these local campaigns, where requested, and will extend the fullest co-operation to every city in the country which undertakes a campaign.

Among the national organizations which have pledged support and co-operation for the “Own Your Own Home” work is the General Federation of Women's Clubs, through its president, Mrs. Josiah Evans Cowles of Los Angeles, Calif.

EXCERPTS FROM REVIEWS OF "DIET AND HEALTH, WITH KEY TO THE CALORIES"

DR. PETERS WAS FORMERLY IN CHARGE OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT OF THE LOS ANGELES DISTRICT C. F. W. C. SHE IS NOW DOING RELIEF WORK IN LIBERIA.

N. Y. Tribune.

"Diet and Health, with Key to the Calories" by Lulu Hunt Peters (the Reilly & Britton Company), is that rara avis, a humorous scientific treatise, delightfully entertaining and at the same time authoritatively instructive and of substantial value.

N. Y. World.

Dr. Peters reduces the matter of dietary relief to the plainest terms of common sense and wit. She laughs with and at everybody and everything concerned—but her every jest is sharply pointed and between jokes she plants serious rules of conduct, along with strictly scientific statistics of food values.

Syracuse (N. Y.) Herald.

A first-class humorist seems to have been—well, if not exactly wasted, at least diverted into a less useful path when Mrs. Peters took up a medical career, with excursions into club work of various kinds. There are plenty of doctors and public health experts, but all too few writers of genuine humor. To the consideration of what has been accepted by a large sector of the public as an important, but dry-as-dust subject, Dr. Peters has brought an exuberant personality, an unconventional style, and a knowledge which seems to be as great as that of any of these more solemn experts who have bored us with their talk of calories and carbohydrates.

N. Y. Sun

It is a scream. It has a chance to catch on as did "Eat and Grow Thin." Dr. Peters has written a funny, scientific book.

(N. Y. Sun

Facts scientifically accurate are blended deftly with humor and satire in this clever book of condensed information. Dr. Peters may have lost Eons of pounds by her own method as she admits, but she still retains the breezy good nature usually associated with a stout person. Evidences of 'it flicker and flash throughout the book like whitecaps of wit on a scientific sea of text, bobbing up where one least expects them.

Chicago Tribune.

Her book proves that cold scientific facts may be presented in a deliciously humorous way. A key to the number of calories in the average helpings of average food consumed is included in this little book of Dr. Peters', which shows you a downright jolly road to fat shedding.

Pittsburgh Leader

It is full of imagination, of laughter and of personality. It wriggles into your con-

fidence on the funny legs of the quaint pen sketches with which it is illustrated—the work of a noted artist— . . . it gives you real information as to how to get thin, how to get fat and how to keep healthy.

Los Angeles Express.

Dr. Lulu Peters has written a book. . . . Simple, isn't it? . . . By the way, have you ever noticed how many persons entitled to affix the magic letters M.D. to their name take to literature in one form or another?

Los Angeles Graphic (Oct. 10, 1918).

"A book which will unquestionably prove of inestimable value in solving the many knotty problems along the line of food conditions. It radiates the joy of life, the love of fun and good cheer . . . and will be found to be worth while to the ultimate."

Brooklyn (N. Y.) Citizen.

The book is full of humor, personality and deft satire. The authoress is located in Los Angeles, California, and her work reflects the originality and breeziness which are supposed to be characteristic of the Far West. Perhaps half the usefulness, and certainly half the humor, of the volume is contributed by the artist, whose illustrations are exceptionally good. Author says appreciatively: "My artist is not really noted. He is just an ordinary adorable 10-year-old kiddie. Aren't his little figures the dearest ever?" They certainly are.

A HANDSOME COOK BOOK

A valuable contribution to kitchen literature has just been put out by Wilson & Co. under the title of Wilson's Meat Cookery. It is written by Eleanor Lee Wright, director of the big meat firm's culinary department, and goes exhaustively into the dietetics of meat, its proper care before sale, inspection and marketing, how to buy meat so as to get the most for one's money, how to know and select the different meat cuts. This feature is profusely illustrated by cuts in colors. How to take care of meat after buying, how to cook meats economically, how to make cheap cuts taste like expensive ones, how to season and make sauces and gravies, etc. There follows sixty-five selected recipes for the cooking of all kinds of meats, illustrated by colored plates and tables showing the actual food value of each cut, tables showing what vegetables to serve with each kind of meat, comment on culinary equipment and a vast amount of valuable miscellaneous information, not the least important of which is a page devoted to directions for carving.

CHINA REFORMS WRITING SYSTEM

China has adopted a system of phonetic writing which is expected to revolutionize elementary education of that nation and reduce existing illiteracy, it was announced at New Haven yesterday by Edwin C. Lobensteine, who has been in conference with the Yale-in-China home office. The system invented by the Chinese themselves and approved by the government board of education at Peking, consists of only 39 symbols.

Any sound in the language can be represented by combining two or at the most three of these symbols, and experiments made with hundreds of individuals have conclusively shown that an adult illiterate man or woman can learn to read by the use of system of this kind in three or four weeks. It is now being taught in all the government normal schools in the country. In connection with the announcement, it is pointed out that as nine-tenths of the Chinese are illiterate the republican government cannot expect to succeed until the masses are informed of events through the reading of books and newspapers.

OUR DEFENDERS

Ann Kyle Lynch

Tramp, tramp, tramp, tramp,
They marched with the flag unfurled—
Tramp, tramp, tramp, tramp,
'Gainst the foe their strength was hurled—
Till Right conquered Might,
And the end of the Fight,
Brought Freedom to all the World.

THE RACE THAT'S COMING BACK

You who bask in the warmth and comfort of Twentieth Century civilization—what have you to say for your neglect of the North American Indian? Perhaps you thought he was a dying race. The Indian has fooled you. Today, he is actually increasing in numbers. Some measure of sanitation and modern medical science has started him again on the way to racial vigor.

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HOME DEPARTMENT

Members of the Second Section, Household Economics, of the Ebell Society of Santa Ana are to be felicitated upon the recent publication of a "Menns and Recipes" book entitled "Ten Ten Cent Lunch-eons." The attractive edition reached the office of The Clubwoman through the courtesy of Mrs. William L. Deinling. The book was compiled to show that a wholesome, palatable, mid-day meal could be served thirty persons at a cost of three dollars. The luncheons were made a part of the year's work and proved highly successful. The menu and recipes are given below:

(Continued from April)

Menu

Escalloped Clams
Potatoes (au Gratin)

Hot Biscuits Jelly
Snow Pudding with Custard
Coffee Wafers

Clams, 75c; Tomatoes, 5c; Bread, 10c; Eggs, 6c; Bacon, 6c; Potatoes, 15c; Cheese, 10c; Milk, 24c; Butter, 19c; Biscuits, 20c; Coffee, 20c; Sugar, 10c; Pudding, 23½c; Wafers, 15c; Jelly, 20c; Napkins, 10c. Total, \$2.88½.

Escalloped Clams

Three cans clams, one cup tomatoes (seasoned to taste), three slices bacon, one onion, one loaf bread (crumbs), three eggs, two tablespoons butter, salt, pepper, paprika. Fry chopped bacon, add sliced onion and butter, and fry brown. Add bread crumbs, clams (drained), one-half of clam liquor, eggs (well beaten), tomatoes and seasonings. Cook until thick. Put in baking dish, cover with crumbs and bake 20 minutes.

Snow Pudding

Two tablespoons corn starch (heaped) dissolved in one-half cup cold water. Place in double boiler and slowly add two quarts boiling water, the stiffly beaten whites of two eggs, one-half teaspoon salt, one cup sugar. Boil 15 minutes and pour into molds to cool. Custard—Yolks of eggs, pint milk, one teaspoon corn starch, one-half cup sugar, salt, vanilla. Cook until creamy. Cool.

Menu

Creamed Tuna in Ramekins
Lettuce Salad with Thousand Island
Dressing

Hot Mush Rolls

Banbury Tarts and Coffee

Tuna in Ramekins, \$1.00; Lettuce Salad and Dressing, 55c; Rolls, 62c; Cream, 15c; Tarts, 43c; Coffee, 20c; Sugar, 5c. Total, \$3.00.

Thousand Island Dressing

Make a boiled salad dressing. And when cold add 5c worth salad oil, 10c olives, 10c pimientos, little onion, all chopped fine; paprika, salt and pepper.

Banbury Tarts

Filling—One package raisins chopped fine, one-fourth cup walnuts. Cook raisins in one cup water; add little sugar and lemon juice and rind; thicken with flour; add nuts chopped. Let cool before putting into pastry. Cut pie crust three inches square; put in filling; turn four corners into center; bake in hot oven.

Menu

Baked Beans Brown Bread
Perfection Salad

Norwegian Pudding Whipped Cream
Coffee Cream Sugar

Baked Beans, 70c; Brown Bread, 30c; Salad, 30c; Butter, 20c; Pudding, 40c; Cream, 50c; Sugar, 10c; Coffee, 20c. Total, \$2.70.

Brown Bread

Two cups sour milk, two and one-half cups graham flour, one cup cornmeal, one-half cup molasses, one tablespoon brown sugar, one teaspoon soda, pinch salt, one-half cup raisins. Steam three hours. Double for 30 persons.

Norwegian Prune Pudding

Two pounds prunes, one and one-third cups walnut meats, chopped pits, three cups sugar, one teaspoon cinnamon, six cups boiling water, two cups flour. Cook prunes until soft; stone; add chopped pits, walnut meats, sugar, cinnamon and boiling water. Return to stove. Mix flour with water; add to boiling mixture; cook five minutes. Put into molds. Chill and serve with whipped cream.

Menu

Meat and Spaghetti with Tomato Sauce
String Bean Salad Olives

Hot Biscuits
Lemon Pie Coffee
Meat and Spaghetti, 72c; Salad, 30c;

Salad Dressing, 13c; Biscuits, 6 dozen, 40c; Lemon Pies, 73c; Coffee, 15c; Sugar, 5c; Olives, 15c; Cream, 25c; Butter, 12c. Total, \$3.00.

Salad

One package gelatine soaked in one cup cold water, one quart boiling water, one cup mild vinegar, one cup sugar, juice of two lemons, one can pimientos, three cups of cut celery, one-half cup string beans. Dissolve gelatine in boiling water; add sugar, lemon and vinegar. When this begins to thicken add other ingredients. Put in molds. Serve on lettuce, with boiled dressing. Salad Dressing—Four eggs, three-fourth cup vinegar; cook to a cream; add one tablespoon sugar, one teaspoon salt and red pepper, then whipped cream.

Biscuits

Two cups flour, two tablespoons Crisco, one teaspoon salt, three level teaspoons baking powder, three-fourths cup milk. This makes 24 biscuits.

Lemon Pie

Three cups water, three tablespoons corn starch, one and one-half cups sugar, three egg yolks, large piece butter, juice three lemons, grated rind of one. Cook in double boiler until a heavy cream. Pour into baked shells and add beaten whites for meringue. This makes three pies.

Menu

Rice Snow Balls Cream Sauce
Corn Meal Muffins
Asparagus Salad Pimiento Garnish
Fig and Nut Tapioca
Whipped Cream Tea

Rice Snow Balls, 92c; Corn Muffins, 25c; Asparagus Salad, 63c; Fig and Nut Pudding, 44c; Whipped Cream, 45c; Tea, 5c; Sugar, 6c. Total, \$2.80.

Rice Snow Balls

Boil rice, drain and spread on small squares of cloth; cook meat, grind and season, roll into balls, place on rice and tie cloth. Steam one-half hour. Serve with cream sauce.

Corn Meal Muffins

Three-quarters cup flour, two tablespoons sugar, one and one-quarter cups corn meal, one cup sweet milk, two teaspoons salt, one tablespoon melted shortening, three teaspoons baking powder, one egg well beaten. This makes twelve muffins.

Fig and Nut Pudding

Two-thirds cup tapioca, one and one-half cups brown sugar, three and one-half cups water, two-thirds cup figs or dates, two-thirds cup nuts, one tablespoon vanilla. Soak tapioca in water; add sugar, figs or dates chopped; cook until done. Then add nuts and vanilla. Serve with whipped cream.

Menu

Chop Suey
Hot Biscuits Jelly
Pickled Beets Tea
Raspberry Tapioca with Custard Sauce
Tomatoes, 15c; Meat, 65c; Spaghetti, 20c; Onion, 5c; Seasoning, 10c; Tea, 5c; Butter, 20c; Celery, 10c; Biscuits, 30c; Jelly, 20c; Pudding, 50c; Beets, 20c; Sugar, 10c. Total, \$2.80.



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PURE MILK FOR THE CHILD (Continued)

By OSCAR REISS, M.D.

Director Infant Welfare, Los Angeles

While many foods of doubtful value are well taken by the adult, the child, and especially the infant, can tolerate only certain simple foods. Furthermore, the digestive tract of the infant, when once severely insulted, is slow to recover and may even carry the marks of this disturbance for years. Therefore, it behooves us to examine well the food we offer to our children. As milk is the one indispensable food for children I will classify the various kinds of milk and milk foods for the purpose of discussing their use and abuse.

1. Mother's milk.
2. Goat's milk.
3. Cow's milk.
 - (a) Raw.
 - (b) Pasteurized.
 - (c) Boiled or sterilized.
4. Dried milk or milk powder.
5. Condensed milk (sweetened and unsweetened).
6. Milk foods.
 - (a) Dried cow's milk plus modified cereals.
 - (b) Modified cereals to be used with fresh cow's milk.

Mother's Milk

Let me here reiterate what I have stated in my previous article: There is no adequate substitute for mother's milk. At best

we can but poorly simulate it. It is the food that nature intended infants to have.

Goat's Milk

Much special virtue has been claimed for goat's milk by owners of goateries, and an idea exists amongst the laity that it possesses qualities superior to cow's milk as an infant food. The truth about goat's milk is this: In taste and composition it is almost identical with a good grade of cow's milk, the percentage of fat possibly running a little higher. It has but one advantage, and that is that it may be fed raw because the goat is practically free from tuberculosis. On the other hand, it has the disadvantages of high cost and uncertainty of supply.

Cow's Milk

In considering cow's milk as a food for the child several important facts must be borne in mind.

The cow is an animal highly susceptible to tuberculosis, which it may transmit to the human being through its milk.

Milk is afforded many opportunities for contamination during its long journey from cow to the consumer.

Sterilizing or boiling milk kills all the germs and effectually prevents the transmission of disease through the milk.

Pasteurization, which consists of heating



When you feel something wrong with Baby, look carefully into your milk supply. Often Baby and even grown up folks will become upset because the milk is not

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milk to 155 to 160 degrees for twenty minutes, if properly carried out, has virtually the same effect as sterilization without producing the peculiar taste characteristic of boiled milk.

Now, the question naturally arises, if the use of raw milk apparently carries with it so much danger, is it a safe food for infants? What are its advantages?

Raw milk is a safe food only under certain definite conditions of production, such conditions being prescribed by certified milk commissions throughout the country to govern production of certified milk. The main requirements are that the dairy establishments be constructed and equipped according to high sanitary standards; to contain herds free from disease. The cows must be fed clean, wholesome food. The milkers must be of cleanly habits and free from contagious disease. The milk must be strained, rapidly cooled and aerated. It should then be bottled, kept cool and delivered to the consumer within twenty-four hours. It must at that time be practically free from sediment and contain less than a certain maximum bacterial count.

The advantage of such a milk over boiled or pasteurized milk is that it is in a natural state and has not undergone that alteration in its constituents which results from the subjection to heat.

In dealing with this subject of Raw vs. Pasteurized or Sterilized Milk, upon which volumes have been written, I have merely attempted to touch on the cardinal points of interest to the layman without going into the technical arguments pro and con. The sentiment of the leading American Pediatricists seems to favor certified milk, if properly handled before and after reaching the home, but gives preference to boiled or pasteurized milk over any other raw milk. However, in feeding boiled milk to the infant it is advisable to give orange juice once daily as a protection against the possible development of scurvy.

Dry Milk or Milk Powder

Recently new processes have been evolved whereby milk can be reduced to a powder by extracting practically all of the water without injuring the solid ingredients of the milk, and from this powder milk may be reconstituted by the addition of water. Likewise a powder is being made from skimmed milk and from half-skimmed milk. Only a short time ago such a reconstituted milk was being sold to the public in Los Angeles, causing quite a stir, and resulting in the prohibition of its sale.

The important arguments against it are

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that there has been no inspection of the conditions under which the original milk was produced and that it is made mostly from a rather poor grade of milk. Furthermore, it is a canned product manufactured by subjecting milk to a considerable degree of heat.

If not reconstituted by a milk distributor but left to the use of the consumer it bids fair to assume an important place as a food, for it has certain very definite advantages. It can be kept for at least six months, and requires no ice. It is more economical because there is no waste; one need make only as much as he needs. It is convenient because always ready. It can be shipped any distance because it does not sour nor freeze. For the infant, if the powder is manufactured from clean, wholesome milk, it offers a food that can be easily modified according to the particular need. Its use for traveling purposes and for transportation to places where fresh milk is not available are other strong points in its favor.

Condensed Milk

The unsweetened form is made from fresh milk by the partial evaporation of the water content. For infant feeding this product meets with two serious objections. It is not made from the best grade of milk, and when a can is once opened it is easily contaminated and deteriorates rapidly.

The sweetened form, which is made by adding large quantities of cane sugar to fresh milk, heating to dissolve the sugar, and then evaporating to about two-fifths the bulk, meets with the same objections as the above. In addition, it has the fault of having such a high sugar content that when modified according to directions all the other constituents are so reduced that the product becomes undesirable for infant use, except under certain definite conditions and for a limited period of time only.

Unfortunately this form of milk has become very popular among the poor because of its apparent cheapness and because of the fact that its taste is very agreeable to babies and, frequently, they seem to thrive on it. However, observation of a large number of infants who have been fed on this food for a considerable length of time has clearly demonstrated that it results in their faulty development and makes them easily susceptible to gastro-intestinal disturbances.

Milk-Foods

Under this heading come the various proprietary infant foods, such as Horlick's Malted Milk, Eskay's Food, Mellin's Food, Nestle's Food, etc. Let me say in regard to all of them that while each one has its definite place in infant feeding, they all meet with two very great objections.

First: That the manufacturers of these products display a tendency to greatly exaggerate their merit, each one, although quite different from the others, being advertised as the ideal infant food.

Secondly: That the layman is not in a position to discriminate between the various

conditions under which patent foods may fit the individual infant.

Now, a few words in regard to the present high cost of fresh milk. It is a calamity that a food so vital to our children is fast reaching a price that causes a curtailment of its use and a substitution of other foods far less satisfactory to the proper growth and development of our young. I can offer no solution to the problem of reducing the cost of milk, but I must say that even at its present price there is no other food of equal nutritive value that can be bought as cheaply.

To sum up, I wish to emphasize that milk is the indispensable food for children. That certified milk has first choice of milks. That the various forms of powdered and canned milks are no cheaper when their nutritive value is considered, and do not compare favorably with fresh milk. That the various proprietary infant foods should only be fed on the advice of a competent physician, and that compared to other foods milk still remains a comparatively cheap food.

SUPPLY SHIPBUILDERS WITH MILK

Twelve refrigerator milk cars were recently put in operation in Virginia through the efforts of the Bureau of Markets and interested local dairymen and milk distributors. Before these cars were sent to Virginia there was a surplus of milk produced in the valleys in the western part of the State, but because of lack of adequate transportation facilities it could not be transferred to Norfolk, Newport News, and other coast points where the increasing population of shipbuilders and industrial workers had intensified the demand for milk. It was ascertained that the valley section would have in excess of local demand approximately 6,000 gallons of milk for shipment daily, and the amount needed for Government use alone at the coast points was 12,000 gallons daily, an amount too large for the eastern and central sections of the State to furnish. Shipments are now being made at the rate of three cars a day, which is solving the problem of both consumers and producers.

HEALTH SURVEY SHOWS NEED FOR MORE MILK

As a result of a health survey made in five counties of Wyoming, home demonstration agents in that State are urging farm women to see that their children drink more milk, and to use more milk products in the diet. The survey was made by the State leader of home demonstration agents of the United States Department of Agriculture and the State agricultural college working with the rural teachers in the counties. It showed that 48 per cent of the absence of children from school was caused by illness, a large part of which could be attributed to improper food. Besides the campaign for the use of more milk, special food instruction will be given by the agents to meet the needs of the families in which the children are not being given proper diets.







